

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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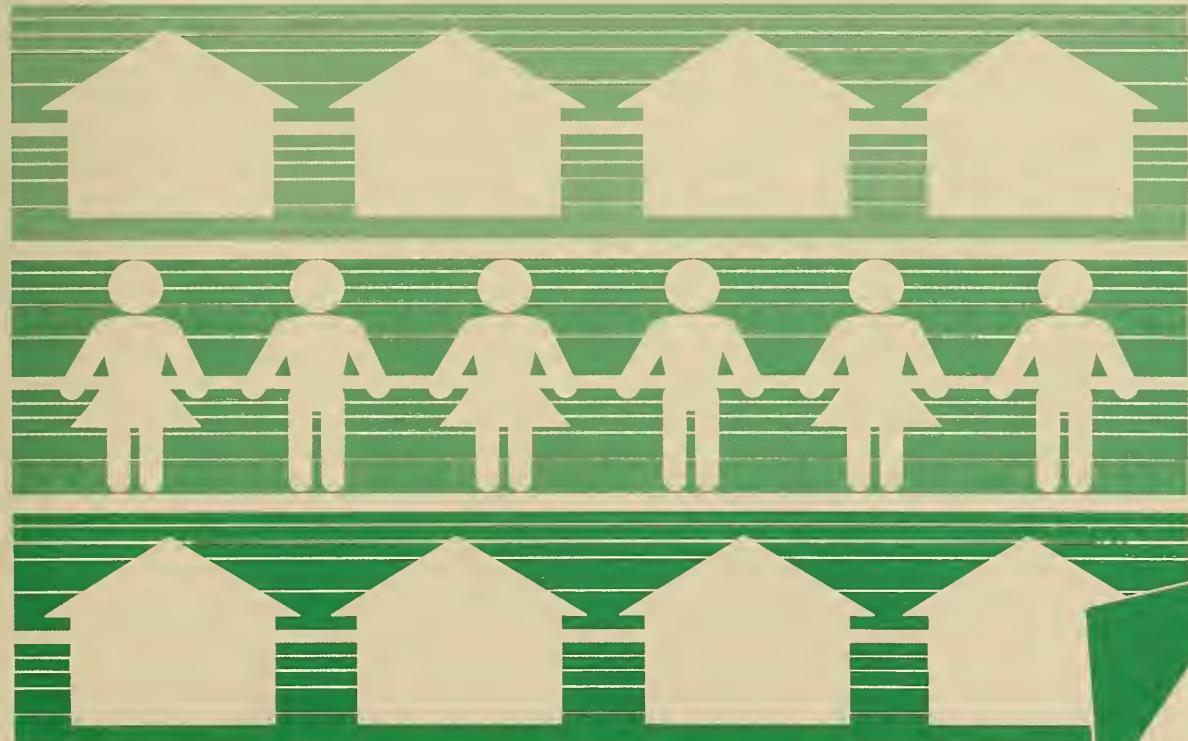
CENSUS '90



**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas**

Lawton, OK MSA

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Group, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side; race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Court adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Disability	16	20	22	24	28	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1989	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the “User Notes” section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

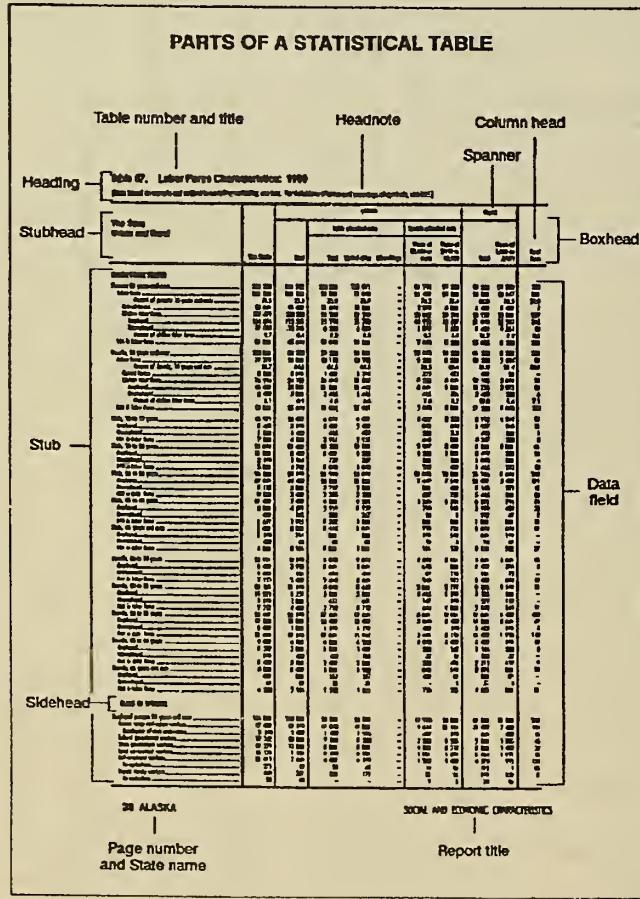
The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
 - Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
 - (NA) means not available.
 - The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
 - A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*



Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDICES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin.....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

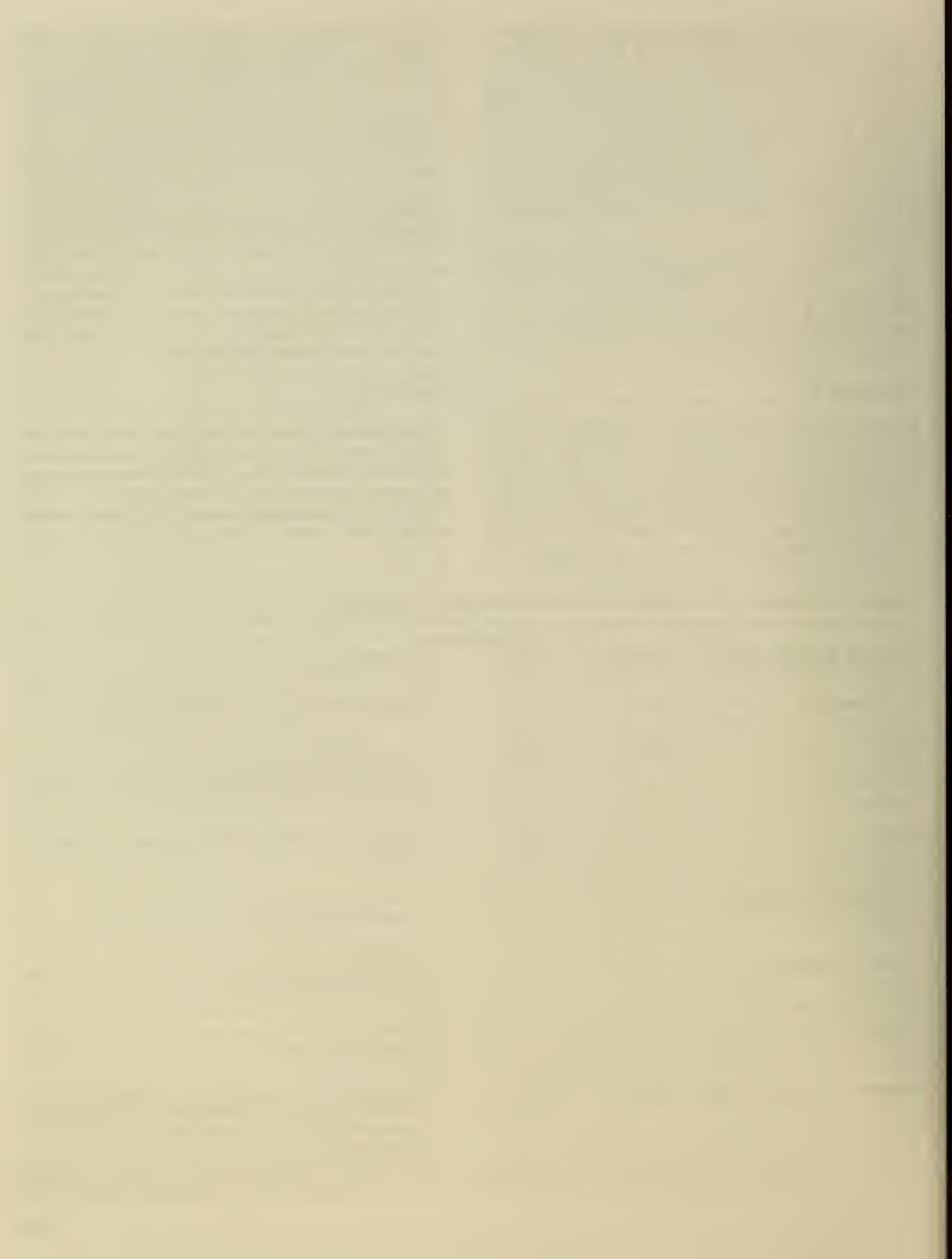
For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100B	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA		Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	68	Anderson, IN MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	69	Anderson, SC MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	70	Anniston, AL MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	72	Arecibo, PR MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
18	Kansas	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
19	Kentucky	74	Athens, GA MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts	78	Austin, TX MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
25	Minnesota	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
26	Mississippi	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
27	Missouri	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
28	Montana	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
29	Nebraska	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
30	Nevada	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
31	New Hampshire	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
32	Not Assigned	87	Billings, MT MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
33	New Mexico	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
34	New York	89	Binghamton, NY MSA		
35	North Carolina	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
36	North Dakota	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
37	Ohio	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
38	Oklahoma	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
39	Oregon	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
40	Pennsylvania			122	Columbus, OH MSA
41	Rhode Island			123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
42	South Carolina			124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
43	South Dakota				Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
44	Tennessee			125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
45	Texas			125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95A	Boston, MA PMSA		
47	Vermont	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		
48	Virginia	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
		95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
51	Wisconsin	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
52	Wyoming	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
54	Not Assigned	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
55	Virgin Islands				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
132A	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA: Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA: Milwaukee, WI PMSA
		182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA: Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	183	Jackson, TN MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA			251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215A	Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA: Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	223	Mayaguez, PR MSA		Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	259D	
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA			262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA: Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
				265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Sarasota, FL MSA		
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Savannah, GA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	330	Waco, TX MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Seattle, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
			Tacoma, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
		313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA			346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
COMANCHE COUNTY, OK	
4.01 -----	4 (pt.)
4.02 -----	4 (pt.)
4.03 -----	4 (pt.)
19.01 -----	19.01 (pt.)
19.02 -----	19.01 (pt.)
19.02 -----	19.02
20.01 -----	20 (pt.)
20.02 -----	20 (pt.)
20.03 -----	20 (pt.)

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
COMANCHE COUNTY, OK	
4 -----	4.01
	4.02
	4.03
19.01 -----	19.01
	19.02 (pt.)
19.02 -----	19.02 (pt.)
	20.01
20 -----	20.02
	20.03



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County				
		Total	Fort Sill CDP	Lawton city	Tract 4.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 19.02	Tract 20.01	Tract 20.02
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	2 769.8	2 769.8	28.6	132.5	20.8	22.2	42.3	31.2	83.4
Square miles	1 069.4	1 069.4	11.0	51.1	8.0	8.6	16.3	12.1	32.2
AGE									
All persons	111 486	111 486	12 107	80 561	3 370	4 925	1 881	3 023	6 850
Under 5 years	9 456	9 456	816	7 354	243	526	171	277	593
5 to 9 years	9 284	9 284	784	6 950	265	540	166	278	603
10 to 14 years	8 184	8 184	595	6 057	250	460	140	297	643
15 to 19 years	9 475	9 475	2 190	5 870	228	390	159	241	556
20 to 24 years	12 341	12 341	3 826	7 475	167	324	184	128	465
25 to 34 years	21 165	21 165	2 766	15 497	628	1 215	327	579	1 286
35 to 44 years	14 598	14 598	969	10 837	604	761	191	632	1 101
45 to 54 years	9 409	9 409	138	7 076	393	374	154	335	674
55 to 64 years	7 967	7 967	16	6 055	286	199	180	170	503
65 to 74 years	5 752	5 752	5	4 370	180	92	138	61	275
75 to 84 years	3 024	3 024	2	2 324	91	40	53	20	120
85 years and over	831	831	—	696	35	4	18	5	31
3 and 4 years	3 784	3 784	351	2 901	110	211	67	115	233
16 years and over	83 009	83 009	9 810	59 066	2 568	3 321	1 377	2 107	4 883
18 years and over	79 971	79 971	9 606	56 803	2 467	3 137	1 306	2 001	4 645
21 years and over	72 182	72 182	6 549	52 841	2 345	2 948	1 210	1 901	4 368
60 years and over	13 376	13 376	14	10 248	445	207	287	160	634
62 years and over	11 770	11 770	12	9 024	381	177	253	131	533
Median	28.1	28.1	21.5	29.1	33.7	27.0	28.6	30.5	29.9
Female	53 591	53 591	2 950	41 334	1 711	2 504	947	1 512	3 450
Under 5 years	4 702	4 702	399	3 662	121	276	79	145	285
5 to 9 years	4 518	4 518	382	3 397	119	277	80	138	286
10 to 14 years	3 928	3 928	289	2 975	132	227	67	149	286
15 to 19 years	3 791	3 791	214	2 928	119	182	78	112	270
20 to 24 years	4 666	4 666	399	3 736	83	183	92	57	251
25 to 34 years	10 010	10 010	849	7 689	294	613	151	307	652
35 to 44 years	7 158	7 158	346	5 438	319	367	87	314	571
45 to 54 years	4 926	4 926	62	3 767	199	196	91	165	336
55 to 64 years	4 160	4 160	8	3 220	142	106	97	79	257
65 to 74 years	3 231	3 231	1	2 496	101	50	76	30	147
75 to 84 years	1 919	1 919	1	1 526	56	24	32	12	84
85 years and over	582	582	—	500	26	3	17	4	25
3 and 4 years	1 853	1 853	163	1 434	49	102	26	55	121
16 years and over	39 700	39 700	1 833	30 751	1 321	1 686	706	1 050	2 527
18 years and over	38 283	38 283	1 762	29 665	1 261	1 598	673	1 001	2 418
21 years and over	35 672	35 672	1 601	27 571	1 207	1 506	618	955	2 281
60 years and over	7 731	7 731	8	6 059	248	121	166	91	363
62 years and over	6 937	6 937	7	5 450	221	101	147	73	314
Median	30.1	30.1	22.5	30.0	34.7	26.9	30.5	30.2	30.7
Male	57 895	57 895	9 157	39 227	1 659	2 421	934	1 511	3 400
Median age	26.5	26.5	21.4	28.2	32.8	27.2	27.2	31.0	28.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	111 486	111 486	12 107	80 561	3 370	4 925	1 881	3 023	6 850
In households	102 332	102 332	5 244	78 703	3 180	4 859	1 774	3 023	6 826
Householder	37 569	37 569	1 352	29 566	1 181	1 538	654	1 002	2 357
Family householder	28 724	28 724	1 323	22 016	939	1 323	474	860	1 926
Nonfamily householder	8 845	8 845	29	7 550	242	215	180	142	431
Living alone	7 682	7 682	28	6 486	218	160	159	117	367
Spouse	23 143	23 143	1 264	17 265	836	1 089	289	769	1 599
Child	34 931	34 931	2 522	26 399	1 044	1 935	609	1 129	2 485
Other relatives	3 927	3 927	76	3 088	71	177	155	69	221
Nonrelatives	2 762	2 762	30	2 385	48	120	67	54	164
Institutionalized persons	1 116	1 116	—	1 116	89	66	107	—	24
Other persons in group quarters	8 038	8 038	6 863	742	101	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.72	2.72	3.88	2.66	2.69	3.16	2.71	3.02	2.90
Persons per family	3.16	3.16	3.92	3.12	3.08	3.42	3.22	3.29	3.24
Persons 65 years and over	9 607	9 607	7	7 390	306	136	209	86	426
In households	8 907	8 907	5	6 708	232	135	209	86	403
Householder	6 126	6 126	1	4 647	148	89	150	52	270
Nonfamily householder	2 716	2 716	1	2 160	49	31	63	15	127
Living alone	2 639	2 639	1	2 095	47	28	60	13	125
Spouse	2 219	2 219	—	1 613	70	25	44	24	95
Other relatives	486	486	3	382	11	18	14	10	36
Nonrelatives	76	76	1	66	3	3	1	—	23
Institutionalized persons	678	678	—	678	74	1	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	22	22	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	28 724	28 724	1 323	22 016	939	1 323	474	860	1 926
With own children under 18 years	15 664	15 664	1 146	11 947	480	901	234	542	1 134
Number of own children under 18 years	28 670	28 670	2 399	21 638	852	1 653	457	975	2 042
Married-couple families	23 143	23 143	1 264	17 265	836	1 089	289	769	1 599
With own children under 18 years	12 076	12 076	1 090	8 856	411	753	128	474	916
Number of own children under 18 years	22 422	22 422	2 297	16 247	755	1 379	260	865	1 680
Female householder, no husband present	4 545	4 545	38	3 915	90	179	155	68	271
With own children under 18 years	3 059	3 059	37	2 675	63	117	95	54	187
Number of own children under 18 years	5 432	5 432	66	4 750	91	225	177	87	314
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	44 119	44 119	8 032	28 900	1 273	1 675	683	1 091	2 418
Never married	13 468	13 468	4 969	6 989	262	383	186	226	535
Now married, except separated	25 871	25 871	2 568	18 357	926	1 145	343	797	1 671
Separated	783	783	163	549	10	23	29	10	27
Widowed	765	765	8	614	20	15	25	13	41
Divorced	3 232	3 232	324	2 391	55	109	100	45	144
Females 15 years and over	40 443	40 443	1 880	31 300	1 339	1 724	721	1 080	2 593
Never married	6 730	6 730	449	5 229	193	293	154	146	424
Now married, except separated	24 302	24 302	1 350	18 164	893	1 150	317	790	1 678
Separated	1 037	1 037	25	898	16	40	37	13	42
Widowed	3 989	3 989	6	3 288	119	86	97	40	200
Divorced	4 385	4 385	50	3 721	118	155	116	91	249

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County—Con.		Farr Sill CDP, Comanche County	Lawton city, Comanche County							
	Tract 23	Tract 24		Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.01
LAND AREA											
Square kilometers	742.0	380.7	28.6		2.6	1.2	3.9	3.9	2.6	11.8	6.4
Square miles	286.5	147.0	11.0		1.0	.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	4.5	2.5
AGE											
All persons	7 114	12 228	12 107	4 297	3 160	6 216	7 284	3 948	3 211	7 590	
Under 5 years	520	844	816	429	395	553	724	356	241	615	
5 to 9 years	645	789	784	379	310	571	641	340	262	627	
10 to 14 years	625	600	595	277	235	472	548	337	244	573	
15 to 19 years	552	2 193	2 190	308	229	462	597	281	219	571	
20 to 24 years	426	3 839	3 826	479	386	564	750	352	145	568	
25 to 34 years	1 123	2 823	2 766	889	620	1 251	1 452	745	573	1 421	
35 to 44 years	1 080	977	969	458	331	778	997	713	562	1 074	
45 to 54 years	772	140	138	315	204	612	664	396	383	849	
55 to 64 years	624	16	16	339	244	528	520	203	281	747	
65 to 74 years	466	5	5	294	152	308	240	108	177	399	
75 to 84 years	238	2	2	112	48	95	109	58	90	125	
85 years and over	43	—	—	18	6	22	42	39	34	21	
3 and 4 years	224	359	351	187	142	238	255	143	110	249	
16 years and over	5 206	9 892	9 810	3 158	2 176	4 529	5 264	2 859	2 421	5 657	
18 years and over	4 986	9 687	9 606	3 043	2 099	4 373	5 043	2 759	2 322	5 409	
21 years and over	4 671	6 629	6 549	2 833	1 891	4 053	4 635	2 574	2 209	5 080	
60 years and over	1 034	14	14	573	328	673	621	293	437	900	
62 years and over	915	12	12	515	286	561	514	253	374	736	
Median	32.1	21.6	21.5	27.3	25.3	28.7	27.7	28.8	33.8	30.8	
Female	3 598	3 009	2 950	2 190	1 689	3 180	3 688	1 968	1 656	3 867	
Under 5 years	257	411	399	216	207	268	362	170	119	313	
5 to 9 years	315	385	382	191	157	261	325	141	117	318	
10 to 14 years	285	291	289	122	124	248	275	168	130	275	
15 to 19 years	250	216	214	154	114	249	313	142	115	272	
20 to 24 years	221	408	399	235	206	279	360	168	76	276	
25 to 34 years	583	877	849	449	334	618	711	396	281	702	
35 to 44 years	561	348	346	218	179	407	481	347	302	540	
45 to 54 years	397	63	62	175	112	329	364	211	195	457	
55 to 64 years	304	8	8	183	133	286	265	89	140	410	
65 to 74 years	258	1	1	170	91	170	128	61	100	213	
75 to 84 years	140	1	1	64	28	54	73	47	55	75	
85 years and over	27	—	—	13	4	11	31	28	26	16	
3 and 4 years	100	167	163	90	70	113	135	70	49	136	
16 years and over	2 685	1 875	1 833	1 630	1 182	2 360	2 677	1 456	1 272	2 914	
18 years and over	2 581	1 803	1 762	1 577	1 145	2 280	2 570	1 413	1 214	2 796	
21 years and over	2 441	1 641	1 601	1 465	1 028	2 103	2 347	1 311	1 162	2 627	
60 years and over	555	8	8	330	194	367	357	177	244	500	
62 years and over	507	7	7	299	174	311	300	162	217	423	
Median age	33.1	22.7	22.5	28.0	25.9	29.3	27.9	30.1	34.7	32.1	
Male	3 516	9 219	9 157	2 107	1 471	3 036	3 596	1 980	1 555	3 723	
Median age	30.7	21.5	21.4	26.7	24.6	28.1	27.5	27.8	32.9	30.0	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
All persons	7 114	12 228	12 107	4 297	3 160	6 216	7 284	3 948	3 211	7 590	
In households	7 114	5 365	5 244	4 297	3 160	6 216	7 161	3 846	3 122	7 590	
Householder	2 505	1 392	1 352	1 630	1 170	2 215	2 481	1 368	1 161	2 776	
Family householder	2 018	1 363	1 323	1 194	911	1 774	2 027	1 130	921	2 174	
Nonfamily householder	487	29	29	436	259	441	454	238	240	602	
Living alone	444	28	28	378	218	368	372	209	217	505	
Spouse	1 648	1 304	1 264	927	599	1 467	1 707	989	819	1 827	
Child	2 474	2 563	2 522	1 379	1 139	2 139	2 527	1 328	1 026	2 516	
Other relatives	335	76	76	203	116	232	268	97	71	258	
Nonrelatives	152	30	30	158	136	163	178	64	45	213	
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	102	89	—	
Other persons in group quarters	—	6 863	6 863	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons per household	2.84	3.85	3.88	2.64	2.70	2.81	2.89	2.81	2.69	2.73	
Persons per family	3.21	3.89	3.92	3.10	3.04	3.16	3.22	3.14	3.08	3.12	
Persons 65 years and over	747	7	7	424	206	425	391	205	301	545	
In households	747	5	5	424	206	425	298	112	227	545	
Householder	510	1	1	291	137	280	179	63	145	354	
Nonfamily householder	200	1	1	111	54	91	54	16	48	136	
Living alone	197	1	1	107	54	89	54	15	47	134	
Spouse	196	—	—	114	57	122	77	35	69	139	
Other relatives	36	3	3	17	7	22	40	11	11	50	
Nonrelatives	5	1	1	2	5	1	2	3	2	2	
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	93	74	—	
Other persons in group quarters	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Families	2 018	1 363	1 323	1 194	911	1 774	2 027	1 130	921	2 174	
With own children under 18 years	1 056	1 169	1 146	621	547	937	1 162	684	470	1 081	
Number of own children under 18 years	1 897	2 439	2 399	1 119	965	1 685	2 091	1 131	839	1 993	
Married-couple families	1 648	1 304	1 264	927	599	1 467	1 707	989	819	1 827	
With own children under 18 years	834	1 113	1 090	447	302	758	951	581	402	881	
Number of own children under 18 years	1 514	2 337	2 297	798	559	1 389	1 748	974	743	1 636	
Female householder, no husband present	295	38	38	217	280	248	245	107	90	284	
With own children under 18 years	182	37	37	147	228	149	173	79	63	170	
Number of own children under 18 years	328	66	66	280	381	254	292	120	91	314	
MARITAL STATUS											
Males 15 years and over	2 583	8 073	8 032	1 551	1 019	2 217	2 645	1 426	1 174	2 814	
Never married	593	4 970	4 969	343	246	473	585	274	245	663	
Now married, except separated	1 703	2 608	2 568	994	650	1 539	1 805	1 027	855	1 888	
Separated	33	163	163	36	23	30	41	15	7	34	
Widowed	41	8	8	29	9	33	37	21	20	38	
Divorced	213	324	324	149	91	142	177	89	47	191	
Females 15 years and over	2 741	1 922	1 880	1 661	1 201	2 403	2 726	1 489	1 290	2 961	
Never married	424	451	449	258	219	401	441	211	186	466	
Now married, except separated	1 703	1 390	1 350	981	637	1 540	1 776	1 021	858	1 887	
Separated	55	25	25	53	50	47	57	21	16	53	
Widowed	280	6	6	151	106	183	204	124	117	234	
Divorced	279	50	50	218	189	232	248	112	113	321	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.									
	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	21.9	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Square miles	8.5	.8	.7	1.0	.9	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5
AGE										
All persons	4 900	2 497	2 949	2 978	2 079	2 086	2 174	538	2 080	1 647
Under 5 years	522	171	269	295	140	146	191	10	222	115
5 to 9 years	540	176	216	226	168	162	159	22	131	93
10 to 14 years	459	151	161	163	140	122	149	22	116	71
15 to 19 years	388	136	153	191	117	135	142	35	136	174
20 to 24 years	321	152	334	412	111	187	216	50	422	474
25 to 34 years	1 212	347	615	589	392	361	430	88	422	261
35 to 44 years	761	275	339	320	311	249	249	61	207	143
45 to 54 years	368	225	232	166	164	159	181	37	115	92
55 to 64 years	195	274	227	186	160	171	144	21	116	78
65 to 74 years	90	291	261	187	217	190	159	66	92	92
75 to 84 years	40	212	122	150	129	166	126	82	83	46
85 years and over	4	87	20	93	30	38	28	44	18	8
3 and 4 years	209	60	102	97	58	56	74	6	77	43
16 years and over	3 301	1 968	2 267	2 269	1 608	1 634	1 658	479	1 595	1 359
18 years and over	3 118	1 917	2 212	2 207	1 560	1 589	1 605	465	1 556	1 338
21 years and over	2 931	1 831	2 100	2 024	1 492	1 479	1 489	439	1 394	1 054
60 years and over	204	729	523	531	458	478	378	204	259	186
62 years and over	175	674	473	493	426	439	359	201	233	172
Median	27.0	39.5	29.5	27.9	34.2	32.8	30.2	41.2	25.2	23.1
Female	2 491	1 387	1 493	1 576	1 090	1 088	1 162	250	1 055	806
Under 5 years	274	91	126	135	76	60	92	3	117	48
5 to 9 years	277	95	117	104	66	70	88	11	70	43
10 to 14 years	227	80	67	94	65	57	87	9	49	31
15 to 19 years	180	71	76	114	53	58	72	8	75	97
20 to 24 years	181	82	173	192	60	103	110	8	202	216
25 to 34 years	612	180	267	285	207	180	228	29	183	115
35 to 44 years	367	148	169	162	150	125	127	15	102	71
45 to 54 years	193	123	130	94	79	86	93	12	69	54
55 to 64 years	104	142	124	108	94	94	72	14	64	44
65 to 74 years	49	167	153	115	133	113	93	43	58	55
75 to 84 years	24	142	78	100	85	117	82	65	55	27
85 years and over	3	66	13	73	22	25	18	33	11	5
3 and 4 years	101	29	54	46	32	17	40	3	40	16
16 years and over	1 675	1 103	1 165	1 227	873	892	884	226	808	678
18 years and over	1 588	1 079	1 137	1 191	853	871	858	223	788	669
21 years and over	1 498	1 034	1 077	1 087	815	819	801	216	699	508
60 years and over	120	451	306	350	284	296	226	148	163	108
62 years and over	100	423	279	323	267	281	216	147	149	99
Median age	26.9	41.2	31.2	29.5	35.8	36.1	30.6	68.7	25.6	23.4
Male	2 409	1 110	1 456	1 402	989	998	1 012	288	1 025	841
Median age	27.2	36.3	28.2	26.4	32.3	30.1	29.6	31.8	25.0	23.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 900	2 497	2 949	2 978	2 079	2 086	2 174	538	2 080	1 647
In households	4 834	2 383	2 949	2 792	2 079	2 043	2 158	315	2 060	1 134
Householder	1 529	971	1 253	1 181	896	915	971	190	972	471
Family householder	1 314	730	849	777	595	573	547	52	539	306
Nonfamily householder	215	241	404	404	301	342	424	138	433	165
Living alone	160	219	352	336	276	303	355	132	365	134
Spouse	1 081	613	676	537	470	425	356	31	356	216
Child	1 928	668	810	829	615	554	624	73	550	334
Other relatives	177	85	106	112	46	64	93	7	63	54
Nonrelatives	119	46	104	133	52	85	114	14	119	59
Institutionalized persons	66	114	—	186	—	43	—	213	7	30
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	10	13	483
Persons per household	3.16	2.45	2.35	2.36	2.32	2.23	2.22	1.66	2.12	2.41
Persons per family	3.42	2.87	2.88	2.90	2.90	2.82	2.96	3.13	2.80	2.97
Persons 65 years and over	134	590	403	430	376	394	313	192	193	146
In households	133	481	403	261	376	355	313	127	193	134
Householder	88	312	281	193	271	251	232	111	142	101
Nonfamily householder	31	125	124	99	148	128	136	97	81	48
Living alone	28	121	120	98	143	126	132	93	79	45
Spouse	24	144	108	56	88	92	57	9	42	27
Other relatives	18	19	12	10	14	11	18	2	7	4
Nonrelatives	3	6	2	2	3	1	6	5	2	2
Institutionalized persons	1	109	—	169	—	39	—	65	—	12
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 314	730	849	777	595	573	547	52	539	306
With own children under 18 years	896	297	384	423	287	260	280	28	278	149
Number of own children under 18 years	1 647	540	669	705	492	455	521	60	475	276
Married-couple families	1 081	613	676	537	470	425	356	31	356	216
With own children under 18 years	749	223	285	248	216	168	149	14	142	90
Number of own children under 18 years	1 375	418	513	418	372	297	281	36	252	176
Female householder, no husband present	178	99	129	204	103	122	160	17	157	76
With own children under 18 years	116	66	77	150	61	85	117	12	121	55
Number of own children under 18 years	223	112	125	250	103	142	213	20	203	94
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 666	878	1 120	1 051	748	755	780	257	792	684
Never married	383	141	262	245	133	166	229	96	241	353
Now married, except separated	1 137	642	724	595	489	449	386	72	403	251
Separated	23	10	23	35	9	25	28	11	45	10
Widowed	15	27	23	46	30	25	31	16	15	17
Divorced	108	58	88	130	87	90	106	62	88	53
Females 15 years and over	1 713	1 121	1 183	1 243	883	901	895	227	819	684
Never married	291	137	171	191	109	106	180	20	154	283
Now married, except separated	1 142	647	701	583	485	445	383	50	373	242
Separated	39	25	23	55	22	26	48	9	55	20
Widowed	86	215	139	213	144	162	133	98	99	62
Divorced	155	97	149	201	123	162	151	50	138	77

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.								
	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)
	2.5	2.6	1.3	.7	5.8	21.4	11.9	10.6	5.7
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers -----	2.5	2.6	1.3	.7	5.8	21.4	11.9	10.6	5.7
Square miles -----	1.0	1.0	.5	.3	2.2	8.3	4.6	4.1	2.2
AGE									
All persons -----	2 878	2 520	1 758	1 023	1 791	1 824	2 902	6 224	7
Under 5 years -----	246	319	159	102	141	168	266	559	—
5 to 9 years -----	280	292	130	83	151	159	264	566	2
10 to 14 years -----	232	227	107	77	142	136	288	608	—
15 to 19 years -----	181	197	106	73	138	153	236	512	—
20 to 24 years -----	256	165	162	90	137	182	125	434	1
25 to 34 years -----	568	364	292	161	325	323	561	1 213	2
35 to 44 years -----	356	277	201	113	257	181	613	1 011	—
45 to 54 years -----	236	186	137	80	240	144	312	579	—
55 to 64 years -----	243	216	150	86	184	176	165	399	2
65 to 74 years -----	183	173	157	69	61	133	50	221	—
75 to 84 years -----	77	86	121	72	13	52	17	93	—
85 years and over -----	20	18	36	17	2	17	5	29	—
3 and 4 years -----	108	137	64	38	53	66	111	218	—
16 years and over -----	2 079	1 639	1 341	743	1 330	1 335	2 022	4 370	5
18 years and over -----	2 001	1 562	1 303	713	1 269	1 268	1 918	4 149	5
21 years and over -----	1 891	1 450	1 227	670	1 195	1 173	1 820	3 902	5
60 years and over -----	416	383	390	199	151	276	143	514	1
62 years and over -----	351	338	364	180	116	244	115	432	—
Median -----	29.4	26.8	31.7	30.6	30.5	28.4	30.3	29.1	31.5
Female -----	1 388	1 398	930	549	916	915	1 449	3 150	3
Under 5 years -----	111	167	93	52	75	76	138	273	—
5 to 9 years -----	136	146	62	48	78	74	129	272	1
10 to 14 years -----	109	124	51	44	57	65	146	271	—
15 to 19 years -----	72	107	48	40	64	76	110	248	—
20 to 24 years -----	121	99	85	45	75	91	54	239	—
25 to 34 years -----	255	202	147	77	165	150	300	615	1
35 to 44 years -----	171	149	102	61	138	81	305	521	—
45 to 54 years -----	125	107	70	37	126	87	153	286	—
55 to 64 years -----	125	134	79	42	93	93	75	212	1
65 to 74 years -----	97	96	91	42	37	75	25	121	—
75 to 84 years -----	49	58	81	52	6	31	10	68	—
85 years and over -----	17	9	21	9	2	16	4	24	—
3 and 4 years -----	45	73	36	18	29	25	52	115	—
16 years and over -----	1 015	941	714	396	695	686	1 007	2 273	2
18 years and over -----	983	901	695	379	668	654	959	2 172	2
21 years and over -----	932	832	658	358	630	599	914	2 049	2
60 years and over -----	237	227	234	119	79	159	81	302	—
62 years and over -----	204	202	226	114	67	142	64	261	—
Median -----	30.7	27.6	33.2	31.1	31.6	30.4	30.1	29.9	31.5
Male -----	1 490	1 122	828	474	875	909	1 453	3 074	4
Median age -----	28.0	25.3	30.5	30.3	29.6	27.0	30.7	28.0	28.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons -----	2 878	2 520	1 758	1 023	1 791	1 824	2 902	6 224	7
In households -----	2 691	2 509	1 732	1 023	1 783	1 717	2 902	6 200	—
Householder -----	1 041	896	725	409	624	633	959	2 127	2
Family householder -----	715	636	463	249	530	461	824	1 723	2
Nonfamily householder -----	326	260	262	160	94	172	135	404	—
Living alone -----	281	237	234	142	86	152	110	345	—
Spouse -----	502	297	329	166	450	279	735	1 409	2
Child -----	918	993	506	328	615	588	1 092	2 317	3
Other relatives -----	127	264	99	59	68	152	66	201	—
Nonrelatives -----	103	59	73	61	26	65	50	146	—
Institutionalized persons -----	12	—	—	—	—	107	—	24	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	175	11	26	—	8	—	—	—	—
Persons per household -----	2.59	2.80	2.39	2.50	2.86	2.71	3.03	2.91	3.50
Persons per family -----	3.16	3.44	3.02	3.22	3.14	3.21	3.30	3.28	3.50
Persons 65 years and over -----	280	277	314	158	76	202	72	343	—
In households -----	276	277	314	158	76	202	72	320	—
Householder -----	206	210	229	118	45	144	43	221	—
Nonfamily householder -----	102	125	130	70	15	60	13	118	—
Living alone -----	98	122	126	66	14	57	11	116	—
Spouse -----	60	42	70	27	24	43	19	68	—
Other relatives -----	6	22	14	7	7	14	10	29	—
Nonrelatives -----	4	3	1	6	—	1	—	2	—
Institutionalized persons -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families -----	715	636	463	249	530	461	824	1 723	2
With own children under 18 years -----	378	356	211	131	267	228	526	1 065	—
Number of own children under 18 years -----	748	773	405	270	472	439	942	1 924	2
Married-couple families -----	502	297	329	166	450	279	735	1 409	1
With own children under 18 years -----	245	131	133	85	220	123	460	852	—
Number of own children under 18 years -----	483	282	263	189	395	244	834	1 570	2
Female householder, no husband present -----	173	306	98	69	70	153	67	263	—
With own children under 18 years -----	115	214	66	38	43	94	53	183	—
Number of own children under 18 years -----	235	466	122	72	70	175	86	307	—
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over -----	1 088	721	638	356	651	661	1 048	2 157	3
Never married -----	340	258	174	109	144	180	218	487	—
Now married, except separated -----	566	319	348	181	464	331	763	1 477	2
Separated -----	23	28	14	10	3	29	10	27	—
Widowed -----	23	36	27	14	7	25	13	37	—
Divorced -----	136	80	75	42	33	96	44	129	—
Females 15 years and over -----	1 032	961	724	405	706	700	1 036	2 334	2
Never married -----	164	254	119	69	117	151	144	387	—
Now married, except separated -----	540	324	351	176	475	306	755	1 484	2
Separated -----	43	84	21	21	19	37	12	42	—
Widowed -----	125	135	132	72	39	94	37	184	—
Divorced -----	160	164	101	67	56	112	88	237	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Comanche County									
	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.03	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers -----	9.0	.2	20.9	19.3	72.8	307.1	358.0	733.0	736.3	352.2
Square miles -----	3.5	.1	8.1	7.5	28.1	118.6	138.2	283.0	284.3	136.0
AGE										
All persons -----	159	25	57	121	626	1 421	4 669	4 512	7 107	121
Under 5 years -----	2	4	3	11	34	84	341	259	520	28
5 to 9 years -----	3	—	7	14	37	113	383	345	643	5
10 to 14 years -----	6	1	4	9	35	127	372	348	625	5
15 to 19 years -----	9	2	6	5	44	109	339	346	552	3
20 to 24 years -----	22	3	2	3	31	59	272	210	425	13
25 to 34 years -----	55	3	4	18	73	212	687	672	1 121	57
35 to 44 years -----	42	—	10	19	90	217	647	679	1 080	8
45 to 54 years -----	10	6	10	23	95	171	502	604	772	2
55 to 64 years -----	5	4	4	5	104	151	430	571	622	—
65 to 74 years -----	3	2	5	11	54	108	423	305	466	—
75 to 84 years -----	1	—	1	3	27	61	224	143	238	—
85 years and over -----	1	—	1	—	2	9	49	30	43	—
3 and 4 years -----	—	2	1	4	15	34	137	107	224	8
16 years and over -----	147	20	42	85	513	1 073	3 497	3 473	5 201	82
18 years and over -----	145	19	38	83	496	1 032	3 355	3 332	4 981	81
21 years and over -----	136	17	37	81	466	973	3 173	3 163	4 666	80
60 years and over -----	8	3	11	17	120	250	921	751	1 033	—
62 years and over -----	7	2	9	16	101	214	824	646	915	—
Median -----	32.1	34.5	37.5	35.5	41.6	35.3	34.3	35.9	32.1	26.5
Female -----	55	13	32	63	300	698	2 393	2 099	3 595	59
Under 5 years -----	2	2	3	7	12	43	167	136	257	12
5 to 9 years -----	2	—	6	9	14	58	191	142	314	3
10 to 14 years -----	2	—	2	3	15	53	160	142	285	2
15 to 19 years -----	4	2	2	2	22	50	167	148	250	2
20 to 24 years -----	7	2	1	3	12	26	143	107	221	9
25 to 34 years -----	13	1	1	7	37	120	362	321	582	28
35 to 44 years -----	17	—	6	9	50	99	323	307	561	2
45 to 54 years -----	4	3	4	12	50	77	256	293	397	1
55 to 64 years -----	2	2	4	4	45	78	226	303	—	—
65 to 74 years -----	1	1	1	5	26	57	234	151	258	—
75 to 84 years -----	1	—	1	2	16	32	132	68	140	—
85 years and over -----	—	—	1	—	1	5	32	16	27	—
3 and 4 years -----	—	1	1	3	6	16	74	51	100	4
16 years and over -----	49	11	20	43	254	535	1 837	1 642	2 683	42
18 years and over -----	47	10	19	42	246	517	1 768	1 587	2 579	41
21 years and over -----	45	8	19	41	232	487	1 681	1 508	2 439	40
60 years and over -----	4	1	7	10	61	134	516	376	555	—
62 years and over -----	4	1	5	9	53	109	468	324	507	—
Median -----	34.2	29.5	35.5	36.3	42.4	34.9	35.2	36.6	33.1	25.8
Male -----	104	12	25	58	326	723	2 276	2 413	3 512	62
Median age -----	32.0	40.5	41.5	35.0	41.0	35.7	33.2	35.5	30.7	27.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons -----	159	25	57	121	626	1 421	4 669	4 512	7 107	121
In households -----	58	25	57	121	626	1 421	4 669	4 180	7 107	121
Householder -----	20	9	21	43	230	509	1 745	1 531	2 503	40
Family householder -----	18	9	13	36	203	423	1 387	1 240	2 016	40
Nonfamily householder -----	2	—	8	7	27	86	358	291	487	—
Living alone -----	1	—	7	7	22	82	347	258	444	—
Spouse -----	17	8	10	34	190	393	1 207	1 069	1 646	40
Child -----	18	7	21	37	168	451	1 533	1 263	2 471	41
Other relatives -----	—	—	3	3	20	45	139	218	335	—
Nonrelatives -----	3	1	2	4	18	23	45	99	152	—
Institutionalized persons -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	332	—	—
Persons per household -----	2.90	2.78	2.71	2.81	2.72	2.79	2.68	2.73	2.84	3.03
Persons per family -----	2.94	2.67	3.62	3.06	2.86	3.10	3.08	3.06	3.21	3.03
Persons 65 years and over -----	5	2	7	14	83	178	696	478	747	—
In households -----	5	2	7	14	83	178	696	462	747	—
Householder -----	3	1	6	9	49	115	477	308	510	—
Nonfamily householder -----	1	—	3	2	9	40	195	105	200	—
Living alone -----	—	—	3	2	9	40	193	99	197	—
Spouse -----	1	1	1	5	27	56	194	125	196	—
Other relatives -----	—	—	—	—	7	7	24	27	36	—
Nonrelatives -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5
Institutionalized persons -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families -----	18	9	13	36	203	423	1 387	1 240	2 016	40
With own children under 18 years -----	10	5	6	16	69	188	665	534	1 055	23
Number of own children under 18 years -----	13	6	18	33	118	358	1 225	927	1 895	40
Married-couple families -----	17	8	10	34	190	393	1 207	1 069	1 646	40
With own children under 18 years -----	9	4	5	14	64	171	561	446	833	23
Number of own children under 18 years -----	12	4	16	31	110	327	1 041	785	1 512	40
Female householder, no husband present -----	—	1	2	1	8	19	142	124	295	—
With own children under 18 years -----	—	1	1	1	4	11	84	63	182	—
Number of own children under 18 years -----	—	2	2	1	7	22	149	105	328	—
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over -----	99	9	22	43	261	553	1 698	1 881	2 580	41
Never married -----	17	—	6	8	48	107	327	404	592	1
Now married, except separated -----	71	8	12	34	194	401	1 234	1 251	1 701	40
Separated -----	3	—	—	—	5	6	24	33	41	—
Widowed -----	—	—	—	—	4	10	34	54	213	—
Divorced -----	8	1	4	1	15	30	97	148	213	—
Females 15 years and over -----	49	11	21	44	259	544	1 875	1 679	2 739	42
Never married -----	7	2	3	2	37	72	250	253	424	2
Now married, except separated -----	35	8	11	35	194	399	1 241	1 124	1 701	40
Separated -----	—	1	—	1	—	4	29	24	55	—
Widowed -----	2	—	3	3	16	38	220	133	280	—
Divorced -----	5	—	4	3	12	31	135	145	279	—

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County				
		Total	Fort Sill CDP	Lawton city	Tract 4.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 19.02	Tract 20.01	Tract 20.02
AGE									
All persons	79 666	79 666	6 685	57 019	2 768	3 321	583	2 533	5 201
Under 5 years	6 139	6 139	443	4 666	191	362	55	229	434
5 to 9 years	6 047	6 047	387	4 440	205	340	52	238	420
10 to 14 years	5 362	5 362	307	3 840	208	281	28	226	430
15 to 19 years	6 341	6 341	1 314	3 861	170	237	37	210	399
20 to 24 years	8 096	8 096	2 148	5 112	133	237	77	100	363
25 to 34 years	14 585	14 585	1 419	10 721	492	852	120	493	959
35 to 44 years	10 837	10 837	554	7 864	492	536	65	540	831
45 to 54 years	7 344	7 344	100	5 328	330	236	58	275	539
55 to 64 years	6 536	6 536	10	4 824	267	144	42	141	435
65 to 74 years	4 951	4 951	2	3 703	165	67	34	57	248
75 to 84 years	2 686	2 686	1	2 041	83	25	10	19	114
85 years and over	742	742	—	619	32	4	5	5	29
3 and 4 years	2 472	2 472	182	1 861	88	149	19	92	170
16 years and over	61 071	61 071	5 495	43 328	2 131	2 292	440	1 782	3 825
18 years and over	59 009	59 009	5 375	41 871	2 053	2 174	430	1 689	3 654
21 years and over	53 846	53 846	3 571	39 141	1 964	2 057	394	1 606	3 451
60 years and over	11 518	11 518	6	8 684	413	149	66	144	572
62 years and over	10 186	10 186	5	7 699	351	125	58	119	483
Median	30.2	30.2	21.4	30.9	34.8	27.6	28.6	30.7	31.1
Female	38 429	38 429	1 521	29 070	1 402	1 669	261	1 260	2 603
Under 5 years	3 016	3 016	208	2 290	90	184	25	119	208
5 to 9 years	2 936	2 936	197	2 157	89	181	26	119	192
10 to 14 years	2 533	2 533	149	1 867	110	133	16	109	195
15 to 19 years	2 548	2 548	98	1 920	92	109	17	101	197
20 to 24 years	3 192	3 192	190	2 567	68	137	31	46	197
25 to 34 years	6 868	6 868	422	5 216	234	432	45	262	476
35 to 44 years	5 195	5 195	205	3 814	258	244	25	265	421
45 to 54 years	3 774	3 774	47	2 785	164	125	28	130	271
55 to 64 years	3 362	3 362	4	2 538	131	74	21	66	219
65 to 74 years	2 772	2 772	—	2 121	91	32	16	28	135
75 to 84 years	1 710	1 710	1	1 348	52	15	7	11	80
85 years and over	523	523	—	447	23	3	4	4	24
3 and 4 years	1 191	1 191	82	906	36	72	5	49	93
16 years and over	29 451	29 451	942	22 401	1 102	1 151	191	887	1 970
18 years and over	28 498	28 498	907	21 704	1 054	1 097	186	841	1 891
21 years and over	26 703	26 703	838	20 270	1 011	1 038	165	800	1 794
60 years and over	6 653	6 653	3	5 158	226	83	38	82	331
62 years and over	5 998	5 998	3	4 667	201	66	32	65	289
Median	32.2	32.2	23.1	32.1	35.6	27.3	29.2	30.3	32.3
Male	41 237	41 237	5 164	27 949	1 366	1 652	322	1 273	2 598
Median age	28.4	28.4	21.3	30.0	34.0	27.9	28.3	31.3	30.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	79 666	79 666	6 685	57 019	2 768	3 321	583	2 533	5 201
In households	74 027	74 027	2 799	55 634	2 633	3 269	522	2 533	5 177
Householder	28 724	28 724	744	22 087	1 021	1 089	198	860	1 870
Family householder	21 599	21 599	729	16 148	806	928	140	736	1 510
Nonfamily householder	7 125	7 125	15	5 939	215	161	58	124	360
Living alone	6 233	6 233	14	5 137	193	119	49	103	312
Spouse	17 822	17 822	698	13 007	695	770	109	651	1 269
Child	23 430	23 430	1 313	17 240	834	1 246	169	933	1 787
Other relatives	2 119	2 119	26	1 662	41	82	16	45	141
Nonrelatives	1 932	1 932	18	1 638	42	82	30	44	110
Institutionalized persons	900	900	—	900	71	52	61	—	24
Other persons in group quarters	4 739	4 739	3 886	485	64	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.61	2.61	3.79	2.55	2.62	3.05	2.60	2.98	2.80
Persons per family	3.05	3.05	3.82	3.02	2.99	3.31	3.06	3.26	3.16
Persons 65 years and over	8 379	8 379	3	6 363	280	96	49	81	391
In households	7 746	7 746	2	5 746	219	95	49	81	368
Householder	5 339	5 339	—	3 985	142	62	36	50	249
Nonfamily householder	2 382	2 382	—	1 853	47	19	15	14	114
Living alone	2 315	2 315	—	1 798	45	17	13	12	112
Spouse	1 994	1 994	—	1 441	66	21	11	23	90
Other relatives	355	355	1	270	8	9	2	8	27
Nonrelatives	58	58	1	50	3	3	—	—	2
Institutionalized persons	614	614	—	614	61	1	—	—	23
Other persons in group quarters	19	19	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	21 599	21 599	729	16 148	806	928	140	736	1 510
With own children under 18 years	10 936	10 936	617	8 115	393	620	71	463	838
Number of own children under 18 years	19 160	19 160	1 246	14 087	685	1 077	142	814	1 455
Married-couple families	18 151	18 151	702	13 289	717	782	103	666	1 286
With own children under 18 years	8 854	8 854	593	6 400	335	530	49	409	696
Number of own children under 18 years	15 869	15 869	1 205	11 397	604	934	101	734	1 234
Female householder, no husband present	2 700	2 700	14	2 267	79	104	23	54	180
With own children under 18 years	1 708	1 708	13	1 428	54	67	16	45	117
Number of own children under 18 years	2 754	2 754	23	2 278	77	112	26	69	185
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	32 174	32 174	4 581	21 317	1 051	1 167	254	927	1 899
Never married	8 856	8 856	2 890	4 747	204	240	50	182	394
Now married, except separated	19 794	19 794	1 393	13 964	775	817	134	690	1 333
Separated	451	451	81	317	8	15	11	6	16
Widowed	600	600	4	469	15	11	5	10	35
Divorced	2 473	2 473	213	1 820	49	84	54	39	121
Females 15 years and over	29 944	29 944	967	22 756	1 113	1 171	194	913	2 018
Never married	4 324	4 324	189	3 313	156	182	25	126	302
Now married, except separated	18 542	18 542	738	13 581	735	815	116	667	1 330
Separated	560	560	10	473	12	22	5	9	25
Widowed	3 298	3 298	3	2 683	105	53	20	35	173
Divorced	3 220	3 220	27	2 706	105	99	28	76	188

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Comanche County—Con.		Fort Sill CDP, Comanche County	Lawton city, Comanche County						
	Tract 23	Tract 24		Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02	Tract 4.03 (pt.)
AGE										
All persons	5 682	6 761	6 685	3 022	2 037	4 240	4 951	2 866	2 647	
Under 5 years	391	460	443	271	212	301	432	256	189	
5 to 9 years	478	389	387	236	186	349	395	238	202	
10 to 14 years	452	310	307	163	141	302	354	236	202	
15 to 19 years	418	1 315	1 314	209	136	297	411	192	161	
20 to 24 years	321	2 158	2 148	309	229	363	494	245	121	
25 to 34 years	910	1 457	1 419	605	401	784	918	549	455	
35 to 44 years	889	557	554	308	216	544	742	527	459	
45 to 54 years	643	102	100	246	139	474	488	286	320	
55 to 64 years	529	10	10	288	190	437	399	159	262	
65 to 74 years	398	2	2	272	139	281	190	93	163	
75 to 84 years	215	1	1	99	43	88	91	49	82	
85 years and over	38	—	—	16	5	20	37	36	31	
3 and 4 years	171	187	182	122	81	122	152	101	88	
16 years and over	4 279	5 548	5 495	2 315	1 480	3 230	3 692	2 099	2 022	
18 years and over	4 107	5 428	5 375	2 240	1 431	3 137	3 549	2 031	1 946	
21 years and over	3 869	3 624	3 571	2 092	1 300	2 916	3 264	1 896	1 864	
60 years and over	898	6	6	512	291	596	501	244	406	
62 years and over	798	5	5	464	256	504	417	218	345	
Median	33.5	21.5	21.4	29.4	27.5	31.3	29.3	30.0	34.9	
Female	2 848	1 559	1 521	1 535	1 066	2 132	2 468	1 427	1 356	
Under 5 years	195	217	208	133	109	132	213	125	88	
5 to 9 years	237	198	197	117	96	160	193	100	87	
10 to 14 years	207	150	149	71	71	158	175	120	108	
15 to 19 years	190	98	98	104	68	160	217	97	88	
20 to 24 years	172	197	190	152	120	183	243	115	64	
25 to 34 years	460	441	422	298	208	376	436	282	224	
35 to 44 years	455	205	205	147	112	270	342	244	243	
45 to 54 years	323	48	47	136	72	249	260	151	160	
55 to 64 years	247	4	4	154	101	230	198	72	129	
65 to 74 years	212	—	—	156	83	155	105	53	91	
75 to 84 years	125	1	1	54	23	50	59	41	51	
85 years and over	25	—	—	13	3	9	27	27	23	
3 and 4 years	76	85	82	58	36	49	82	50	36	
16 years and over	2 168	969	942	1 192	781	1 655	1 849	1 062	1 062	
18 years and over	2 085	934	907	1 156	758	1 603	1 776	1 034	1 016	
21 years and over	1 982	865	838	1 083	685	1 484	1 621	956	975	
60 years and over	471	3	3	292	168	319	290	153	223	
62 years and over	434	3	3	267	152	275	245	146	198	
Median	34.2	23.2	23.1	30.6	28.0	32.0	29.7	30.9	35.7	
Male	2 834	5 202	5 164	1 487	971	2 108	2 483	1 439	1 291	
Median age	33.0	21.3	21.3	28.1	26.9	30.7	29.1	28.8	34.1	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	5 682	6 761	6 685	3 022	2 037	4 240	4 951	2 866	2 647	
In households	5 682	2 875	2 799	3 022	2 037	4 240	4 849	2 777	2 576	
Householder	2 130	770	744	1 211	794	1 610	1 751	1 026	1 001	
Family householder	1 690	755	729	871	595	1 281	1 428	845	788	
Nonfamily householder	440	15	15	340	199	329	323	181	213	
Living alone	400	14	14	295	168	280	260	159	192	
Spouse	1 395	725	698	698	433	1 055	1 190	722	679	
Child	1 867	1 336	1 313	887	655	1 323	1 631	933	816	
Other relatives	169	26	26	115	63	152	155	56	41	
Nonrelatives	121	18	18	111	92	100	122	40	39	
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	89	71	
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	3 886	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Persons per household	2.74	3.76	3.79	2.50	2.61	2.67	2.82	2.77	2.61	
Persons per family	3.11	3.79	3.82	2.97	3.00	3.02	3.13	3.10	2.99	
Persons 65 years and over	651	3	3	387	187	389	318	178	276	
In households	651	2	2	387	187	389	239	96	215	
Householder	451	—	—	265	127	260	147	57	139	
Nonfamily householder	189	—	—	98	51	86	42	15	46	
Living alone	186	—	—	94	51	84	42	14	45	
Spouse	167	—	—	107	52	114	63	30	66	
Other relatives	29	1	1	13	5	15	29	7	8	
Nonrelatives	4	1	1	2	3	—	—	2	2	
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	82	61	
Other persons in group quarters	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 690	755	729	871	595	1 281	1 428	845	788	
With own children under 18 years	866	630	617	408	320	583	750	494	383	
Number of own children under 18 years	1 459	1 269	1 246	707	550	1 005	1 314	800	672	
Married-couple families	1 434	728	702	708	439	1 096	1 224	749	700	
With own children under 18 years	697	606	593	313	207	500	634	427	326	
Number of own children under 18 years	1 193	1 228	1 205	544	371	886	1 145	701	592	
Female householder, no husband present	198	14	14	131	132	136	143	71	79	
With own children under 18 years	137	13	13	80	101	60	85	50	54	
Number of own children under 18 years	229	23	23	144	162	87	127	78	77	
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 152	4 608	4 581	1 138	708	1 606	1 883	1 054	981	
Never married	433	2 891	2 890	239	153	326	407	189	194	
Now married, except separated	1 484	1 419	1 393	740	464	1 134	1 280	774	723	
Separated	22	81	81	18	13	16	27	11	7	
Widowed	35	4	4	25	8	30	27	13	15	
Divorced	178	213	213	116	70	100	142	67	42	
Females 15 years and over	2 209	994	967	1 214	790	1 682	1 887	1 082	1 073	
Never married	311	189	189	159	103	253	293	135	151	
Now married, except separated	1 416	765	738	733	453	1 103	1 227	742	707	
Separated	37	10	10	31	25	24	31	14	12	
Widowed	229	3	3	129	83	148	157	108	103	
Divorced	216	27	27	162	126	154	179	83	100	

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.							
	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 13
AGE								
All persons	5 852	3 297	2 052	2 210	2 077	1 680	1 548	1 444
Under 5 years	454	359	112	161	178	102	117	126
5 to 9 years	453	340	123	125	137	105	100	83
10 to 14 years	401	280	110	101	102	77	82	73
15 to 19 years	403	235	97	110	118	109	86	85
20 to 24 years	410	234	110	243	258	154	161	273
25 to 34 years	1 098	849	241	423	391	282	312	290
35 to 44 years	820	536	227	256	226	187	178	154
45 to 54 years	666	230	202	202	123	135	139	85
55 to 64 years	652	140	257	198	158	159	115	94
65 to 74 years	359	65	278	252	161	179	126	83
75 to 84 years	118	25	209	119	137	156	109	81
85 years and over	18	4	86	20	88	35	23	17
3 and 4 years	192	148	41	67	61	38	43	47
16 years and over	4 456	2 272	1 686	1 799	1 643	1 379	1 243	1 151
18 years and over	4 288	2 155	1 649	1 760	1 609	1 345	1 215	1 131
21 years and over	4 046	2 040	1 583	1 677	1 484	1 250	1 131	1 024
60 years and over	800	146	705	498	470	449	311	236
62 years and over	660	123	654	455	437	412	295	214
Median	32.1	27.6	45.2	32.9	30.8	35.5	32.2	27.0
Female	2 954	1 657	1 142	1 127	1 107	894	832	737
Under 5 years	234	183	55	75	87	47	60	65
5 to 9 years	230	181	66	76	64	43	56	38
10 to 14 years	188	133	57	44	57	41	51	33
15 to 19 years	196	107	48	51	67	43	40	47
20 to 24 years	196	135	60	117	123	90	84	127
25 to 34 years	527	431	125	179	178	138	161	133
35 to 44 years	398	244	118	124	111	88	84	76
45 to 54 years	352	122	113	113	71	73	74	48
55 to 64 years	355	72	135	108	89	90	60	52
65 to 74 years	192	31	160	149	98	107	78	53
75 to 84 years	71	15	140	78	93	111	71	54
85 years and over	15	3	65	13	69	23	13	11
3 and 4 years	107	72	18	35	30	13	25	24
16 years and over	2 264	1 140	951	921	888	756	662	594
18 years and over	2 185	1 087	935	902	868	743	651	586
21 years and over	2 063	1 030	903	860	803	698	609	525
60 years and over	447	82	438	297	309	281	190	151
62 years and over	381	65	411	271	285	266	182	139
Median	33.2	27.3	48.5	36.5	33.1	39.1	32.6	28.8
Male	2 898	1 640	910	1 083	970	786	716	707
Median age	30.9	27.9	42.2	30.2	28.8	32.1	31.7	25.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	5 852	3 297	2 052	2 210	2 077	1 680	1 548	1 444
In households	5 852	3 245	1 941	2 210	1 912	1 644	1 540	1 435
Householder	2 247	1 080	832	1 004	862	778	739	723
Family householder	1 738	919	614	663	555	467	407	383
Nonfamily householder	509	161	218	341	307	311	332	340
Living alone	434	119	205	300	258	277	276	292
Spouse	1 445	762	539	540	386	366	286	260
Child	1 848	1 240	476	520	512	393	368	328
Other relatives	156	82	63	77	62	43	60	38
Nonrelatives	156	81	31	69	90	64	87	86
Institutionalized persons	—	52	111	—	165	36	—	6
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3
Persons per household	2.64	3.05	2.34	2.22	2.27	2.12	2.13	2.02
Persons per family	3.03	3.32	2.78	2.75	2.80	2.73	2.83	2.69
Persons 65 years and over	495	94	573	391	386	370	258	181
In households	495	93	466	391	234	338	258	181
Householder	325	61	302	271	172	239	189	135
Nonfamily householder	129	19	122	122	89	124	111	79
Living alone	128	17	118	118	89	122	108	77
Spouse	130	20	142	106	52	88	50	38
Other relatives	39	9	17	12	9	10	15	6
Nonrelatives	1	3	5	2	1	1	4	2
Institutionalized persons	—	1	107	—	152	32	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 738	919	614	663	555	467	407	383
With own children under 18 years	818	615	215	252	280	185	187	178
Number of own children under 18 years	1 464	1 072	378	411	429	310	304	282
Married-couple families	1 492	774	535	550	398	365	294	264
With own children under 18 years	685	526	170	203	171	128	113	91
Number of own children under 18 years	1 246	930	313	349	269	222	196	151
Female householder, no husband present	203	103	69	85	128	83	93	103
With own children under 18 years	117	66	40	38	86	53	63	76
Number of own children under 18 years	199	111	59	47	131	78	93	117
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	2 242	1 158	743	891	761	633	584	561
Never married	502	240	109	211	167	135	156	167
Now married, except separated	1 534	809	561	580	431	387	315	290
Separated	19	15	4	10	22	15	19	27
Widowed	30	11	22	20	43	22	19	13
Divorced	157	83	47	70	98	74	75	64
Females 15 years and over	2 302	1 160	964	932	899	763	665	601
Never married	334	180	95	119	112	81	118	99
Now married, except separated	1 480	807	567	551	416	377	307	270
Separated	29	21	13	13	34	20	31	33
Widowed	196	53	209	134	191	152	95	92
Divorced	263	99	80	115	146	133	114	107

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.						Remainder of Comanche County	
	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)
AGE								
All persons	2 156	488	1 220	540	2 412	4 607	3 644	5 675
Under 5 years	173	59	92	52	218	404	197	391
5 to 9 years	200	48	93	46	224	386	246	476
10 to 14 years	145	34	96	24	217	396	253	452
15 to 19 years	130	27	92	31	205	358	267	418
20 to 24 years	195	32	100	76	97	334	156	320
25 to 34 years	405	95	211	118	475	892	530	908
35 to 44 years	263	60	178	57	521	742	573	889
45 to 54 years	184	40	177	55	252	451	508	643
55 to 64 years	203	42	126	39	136	332	500	527
65 to 74 years	167	33	45	29	46	196	267	398
75 to 84 years	72	16	9	9	16	89	124	215
85 years and over	19	2	1	4	5	27	23	38
3 and 4 years	77	27	31	18	88	157	82	171
16 years and over	1 611	341	923	411	1 697	3 335	2 884	4 274
18 years and over	1 551	330	880	405	1 606	3 181	2 769	4 102
21 years and over	1 468	317	833	370	1 525	3 006	2 641	3 864
60 years and over	374	75	105	56	127	457	654	897
62 years and over	322	62	83	49	103	387	559	798
Median	30.6	30.0	31.0	28.5	30.5	30.2	37.9	33.5
Female	1 062	254	615	235	1 197	2 318	1 651	2 845
Under 5 years	73	24	49	22	112	198	101	195
5 to 9 years	100	24	45	21	110	179	102	236
10 to 14 years	67	22	34	14	106	171	96	207
15 to 19 years	56	15	49	15	99	175	109	190
20 to 24 years	101	15	52	30	43	185	79	172
25 to 34 years	179	49	103	44	255	442	247	459
35 to 44 years	134	27	94	20	256	371	249	455
45 to 54 years	97	22	92	27	118	224	239	323
55 to 64 years	104	26	65	18	62	174	230	246
65 to 74 years	88	18	27	15	23	110	129	212
75 to 84 years	47	12	4	6	9	66	58	125
85 years and over	16	—	1	3	4	23	12	25
3 and 4 years	31	8	17	4	46	88	35	76
16 years and over	811	183	477	176	844	1 726	1 328	2 166
18 years and over	784	176	460	172	799	1 655	1 283	2 083
21 years and over	740	169	434	151	759	1 571	1 224	1 980
60 years and over	216	43	54	32	72	273	319	471
62 years and over	189	36	47	27	56	239	273	434
Median	31.9	30.3	32.8	29.2	30.2	31.1	38.5	34.2
Male	1 094	234	605	305	1 215	2 289	1 993	2 830
Median age	29.4	28.6	30.0	28.2	31.1	29.1	37.4	33.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	2 156	488	1 220	540	2 412	4 607	3 644	5 675
In households	2 077	479	1 220	479	2 412	4 583	3 340	5 675
Householder	858	199	439	184	817	1 650	1 301	2 128
Family householder	574	122	368	130	700	1 315	1 037	1 688
Nonfamily householder	284	77	71	54	117	335	264	440
Living alone	249	68	65	45	96	291	235	400
Spouse	415	74	322	99	617	1 085	926	1 393
Child	663	159	415	150	896	1 629	940	1 864
Other relatives	71	27	27	16	42	125	101	169
Nonrelatives	70	20	17	30	40	94	72	121
Institutionalized persons	8	—	—	61	—	24	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	71	9	—	—	—	—	304	—
Persons per household	2.47	2.47	2.78	2.57	2.99	2.82	2.59	2.74
Persons per family	3.08	3.25	3.09	3.01	3.27	3.21	2.92	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	258	51	55	42	67	312	414	651
In households	255	51	55	42	67	289	399	651
Householder	189	45	32	30	41	202	265	451
Nonfamily householder	96	31	11	12	12	106	96	189
Living alone	92	30	11	10	10	104	90	186
Spouse	58	4	18	10	18	64	112	167
Other relatives	5	—	5	2	8	21	21	29
Nonrelatives	3	2	—	—	—	2	1	4
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	3	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	574	122	368	130	700	1 315	1 037	1 688
With own children under 18 years	289	71	181	65	447	772	433	865
Number of own children under 18 years	544	142	325	124	781	1 344	725	1 457
Married-couple families	427	77	323	94	632	1 103	935	1 432
With own children under 18 years	200	41	156	44	395	635	377	696
Number of own children under 18 years	376	82	289	85	703	1 131	636	1 191
Female householder, no husband present	119	36	39	22	53	172	67	198
With own children under 18 years	78	27	22	15	44	113	37	137
Number of own children under 18 years	146	54	30	24	68	178	62	229
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	816	163	452	240	884	1 651	1 596	2 149
Never married	217	47	92	46	174	349	315	432
Now married, except separated	453	83	333	124	656	1 147	1 093	1 482
Separated	14	8	2	11	6	16	20	22
Widowed	23	5	5	5	10	31	45	35
Divorced	109	20	20	54	38	108	123	178
Females 15 years and over	822	184	487	178	869	1 770	1 352	2 207
Never married	118	20	85	23	124	268	173	311
Now married, except separated	437	80	337	106	632	1 142	959	1 414
Separated	27	9	7	5	8	25	11	37
Widowed	112	21	25	17	32	158	110	229
Divorced	128	54	33	27	73	177	99	216

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County			
		Total	Fort Sill CDP	Lawton city	Tract 5.02	Tract 19.02	Tract 20.02	Tract 24
AGE								
All persons	19 908	19 908	4 166	15 575	1 093	1 172	1 095	4 195
Under 5 years	2 153	2 153	262	1 874	111	101	105	271
5 to 9 years	2 029	2 029	286	1 725	142	101	132	287
10 to 14 years	1 709	1 709	220	1 479	128	107	134	220
15 to 19 years	2 017	2 017	688	1 322	99	112	105	688
20 to 24 years	2 953	2 953	1 333	1 604	54	93	66	1 335
25 to 34 years	4 291	4 291	1 051	3 196	250	179	230	1 067
35 to 44 years	2 099	2 099	299	1 771	142	107	176	300
45 to 54 years	1 149	1 149	23	1 113	99	83	85	23
55 to 64 years	804	804	2	792	39	135	43	2
65 to 74 years	452	452	1	448	17	99	16	1
75 to 84 years	195	195	1	194	12	42	1	1
85 years and over	57	57	—	57	—	13	2	—
3 and 4 years	841	841	122	716	33	43	42	124
16 years and over	13 717	13 717	3 362	10 235	691	846	694	3 381
18 years and over	13 132	13 132	3 305	9 709	647	788	646	3 324
21 years and over	11 335	11 335	2 314	8 908	604	734	606	2 333
60 years and over	1 040	1 040	2	1 032	41	214	35	2
62 years and over	889	889	2	882	37	189	25	2
Median	23.2	23.2	21.7	24.3	25.5	28.9	25.3	21.7
Female	9 001	9 001	1 052	7 887	561	626	539	1 064
Under 5 years	1 107	1 107	130	970	70	47	47	133
5 to 9 years	998	998	142	849	71	47	69	142
10 to 14 years	863	863	104	755	66	49	63	104
15 to 19 years	752	752	92	658	48	57	50	92
20 to 24 years	979	979	174	800	33	53	34	175
25 to 34 years	1 916	1 916	312	1 587	116	94	119	320
35 to 44 years	987	987	90	890	69	55	90	90
45 to 54 years	587	587	8	572	49	57	37	8
55 to 64 years	410	410	—	406	19	73	23	—
65 to 74 years	244	244	—	242	13	56	6	—
75 to 84 years	117	117	—	117	7	25	—	—
85 years and over	41	41	—	41	—	13	1	—
3 and 4 years	425	425	53	370	20	18	18	54
16 years and over	5 883	5 883	661	5 179	342	472	344	670
18 years and over	5 607	5 607	636	4 928	319	445	323	645
21 years and over	5 099	5 099	554	4 503	300	414	302	563
60 years and over	575	575	—	571	26	123	16	—
62 years and over	506	506	—	503	24	111	10	—
Median	24.0	24.0	21.6	24.4	24.3	31.6	25.9	21.7
Male	10 907	10 907	3 114	7 688	532	546	556	3 131
Median age	22.8	22.8	21.7	24.2	26.4	26.4	24.8	21.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	19 908	19 908	4 166	15 575	1 093	1 172	1 095	4 195
In households	17 231	17 231	1 773	15 328	1 083	1 138	1 095	1 802
Householder	5 821	5 821	466	5 315	333	420	354	476
Family householder	4 642	4 642	456	4 150	290	310	298	466
Nonfamily householder	1 179	1 179	10	1 165	43	110	56	10
Living alone	1 004	1 004	10	991	32	100	43	10
Spouse	2 795	2 795	385	2 388	192	154	191	394
Child	7 058	7 058	877	6 132	467	396	463	887
Other relatives	1 057	1 057	33	1 010	66	134	52	33
Nonrelatives	500	500	12	483	25	34	35	12
Institutionalized persons	147	147	—	147	10	34	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	2 530	2 530	2 393	100	—	—	—	2 393
Persons per household	3.02	3.02	3.94	2.94	3.37	2.76	3.22	3.92
Persons per family	3.44	3.44	3.98	3.37	3.63	3.27	3.51	3.96
Persons 65 years and over	704	704	2	699	29	154	19	2
In households	661	661	1	657	29	154	19	1
Householder	468	468	1	464	19	112	11	1
Nonfamily householder	224	224	1	223	8	47	8	1
Living alone	215	215	1	214	7	46	8	—
Spouse	115	115	—	115	4	29	3	—
Other relatives	66	66	—	66	6	12	5	—
Nonrelatives	12	12	—	12	—	1	—	—
Institutionalized persons	41	41	—	41	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	4 642	4 642	456	4 150	290	310	298	466
With own children under 18 years	3 116	3 116	404	2 693	206	148	217	411
Number of own children under 18 years	5 935	5 935	834	5 066	398	279	398	844
Married-couple families	3 193	3 193	431	2 732	223	170	220	441
With own children under 18 years	2 048	2 048	379	1 651	160	68	159	386
Number of own children under 18 years	3 789	3 789	788	2 967	296	127	290	798
Female householder, no husband present	1 268	1 268	18	1 245	57	125	69	18
With own children under 18 years	969	969	18	950	39	75	54	18
Number of own children under 18 years	1 972	1 972	31	1 940	86	147	101	31
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	7 984	7 984	2 722	5 184	358	380	364	2 732
Never married	3 155	3 155	1 656	1 484	92	125	95	1 656
Now married, except separated	3 997	3 997	906	3 036	239	188	235	916
Separated	254	254	71	181	6	14	9	71
Widowed	113	113	3	110	2	19	5	3
Divorced	465	465	86	373	19	34	20	86
Females 15 years and over	6 033	6 033	676	5 313	354	483	360	685
Never married	1 564	1 564	219	1 337	77	124	86	219
Now married, except separated	3 015	3 015	427	2 559	203	169	201	436
Separated	361	361	13	347	15	32	12	13
Widowed	401	401	1	397	19	75	17	1
Divorced	692	692	16	673	40	83	44	16

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fort Sill CDP, Comanche County	Lawton city, Comanche County						
		Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02	Tract 5.01
AGE								
All persons	4 166	794	765	1 369	1 563	715	1 129	1 093
Under 5 years	262	110	131	184	204	73	118	111
5 to 9 years	286	98	89	167	171	66	108	142
10 to 14 years	220	72	65	125	120	70	110	128
15 to 19 years	688	69	65	110	122	55	109	99
20 to 24 years	1 333	118	114	152	186	71	118	54
25 to 34 years	1 051	175	150	331	384	152	221	250
35 to 44 years	299	88	60	139	145	114	145	142
45 to 54 years	23	35	40	88	120	69	123	99
55 to 64 years	2	21	35	51	71	29	50	39
65 to 74 years	1	5	12	15	31	8	20	17
75 to 84 years	1	2	3	6	7	5	4	12
85 years and over	—	1	1	1	2	3	3	—
3 and 4 years	122	43	47	85	73	32	38	33
16 years and over	3 362	501	463	874	1 050	492	774	691
18 years and over	3 305	474	446	831	1 003	478	722	647
21 years and over	2 314	433	391	760	919	444	666	604
60 years and over	2	17	29	45	61	33	52	41
62 years and over	2	14	23	31	54	22	42	37
Median	21.7	22.2	21.4	23.4	24.4	26.0	25.1	25.5
Female	1 052	392	431	684	788	325	549	561
Under 5 years	130	55	71	96	103	32	61	70
5 to 9 years	142	50	47	71	94	24	57	71
10 to 14 years	104	35	37	69	68	33	55	66
15 to 19 years	92	32	32	56	62	29	49	48
20 to 24 years	174	57	69	74	84	36	56	33
25 to 34 years	312	91	89	161	191	71	106	116
35 to 44 years	90	40	35	73	72	53	66	69
45 to 54 years	8	19	21	45	63	29	61	49
55 to 64 years	—	8	18	27	33	9	24	19
65 to 74 years	—	3	8	8	11	4	11	13
75 to 84 years	—	2	3	3	6	4	2	7
85 years and over	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—
3 and 4 years	53	19	28	46	37	15	19	20
16 years and over	661	246	268	439	514	226	370	342
18 years and over	636	236	261	422	496	219	343	319
21 years and over	554	211	228	381	453	202	317	300
60 years and over	—	8	20	26	27	15	26	26
62 years and over	—	7	17	18	26	10	23	24
Median	21.6	21.9	21.9	23.7	24.1	25.8	24.4	24.3
Male	3 114	402	334	685	775	390	580	532
Median age	21.7	22.4	20.5	22.9	24.8	26.2	25.5	26.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	4 166	794	765	1 369	1 563	715	1 129	1 093
In households	1 773	794	765	1 369	1 553	705	1 129	1 083
Householder	466	266	275	448	525	259	367	333
Family householder	456	208	230	368	433	213	306	290
Nonfamily householder	10	58	45	80	92	46	61	43
Living alone	10	47	38	62	78	43	48	32
Spouse	385	122	94	233	316	147	205	192
Child	877	319	333	592	603	257	431	467
Other relatives	33	54	40	56	70	27	81	66
Nonrelatives	12	33	23	40	39	15	45	25
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	10
Other persons in group quarters	2 393	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.94	3.08	2.78	3.15	3.00	2.83	3.18	3.37
Persons per family	3.98	3.49	3.02	3.51	3.35	3.17	3.49	3.63
Persons 65 years and over	2	8	16	22	40	16	27	29
In households	—	—	—	—	32	8	27	29
Householder	—	—	—	—	20	4	15	19
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	—	6	—	4	8
Living alone	—	—	—	—	6	—	3	7
Spouse	—	—	—	—	3	7	3	4
Other relatives	—	—	—	—	4	1	8	6
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	456	208	230	368	433	213	306	290
With own children under 18 years	404	143	163	266	295	141	183	206
Number of own children under 18 years	834	276	289	495	519	219	334	398
Married-couple families	431	141	105	269	349	180	240	223
With own children under 18 years	379	89	55	187	223	114	141	160
Number of own children under 18 years	788	163	102	335	387	173	251	296
Female householder, no husband present	18	55	118	91	74	26	50	57
With own children under 18 years	18	46	103	74	67	22	30	39
Number of own children under 18 years	31	97	179	152	126	36	66	86
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	2 722	262	204	445	545	270	417	358
Never married	1 656	70	58	100	121	55	111	92
Now married, except separated	906	164	123	298	383	189	262	239
Separated	71	12	6	14	12	3	12	6
Widowed	3	1	—	2	6	6	6	2
Divorced	86	15	16	31	23	17	26	19
Females 15 years and over	676	252	276	448	523	236	376	354
Never married	219	70	91	103	106	52	84	77
Now married, except separated	427	129	103	244	335	156	217	203
Separated	13	19	21	19	21	6	19	15
Widowed	1	4	15	23	17	7	22	19
Divorced	16	30	46	59	44	15	34	40

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.						
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 13	Tract 16	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)
AGE							
All persons	430	569	405	1 783	418	1 172	1 089
Under 5 years	69	89	57	230	37	101	104
5 to 9 years	59	71	24	200	48	101	132
10 to 14 years	38	44	28	163	39	107	134
15 to 19 years	13	37	35	149	34	112	105
20 to 24 years	57	98	111	118	25	93	65
25 to 34 years	129	137	85	222	81	179	228
35 to 44 years	39	47	32	192	60	107	175
45 to 54 years	10	16	18	136	43	83	84
55 to 64 years	9	13	12	159	36	135	43
65 to 74 years	4	7	1	130	12	99	16
75 to 84 years	3	7	1	69	3	42	1
85 years and over	—	3	1	15	—	13	2
3 and 4 years	23	31	17	97	17	43	42
16 years and over	261	362	292	1 160	286	846	689
18 years and over	256	349	279	1 100	274	788	641
21 years and over	245	316	244	1 014	253	734	601
60 years and over	12	25	9	287	29	214	35
62 years and over	9	22	6	257	22	189	25
Median	23.6	22.4	22.9	26.4	28.9	28.9	25.2
Female	204	273	198	1 006	211	626	538
Under 5 years	34	36	35	132	19	47	46
5 to 9 years	28	31	16	97	29	47	69
10 to 14 years	17	27	11	90	17	49	63
15 to 19 years	8	23	20	78	13	57	50
20 to 24 years	33	44	52	78	15	53	34
25 to 34 years	56	71	30	125	41	94	119
35 to 44 years	19	18	16	102	32	55	90
45 to 54 years	5	6	5	78	19	57	37
55 to 64 years	2	6	5	100	16	73	23
65 to 74 years	2	5	1	71	9	56	6
75 to 84 years	—	3	1	46	1	25	—
85 years and over	—	3	—	9	—	13	1
3 and 4 years	13	14	10	59	9	18	18
16 years and over	123	179	132	671	145	472	344
18 years and over	120	170	124	643	136	445	323
21 years and over	113	149	105	589	128	414	302
60 years and over	3	15	5	171	15	123	16
62 years and over	2	14	4	155	13	111	10
Median	22.7	22.4	21.5	27.1	28.5	31.6	26.0
Male	226	296	207	777	207	546	551
Median age	24.5	22.5	23.6	25.3	29.1	26.4	24.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	430	569	405	1 783	418	1 172	1 089
In households	430	556	398	1 782	418	1 138	1 089
Householder	157	205	181	639	140	420	351
Family householder	115	140	104	461	127	310	296
Nonfamily householder	42	65	77	178	13	110	55
Living alone	36	53	63	164	12	100	43
Spouse	66	76	53	182	81	154	191
Child	175	218	129	719	156	396	463
Other relatives	15	28	16	207	33	134	50
Nonrelatives	17	29	19	35	8	34	34
Institutionalized persons	—	13	—	—	—	34	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	7	1	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.78	2.64	2.22	2.80	3.10	2.76	3.23
Persons per family	3.29	3.28	2.90	3.42	3.25	3.27	3.51
Persons 65 years and over	7	17	3	214	15	154	19
In households	7	5	3	214	15	154	19
Householder	6	3	2	160	8	112	11
Nonfamily householder	2	2	1	91	2	47	8
Living alone	2	1	1	89	1	46	8
Spouse	1	1	1	36	6	29	3
Other relatives	—	—	—	17	1	12	5
Nonrelatives	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Institutionalized persons	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	115	140	104	461	127	310	296
With own children under 18 years	85	105	65	247	65	148	216
Number of own children under 18 years	161	204	113	534	115	279	398
Married-couple families	75	86	63	190	100	170	219
With own children under 18 years	51	56	32	71	49	68	158
Number of own children under 18 years	93	106	48	144	80	127	290
Female householder, no husband present	30	51	34	249	24	125	69
With own children under 18 years	27	48	31	168	16	75	54
Number of own children under 18 years	58	97	63	371	35	147	101
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	139	186	160	503	148	380	359
Never married	24	50	48	197	37	125	94
Now married, except separated	93	105	80	203	102	188	233
Separated	10	12	15	19	—	14	9
Widowed	1	2	1	31	2	19	5
Divorced	11	17	16	53	7	34	18
Females 15 years and over	125	179	136	687	146	483	360
Never married	30	42	39	208	25	124	86
Now married, except separated	72	85	57	199	88	169	201
Separated	6	14	17	71	9	32	12
Widowed	1	11	3	110	9	75	17
Divorced	16	27	20	99	15	83	44

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County	Remainder of Comanche County	
		Total	Lawton city	Tract 23	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)
AGE						
All persons	5 153	5 153	2 684	1 223	725	1 223
Under 5 years	529	529	305	111	54	111
5 to 9 years	571	571	294	139	78	139
10 to 14 years	547	547	272	147	78	147
15 to 19 years	476	476	238	119	68	119
20 to 24 years	449	449	249	91	44	91
25 to 34 years	853	853	472	173	122	173
35 to 44 years	633	633	347	155	79	155
45 to 54 years	423	423	184	113	81	113
55 to 64 years	329	329	164	82	60	82
65 to 74 years	226	226	103	66	35	66
75 to 84 years	90	90	41	22	19	22
85 years and over	27	27	15	5	7	5
3 and 4 years	226	226	132	46	22	46
16 years and over	3 408	3 408	1 776	795	496	795
18 years and over	3 235	3 235	1 679	752	474	752
21 years and over	2 931	2 931	1 525	682	438	682
60 years and over	490	490	232	125	90	125
62 years and over	430	430	203	108	80	108
Median	25.0	25.0	24.6	25.3	27.7	25.3
Female	2 653	2 653	1 397	647	378	647
Under 5 years	265	265	152	53	32	53
5 to 9 years	268	268	137	65	34	65
10 to 14 years	250	250	118	69	39	69
15 to 19 years	228	228	125	54	32	54
20 to 24 years	203	203	120	45	22	45
25 to 34 years	463	463	258	102	62	102
35 to 44 years	343	343	193	85	43	85
45 to 54 years	237	237	105	65	46	65
55 to 64 years	187	187	92	48	34	48
65 to 74 years	139	139	60	45	20	45
75 to 84 years	55	55	28	14	10	14
85 years and over	15	15	9	2	4	2
3 and 4 years	113	113	63	21	14	21
16 years and over	1 824	1 824	974	446	263	446
18 years and over	1 737	1 737	923	426	254	426
21 years and over	1 592	1 592	833	393	237	393
60 years and over	292	292	138	77	52	77
62 years and over	261	261	124	68	46	68
Median	27.5	27.5	26.5	30.2	29.3	30.2
Male	2 500	2 500	1 287	576	347	576
Median age	22.8	22.8	22.9	21.1	26.4	21.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	5 153	5 153	2 684	1 223	725	1 223
In households	4 983	4 983	2 601	1 223	712	1 223
Householder	1 399	1 399	756	323	196	323
Family householder	1 137	1 137	578	282	171	282
Nonfamily householder	262	262	178	41	25	41
Living alone	212	212	135	38	22	38
Spouse	827	827	432	201	113	201
Child	2 090	2 090	1 101	526	272	526
Other relatives	491	491	193	149	108	149
Nonrelatives	176	176	119	24	23	24
Institutionalized persons	46	46	46	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	124	124	37	—	13	—
Persons per household	3.15	3.15	2.97	3.37	3.48	3.37
Persons per family	3.50	3.50	3.39	3.62	3.71	3.62
Persons 65 years and over	343	343	159	93	61	93
In households	328	328	145	93	60	93
Householder	224	224	109	57	41	57
Nonfamily householder	65	65	43	10	8	10
Living alone	65	65	43	10	8	10
Spouse	78	78	27	28	13	28
Other relatives	23	23	8	7	5	7
Nonrelatives	3	3	1	1	1	1
Institutionalized persons	14	14	14	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	—	—	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	1 137	1 137	578	282	171	282
With own children under 18 years	642	642	348	153	81	153
Number of own children under 18 years	1 560	1 560	866	371	162	371
Married-couple families	741	741	377	173	107	173
With own children under 18 years	415	415	211	104	51	104
Number of own children under 18 years	1 092	1 092	576	267	110	267
Female householder, no husband present	335	335	172	92	54	92
With own children under 18 years	195	195	121	41	25	41
Number of own children under 18 years	399	399	251	88	42	88
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	1 636	1 636	823	366	242	366
Never married	611	611	300	145	82	145
Now married, except separated	779	779	383	171	123	171
Separated	40	40	22	11	4	11
Widowed	35	35	19	6	9	6
Divorced	171	171	99	33	24	33
Females 15 years and over	1 870	1 870	990	460	273	460
Never married	442	442	241	104	68	104
Now married, except separated	941	941	491	233	131	233
Separated	73	73	36	18	11	18
Widowed	153	153	78	47	22	47
Divorced	261	261	144	58	41	58

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lowton, OK MSA	Comanche County	
		Total	Lawton city
AGE			
All persons	3 065	3 065	2 621
Under 5 years	228	228	194
5 to 9 years	246	246	195
10 to 14 years	250	250	223
15 to 19 years	262	262	223
20 to 24 years	281	281	200
25 to 34 years	613	613	503
35 to 44 years	586	586	520
45 to 54 years	312	312	299
55 to 64 years	194	194	178
65 to 74 years	67	67	64
75 to 84 years	25	25	21
85 years and over	1	1	1
3 and 4 years	85	85	70
16 years and over	2 290	2 290	1 964
18 years and over	2 181	2 181	1 864
21 years and over	2 001	2 001	1 741
60 years and over	181	181	164
62 years and over	139	139	123
Median	30.0	30.0	30.9
Female	1 935	1 935	1 720
Under 5 years	114	114	97
5 to 9 years	122	122	101
10 to 14 years	132	132	113
15 to 19 years	120	120	110
20 to 24 years	116	116	107
25 to 34 years	411	411	345
35 to 44 years	453	453	407
45 to 54 years	244	244	236
55 to 64 years	153	153	139
65 to 74 years	49	49	47
75 to 84 years	20	20	17
85 years and over	1	1	1
3 and 4 years	41	41	33
16 years and over	1 543	1 543	1 388
18 years and over	1 491	1 491	1 341
21 years and over	1 421	1 421	1 274
60 years and over	139	139	125
62 years and over	108	108	95
Median	34.0	34.0	34.7
Male	1 130	1 130	901
Median age	21.4	21.4	21.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	3 065	3 065	2 621
In households	2 922	2 922	2 605
Householder	657	657	608
Family householder	517	517	471
Nonfamily householder	140	140	137
Living alone	120	120	118
Spouse	1 071	1 071	945
Child	1 004	1 004	874
Other relatives	134	134	123
Nonrelatives	56	56	55
Institutionalized persons	9	9	9
Other persons in group quarters	134	134	7
Persons per household	3.10	3.10	3.04
Persons per family	3.55	3.55	3.50
Persons 65 years and over	93	93	86
In households	89	89	82
Householder	41	41	39
Nonfamily householder	21	21	20
Living alone	21	21	20
Spouse	17	17	15
Other relatives	29	29	26
Nonrelatives	2	2	2
Institutionalized persons	4	4	4
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	517	517	471
With own children under 18 years	361	361	322
Number of own children under 18 years	830	830	710
Married-couple families	368	368	326
With own children under 18 years	257	257	222
Number of own children under 18 years	694	694	582
Female householder, no husband present	132	132	129
With own children under 18 years	96	96	93
Number of own children under 18 years	118	118	113
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	774	774	600
Never married	314	314	216
Now married, except separated	407	407	337
Separated	9	9	9
Widowed	8	8	8
Divorced	36	36	30
Females 15 years and over	1 567	1 567	1 409
Never married	185	185	169
Now married, except separated	1 147	1 147	1 014
Separated	18	18	18
Widowed	99	99	94
Divorced	118	118	114

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County		Fort Sill CDP, Comanche County	Lawton city, Comanche County	
		Total	Fort Sill CDP	Lawton city	Tract 24	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4.01
AGE								
All persons	6 923	6 923	1 212	5 104	1 222	1 212	442	512
Under 5 years	804	804	98	636	100	98	50	68
5 to 9 years	739	739	104	545	106	104	41	60
10 to 14 years	638	638	70	487	71	70	47	47
15 to 19 years	708	708	210	438	210	210	43	38
20 to 24 years	932	932	341	543	342	341	40	61
25 to 34 years	1 436	1 436	271	1 068	274	271	89	115
35 to 44 years	825	825	101	647	102	101	67	64
45 to 54 years	365	365	11	310	11	11	30	27
55 to 64 years	262	262	5	233	5	5	24	19
65 to 74 years	136	136	—	125	—	—	9	9
75 to 84 years	64	64	1	58	1	1	2	3
85 years and over	14	14	—	14	—	—	—	1
3 and 4 years	323	323	42	249	43	42	22	22
16 years and over	4 620	4 620	930	3 339	935	930	295	331
18 years and over	4 406	4 406	903	3 177	908	903	279	313
21 years and over	3 812	3 812	619	2 899	624	619	253	286
60 years and over	333	333	2	305	2	2	17	22
62 years and over	292	292	1	268	1	1	15	17
Median	22.8	22.8	21.2	24.1	21.2	21.2	25.0	23.5
Female	3 112	3 112	342	2 491	346	342	216	246
Under 5 years	402	402	55	318	55	55	27	33
5 to 9 years	369	369	51	283	53	51	22	26
10 to 14 years	300	300	30	239	30	30	19	25
15 to 19 years	279	279	27	220	27	27	27	18
20 to 24 years	336	336	39	270	40	39	19	28
25 to 34 years	638	638	89	509	90	89	39	54
35 to 44 years	370	370	41	288	41	41	36	30
45 to 54 years	180	180	7	149	7	7	10	17
55 to 64 years	123	123	2	110	2	2	12	9
65 to 74 years	67	67	—	62	—	—	4	3
75 to 84 years	38	38	1	33	1	1	1	2
85 years and over	10	10	—	10	—	—	—	1
3 and 4 years	163	163	25	127	25	25	10	12
16 years and over	1 978	1 978	201	1 600	203	201	142	161
18 years and over	1 878	1 878	190	1 523	192	190	135	152
21 years and over	1 699	1 699	171	1 383	173	171	118	138
60 years and over	172	172	2	157	2	2	7	10
62 years and over	151	151	1	139	1	1	7	7
Median	23.2	23.2	21.0	23.6	21.0	21.0	24.3	24.0
Male	3 811	3 811	870	2 613	876	870	226	266
Median age	22.6	22.6	21.2	24.7	21.2	21.2	25.9	23.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	6 923	6 923	1 212	5 104	1 222	1 212	442	512
In households	6 177	6 177	623	4 960	633	623	442	509
Householder	1 847	1 847	147	1 559	150	147	137	153
Family householder	1 521	1 521	142	1 251	145	142	103	132
Nonfamily householder	326	326	5	308	5	5	34	21
Living alone	268	268	5	250	5	5	28	16
Spouse	1 210	1 210	139	961	141	139	87	109
Child	2 666	2 666	318	2 067	323	318	182	214
Other relatives	271	271	18	209	18	18	22	22
Nonrelatives	183	183	1	164	1	1	14	11
Institutionalized persons	30	30	—	30	—	—	—	3
Other persons in group quarters	716	716	589	114	589	589	—	—
Persons per household	3.16	3.16	4.09	3.04	4.09	4.09	3.14	3.12
Persons per family	3.53	3.53	4.19	3.43	4.19	4.19	3.72	3.35
Persons 65 years and over	214	214	1	197	1	1	11	13
In households	199	199	1	183	1	1	11	11
Householder	135	135	—	128	—	—	7	8
Nonfamily householder	68	68	—	65	—	—	3	3
Living alone	65	65	—	62	—	—	3	3
Spouse	41	41	—	35	—	—	3	1
Other relatives	20	20	1	17	1	1	1	2
Nonrelatives	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	14	14	—	14	—	—	—	2
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 521	1 521	142	1 251	145	142	103	132
With own children under 18 years	1 038	1 038	126	816	128	126	73	82
Number of own children under 18 years	2 310	2 310	297	1 773	302	297	148	189
Married-couple families	1 238	1 238	135	997	138	135	93	113
With own children under 18 years	829	829	119	632	121	119	64	68
Number of own children under 18 years	1 875	1 875	284	1 405	289	284	133	158
Female householder, no husband present	224	224	7	201	7	7	8	13
With own children under 18 years	174	174	7	154	7	7	7	12
Number of own children under 18 years	386	386	13	326	13	13	11	27
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	2 701	2 701	734	1 785	737	734	156	175
Never married	917	917	417	458	417	417	37	44
Now married, except separated	1 517	1 517	274	1 122	277	274	101	118
Separated	54	54	11	40	11	11	4	3
Widowed	29	29	1	28	1	1	1	2
Divorced	184	184	31	137	31	31	13	8
Females 15 years and over	2 041	2 041	206	1 651	208	206	148	162
Never married	433	433	53	336	53	53	38	25
Now married, except separated	1 264	1 264	145	1 004	147	145	92	109
Separated	56	56	—	51	—	—	5	7
Widowed	98	98	1	86	1	1	4	6
Divorced	190	190	7	174	7	7	9	15

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County		Fort Sill CDP, Comanche County	Lowton city, Comanche County	
		Total	Fort Sill CDP	Lawton city	Tract 24	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4.01
AGE								
All persons	77 187	77 187	6 353	55 112	6 429	6 353	4 085	4 769
Under 5 years	5 859	5 859	416	4 442	433	416	285	414
5 to 9 years	5 781	5 781	350	4 245	352	350	336	376
10 to 14 years	5 125	5 125	281	3 659	284	281	285	338
15 to 19 years	6 083	6 083	1 252	3 688	1 253	1 252	286	391
20 to 24 years	7 809	7 809	2 069	4 926	2 079	2 069	350	476
25 to 34 years	14 101	14 101	1 346	10 347	1 384	1 346	757	877
35 to 44 years	10 558	10 558	534	7 632	537	534	520	722
45 to 54 years	7 197	7 197	96	5 198	98	96	458	472
55 to 64 years	6 401	6 401	7	4 707	7	7	425	390
65 to 74 years	4 881	4 881	2	3 641	2	2	277	185
75 to 84 years	2 659	2 659	—	2 017	—	—	86	91
85 years and over	733	733	—	610	—	—	20	37
3 and 4 years	2 356	2 356	169	1 774	174	169	116	148
16 years and over	59 422	59 422	5 256	42 061	5 309	5 256	3 122	3 564
18 years and over	57 441	57 441	5 142	40 670	5 195	5 142	3 034	3 430
21 years and over	52 482	52 482	3 422	38 044	3 475	3 422	2 820	3 158
30 years and over	11 353	11 353	5	8 536	5	5	587	492
62 years and over	10 042	10 042	4	7 569	4	4	496	410
Median	30.4	30.4	21.5	31.1	21.5	21.5	31.4	29.5
Female	37 240	37 240	1 414	28 106	1 452	1 414	2 054	2 381
Under 5 years	2 873	2 873	195	2 172	204	195	126	205
5 to 9 years	2 786	2 786	174	2 044	175	174	151	186
10 to 14 years	2 424	2 424	139	1 782	140	139	151	165
15 to 19 years	2 440	2 440	90	1 831	90	90	151	207
20 to 24 years	3 066	3 066	178	2 466	185	178	175	233
25 to 34 years	6 644	6 644	394	5 036	413	394	365	418
35 to 44 years	5 062	5 062	197	3 705	197	197	257	332
45 to 54 years	3 702	3 702	44	2 724	45	44	243	249
55 to 64 years	3 295	3 295	3	2 480	3	3	224	195
65 to 74 years	2 738	2 738	—	2 092	—	—	153	105
75 to 84 years	1 694	1 694	—	1 334	—	—	49	59
85 years and over	516	516	—	440	—	—	9	27
3 and 4 years	1 135	1 135	76	860	79	76	48	81
16 years and over	28 689	28 689	882	21 776	909	882	1 600	1 787
18 years and over	27 775	27 775	849	21 111	876	849	1 552	1 719
21 years and over	26 053	26 053	790	19 730	817	790	1 438	1 570
60 years and over	6 565	6 565	2	5 080	2	2	315	289
62 years and over	5 924	5 924	2	4 601	2	2	271	245
Median	32.5	32.5	23.3	32.4	23.4	23.3	32.2	29.9
Male	39 947	39 947	4 939	27 006	4 977	4 939	2 031	2 388
Median age	28.6	28.6	21.3	30.1	21.4	21.3	30.7	29.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	77 187	77 187	6 353	55 112	6 429	6 353	4 085	4 769
In households	71 710	71 710	2 609	53 742	2 685	2 609	4 085	4 667
Householder	28 014	28 014	705	21 473	731	705	1 557	1 697
Family householder	21 039	21 039	691	15 673	717	691	1 244	1 382
Nonfamily householder	6 975	6 975	14	5 800	14	14	313	315
Living alone	6 106	6 106	13	5 021	13	13	267	255
Spouse	17 356	17 356	658	12 627	685	658	1 023	1 153
Child	22 446	22 446	1 208	16 473	1 231	1 208	1 265	1 557
Other relatives	2 030	2 030	21	1 593	21	21	142	144
Nonrelatives	1 864	1 864	17	1 576	17	17	98	116
Institutionalized persons	886	886	—	886	—	—	—	102
Other persons in group quarters	4 591	4 591	3 744	484	3 744	3 744	—	—
Persons per household	2.60	2.60	3.77	2.55	3.74	3.77	2.67	2.81
Persons per family	3.04	3.04	3.80	3.01	3.77	3.80	3.01	3.14
Persons 65 years and over	8 273	8 273	2	6 268	2	2	383	313
In households	7 649	7 649	1	5 659	1	1	383	234
Householder	5 272	5 272	—	3 920	—	—	255	142
Nonfamily householder	2 347	2 347	—	1 818	—	—	83	41
Living alone	2 281	2 281	—	1 764	—	—	81	41
Spouse	1 971	1 971	—	1 424	—	—	113	63
Other relatives	350	350	—	267	—	—	15	29
Nonrelatives	56	56	1	48	1	1	—	—
Institutionalized persons	606	606	—	606	—	—	—	79
Other persons in group quarters	18	18	1	3	1	1	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	21 039	21 039	691	15 673	717	691	1 244	1 382
With own children under 18 years	10 601	10 601	587	7 842	600	587	559	731
Number of own children under 18 years	18 321	18 321	1 149	13 438	1 172	1 149	959	1 255
Married-couple families	17 689	17 689	665	12 901	691	665	1 063	1 186
With own children under 18 years	8 590	8 590	564	6 188	577	564	479	618
Number of own children under 18 years	15 177	15 177	1 112	10 873	1 135	1 112	847	1 090
Female householder, no husband present	2 623	2 623	13	2 199	13	13	132	140
With own children under 18 years	1 651	1 651	12	1 379	12	12	57	83
Number of own children under 18 years	2 632	2 632	19	2 174	19	19	83	125
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	31 265	31 265	4 400	20 658	4 427	4 400	1 553	1 816
Never married	8 563	8 563	2 783	4 578	2 784	2 783	317	385
Now married, except separated	19 282	19 282	1 332	13 554	1 358	1 332	1 098	1 242
Separated	434	434	79	304	79	79	13	26
Widowed	585	585	4	454	4	4	30	26
Divorced	2 401	2 401	202	1 768	202	202	95	137
Females 15 years and over	29 157	29 157	906	22 108	933	906	1 626	1 825
Never married	4 161	4 161	175	3 182	175	175	239	277
Now married, except separated	18 059	18 059	694	13 191	721	694	1 071	1 190
Separated	538	538	10	452	10	10	22	27
Widowed	3 253	3 253	2	2 646	2	2	145	157
Divorced	3 146	3 146	25	2 637	25	25	149	174

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Comanche County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County						Fart Sill CDP, Comanche County
	Total	Fort Sill COP	Lawton city	Tract 4.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 19.02	Tract 20.01	Tract 20.02	Tract 23	Tract 24
RACE										
All persons	111 486	12 107	80 561	4 925	1 881	3 023	6 850	7 114	12 228	12 107
White	79 666	6 685	57 019	3 321	583	2 533	5 201	5 682	6 685	6 685
Black	19 908	4 166	15 575	1 907	60	139	1 095	1 195	4 166	4 166
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5 153	145	6 353	77 187	55 112	2 708	3 182	571	1 223	145
American Indian	5 129	142	2 684	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 472	142
Eskimo	5 129	142	2 684	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 472	142
Aleut	5 129	142	2 684	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 472	142
Asian or Pacific Islander	3 065	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Asian	2 614	6 614	216	2 621	132	182	35	111	190	34
Pacific Islander	128	128	5	117	9	16	6	6	7	34
Chinese	435	435	69	341	19	24	4	22	22	218
Filipino	290	290	10	263	12	5	9	10	17	216
Japanese	1 911	1 281	91	1 722	65	103	5	56	63	111
Asian Indian	135	135	5	158	3	16	1	8	6	100
Korean	51	51	1	50	1	—	—	—	—	5
Vietnamese	126	126	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	104	104	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	207	207	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	14	14	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	3 694	3 694	777	2 662	10	69	5	4	6	10
Other Asian	109	109	7	93	9	2	4	4	7	7
Pacific Islander	451	451	118	319	9	11	12	8	52	118
Hawaiian	126	126	33	89	6	—	5	5	3	33
Samoan	104	104	25	79	4	5	5	15	15	25
Guamanian	207	207	55	142	4	5	12	3	28	39
Other Pacific Islander	3 694	3 694	14	5	9	—	—	4	1	55
Other race	3 694	3 694	777	2 662	44	201	37	57	199	144
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	111 486	12 107	80 561	4 925	1 881	3 023	6 850	7 114	12 228	12 107
Hispanic origin (at any race)	6 923	2 212	5 104	126	378	128	378	307	1 212	1 212
Mexican	3 830	574	2 811	58	181	32	68	214	574	574
Puerto Rican	1 625	365	1 193	34	134	10	22	108	365	365
Cuban	772	72	19	51	2	3	—	1	19	19
Other Hispanic	1 396	1 396	1 264	1 049	32	60	19	38	55	254
Non Hispanic origin	104 563	104 563	10 895	75 457	3 244	4 547	1 820	2 895	6 472	11 006
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	111 486	12 107	80 561	4 925	1 881	3 023	6 850	7 114	12 228	12 107
White	79 656	6 685	57 019	2 768	3 321	583	2 533	5 201	5 682	6 685
Hispanic origin	2 479	332	1 907	60	139	12	61	133	103	332
Non Hispanic origin	77 187	6 353	55 112	2 708	3 182	571	2 472	5 068	5 579	6 353
Black	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Non Hispanic origin	19 908	4 166	15 575	381	1 093	1 172	2 54	1 095	4 195	4 166
Hispanic origin	1									

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

RACE	Lawton city, Comanche County											
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
All persons	4 297	3 160	6 216	7 284	3 948	3 211	7 590	4 900	2 497	2 949	2 978	2 079
White	3 022	2 037	4 240	4 951	2 866	2 647	5 852	3 297	2 052	2 210	1 822	1 06
Black	794	735	1 369	1 563	715	349	1 29	1 093	242	430	569	128
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	194	88	109	166	60	42	178	128	75	123	143	68
American Indian	194	85	109	164	60	42	178	123	75	123	143	68
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	3	127	229	314	229	132	247	182	56	85	100
Asian or Pacific Islander	93	99	206	210	123	245	171	48	16	8	89	52
Asian	—	—	7	13	9	4	19	16	10	13	39	42
Chinese	—	—	12	27	23	34	35	24	10	13	16	4
Vietnamese	—	—	18	11	34	43	10	12	35	5	7	10
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	13	39	9
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	4	3	10
Lot lion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	10	3	6	5	7	4	2	2	5	3
Other Asian	5	1	1	5	17	3	9	13	2	6	4	1
Pacific Islander	3	3	24	23	25	19	9	22	11	8	11	10
Hawaiian	4	4	16	12	—	4	1	1	6	2	5	5
Samoaan	2	—	18	5	—	6	4	—	6	1	—	4
Guamanian	—	7	2	24	9	4	8	5	1	3	6	4
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	170	143	289	290	78	41	164	200	72	89
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	89	31
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	4 297	3 160	6 216	7 284	3 948	3 211	7 590	4 900	2 497	2 949	2 978	2 079
Hispanic origin (of any race)	328	231	442	512	160	120	376	372	131	159	195	111
Mexican	148	111	211	228	66	55	203	175	57	78	106	67
Puerto Rican	77	69	138	180	32	32	85	85	24	41	45	11
Cuban	1	6	—	—	1	—	9	3	3	4	33	—
Other Hispanic	82	45	92	99	61	32	79	60	37	40	40	33
Not of Hispanic origin	3 969	2 929	5 774	6 772	3 788	3 091	7 214	4 528	2 366	2 790	2 783	1 968
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	4 297	3 160	6 216	7 284	3 948	3 211	7 590	4 900	2 497	2 949	2 978	2 079
White	3 022	2 037	4 240	4 951	2 866	2 647	5 852	3 297	2 052	2 210	1 822	1 06
Hispanic origin	—	—	117	155	182	63	58	183	134	144	169	111
Not of Hispanic origin	2 905	1 933	4 085	4 769	2 803	2 369	5 669	3 163	2 016	2 146	2 003	1 753
Black	—	—	794	765	1 369	1 563	715	349	1 093	242	430	106
Hispanic origin	—	—	19	9	20	28	14	9	13	22	7	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	775	756	1 349	1 535	701	340	1 116	1 071	235	106
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	194	88	109	166	60	42	42	178	128	143
Hispanic origin	—	—	16	6	9	11	3	4	9	17	11	68
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	178	82	100	155	57	38	169	111	132	60
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	117	127	229	314	229	132	267	182	56	52
Hispanic origin	—	—	11	8	7	12	8	11	12	7	4	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	108	119	222	302	221	121	255	175	52	85
Other race	—	—	170	143	251	269	78	41	164	200	72	89
Hispanic origin	—	—	165	134	9	18	11	38	159	192	5	31
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

RACE	Census Tract or Block Numbering Area										Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.						
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)					
RACE																	
All persons	2 086	2 174	538	2 080	1 647	2 878	2 520	1 758	1 023	1 791	1 824	2 902	2 412	2 554	2 412	2 412	
White	1 680	1 548	390	1 444	1 289	2 156	2 488	1 362	803	1 220	540	1 722	418	1 722	418	418	
Black	196	333	75	405	192	312	1 783	159	43	159	60	60	40	40	40	40	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	113	107	21	140	79	155	166	130	130	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	45	111	16	22	14	51	41	31	30	44	35	35	23	23	23	23	23
Asian	43	101	16	22	10	41	22	26	29	43	43	43	23	23	23	23	23
Chinese	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Filipino	10	9	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	11	9	10	10	10	10	10
Japanese	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	20	18	13	4	7	14	4	4	23	—	5	5	5	5	5
Korean	3	14	6	1	1	—	—	3	4	4	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
Vietnamese	—	—	28	8	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	2	3	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoaan	—	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	52	55	36	69	73	204	42	76	71	71	49	37	57	57	57	57	57
HISPANIC ORIGIN																	
All persons	2 086	2 174	538	2 080	1 647	2 878	2 520	1 758	1 023	1 791	1 824	2 902	2 412	2 554	2 412	2 412	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	111	139	50	169	98	306	90	153	118	175	61	61	32	32	32	32	32
Mexican	76	83	30	108	75	243	58	132	90	90	60	60	10	10	10	10	10
Puerto Rican	16	20	17	17	15	17	8	8	8	7	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban	1	2	—	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	18	34	3	42	8	44	22	13	21	21	19	19	30	30	30	30	30
Not of Hispanic origin	1 975	2 035	488	1 911	1 549	2 572	2 430	1 605	905	1 616	1 763	1 763	2 774	2 774	2 774	2 774	2 774
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																	
All persons	2 086	2 174	538	2 080	1 647	2 878	2 520	1 758	1 023	1 791	1 824	2 902	2 412	2 554	2 412	2 412	
White	1 680	1 548	390	1 444	1 289	2 156	2 488	1 362	803	1 220	540	1 722	418	1 722	418	418	418
Hispanic origin	52	52	13	13	58	185	21	185	43	185	58	58	122	122	122	122	122
Not of Hispanic origin	1 620	1 496	377	1 386	1 270	2 071	1 467	1 306	765	1 306	467	467	418	418	418	418	418
Black	196	196	75	405	192	312	1 783	159	43	159	43	43	172	172	172	172	172
Hispanic origin	5	347	75	385	20	6	306	18	8	8	43	43	163	163	163	163	163
Not of Hispanic origin	113	107	21	140	79	155	166	130	130	76	60	60	40	40	40	40	40
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	11	1	22	5	14	14	10	10	14	10	10	6	6	6	6	6
Hispanic origin	109	96	20	118	74	141	156	116	116	66	53	53	34	34	34	34	34
Not of Hispanic origin	45	111	16	22	14	51	41	31	31	30	44	44	35	35	35	35	35
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	45	96	16	22	14	49	41	31	31	30	39	39	107	107	107	107	107
Not of Hispanic origin	52	55	36	69	73	204	42	76	70	70	49	49	56	56	56	56	56
Other race	50	55	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.		Remainder of Comanche County									
RACE		Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.03	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)
RACE	All persons	6 224	7	159	25	57	121	626	1 421	4 669	4 512	7 107	121
White		4 607	7	121	24	43	121	594	1 334	4 330	3 644	5 675	76
Black		1 089	—	32	—	14	—	6	62	282	725	1 223	29
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		150	—	3	3	14	14	15	62	—	720	1 223	—
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		180	—	129	—	10	10	7	7	21	27	34	6
Asian		18	—	15	—	9	9	7	7	21	30	30	2
Chinese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Filipino		—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	7	12	—
Japanese		—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	4	1	9
Asian Indian		6	—	60	—	3	3	—	—	8	10	8	2
Korean		6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Vietnamese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lotofan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		6	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Other Asian		51	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	4
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamaman		27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Other Pacific Islander		4	—	198	—	3	1	—	—	17	28	51	10
Other race		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144	10
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	All persons	6 224	7	159	25	57	121	626	1 421	4 669	4 512	7 107	121
Hispanic origin (of any race)		369	6	3	6	—	—	9	28	76	165	307	10
Mexican		210	—	108	2	—	—	4	22	51	118	237	4
Puerto Rican		108	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	4	20	32	6
Gibon		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other, Hispanic		50	—	153	19	57	121	617	1 393	4 593	4 347	37	—
Not of Hispanic origin		5 855	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 800	6 800	111
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	All persons	6 224	7	159	25	57	121	626	1 421	4 669	4 512	7 107	121
White		4 607	7	121	24	43	121	594	1 334	4 330	3 644	5 675	76
Hispanic origin		133	2	119	19	43	121	—	9	44	77	103	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	325	4 286	3 567	5 572	76
Block		1 089	7	32	—	—	—	6	1	8	60	31	29
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	31	29
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		1 064	4 474	4 474	4 474	150	150	14	15	62	282	725	1 223
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	32	4
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	693	1 158
Asian or Pacific Islander		140	—	180	—	14	—	15	61	277	21	32	6
Hispanic origin		7	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	—	4	34	2
Not of Hispanic origin		173	—	198	—	17	—	9	6	21	28	32	6
Other race		194	4	194	2	—	—	3	17	27	51	144	10
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	137	10
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	1	7	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Comanche County				
		Total	Fort Sill CDP	Lawton city	Tract 4.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 19.02	Tract 20.01	Tract 20.02
All housing units	43 589	43 589	1 372	34 622	1 246	1 782	871	1 258	2 509
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	37 569	37 569	1 352	29 566	1 181	1 538	654	1 002	2 357
Owner-occupied housing units	22 601	22 601	16	17 114	896	1 085	325	819	1 578
Percent of occupied housing units	60.2	60.2	1.2	57.9	75.9	70.5	49.7	81.7	66.9
White	18 749	18 749	7	13 839	795	766	76	714	1 288
Black	2 214	2 214	7	2 186	64	236	237	59	208
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	868	868	1	376	10	23	6	15	30
Asian or Pacific Islander	366	366	—	358	21	25	4	18	24
Other race	404	404	1	355	6	35	2	13	28
Hispanic origin (of any race)	870	870	2	764	25	72	3	26	60
White, not of Hispanic origin	18 355	18 355	7	13 493	781	736	76	702	1 264
Renter-occupied housing units	14 968	14 968	1 336	12 452	285	453	329	183	779
White	9 975	9 975	737	8 248	226	323	122	146	582
Black	3 607	3 607	459	3 129	44	97	183	22	146
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	531	531	9	380	1	5	8	5	18
Asian or Pacific Islander	291	291	37	250	9	7	6	7	15
Other race	564	564	94	445	5	21	10	3	18
Hispanic origin (of any race)	977	977	145	795	10	31	16	8	36
White, not of Hispanic origin	9 659	9 659	698	7 980	222	316	118	142	566
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	6 020	6 020	20	5 056	65	244	217	256	152
For sale only	931	931	—	791	21	70	15	28	33
For rent	3 102	3 102	8	2 844	21	55	155	209	77
Rented or sold, not occupied	382	382	3	263	7	14	4	6	11
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	132	132	—	89	5	1	2	—	1
For migrant workers	4	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	1 469	1 469	9	1 068	11	104	41	13	30
Boarded up	129	129	—	90	—	12	14	1	2
ROOMS									
1 room	414	414	1	391	7	1	5	3	7
2 rooms	1 381	1 381	36	1 220	17	16	58	12	37
3 rooms	4 817	4 817	46	4 273	113	79	108	39	206
4 rooms	8 371	8 371	325	6 467	98	227	188	216	281
5 rooms	12 812	12 812	382	9 999	253	782	240	376	848
6 rooms	9 539	9 539	328	7 515	389	460	160	327	751
7 rooms	3 991	3 991	102	3 125	214	166	73	175	258
8 or more rooms	2 264	2 264	152	1 632	155	51	39	110	121
Median, all housing units	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.8	5.2	4.8	5.5	5.4
Mean, all housing units	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.0	5.8	5.3	4.8	5.6	5.3
Median, occupied housing units	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.7	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.7	6.2	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	5.2	4.2	4.1	5.1	4.5	5.3	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	30 563	30 563	288	24 319	972	1 478	510	831	1 939
1, attached	1 801	1 801	814	927	74	21	12	48	13
2	1 581	1 581	184	1 327	1	5	5	2	8
3 or 4	1 332	1 332	55	1 230	25	—	6	7	51
5 to 9	2 215	2 215	13	2 126	22	—	18	4	191
10 to 19	1 512	1 512	2	1 456	111	—	149	—	19
20 to 49	577	577	—	577	26	—	137	—	21
50 or more	929	929	—	929	—	—	—	—	121
Mobile home or trailer	2 583	2 583	1	1 307	10	262	26	172	133
Other	496	496	15	424	5	16	8	194	13
Occupied housing units	37 569	37 569	1 352	29 566	1 181	1 538	654	1 002	2 357
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	7 682	7 682	28	6 486	218	160	159	117	367
2 persons	11 776	11 776	159	9 363	420	364	186	291	690
3 persons	7 481	7 481	300	5 888	217	404	131	223	514
4 persons	6 560	6 560	495	4 847	208	389	92	243	515
5 persons	2 724	2 724	257	1 982	85	150	56	90	185
6 or more persons	1 346	1 346	113	1 000	33	71	30	38	86
Median, occupied housing units	2.44	2.44	3.88	2.39	2.39	3.11	2.40	2.92	2.74
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.41	2.41	4.00	2.40	2.46	3.06	2.24	2.86	2.85
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.51	2.51	3.88	2.36	1.98	3.21	2.66	3.13	2.52
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	35 882	35 882	1 226	28 267	1 154	1 471	609	974	2 276
1.01 to 1.50	1 217	1 217	99	919	21	51	31	23	68
1.51 or more	470	470	27	380	6	16	14	5	13
Mean	.53	.53	.71	.52	.46	.59	.53	.52	.54
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	18 689	18 689	13	15 424	833	908	262	661	1 327
Less than \$20,000	878	878	1	471	2	14	21	1	7
\$20,000 to \$39,999	3 801	3 801	2	3 010	12	139	103	2	50
\$40,000 to \$59,999	6 405	6 405	3	5 505	110	298	99	74	548
\$60,000 to \$79,999	4 435	4 435	2	3 897	259	353	28	280	512
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 720	1 720	4	1 361	186	89	10	165	143
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 119	1 119	—	896	212	11	1	107	59
\$150,000 to \$199,999	221	221	1	182	41	2	—	26	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	56	56	—	51	7	1	—	3	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	23	23	—	21	4	1	—	1	—
\$300,000 or more	31	31	—	30	—	—	2	—	—
Median (dollars)	53 600	53 600	66 300	54 600	83 600	60 100	41 000	77 900	61 700
Mean (dollars)	59 600	59 600	67 100	60 700	91 800	59 800	42 900	86 500	65 100
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	14 608	14 608	1 292	12 275	283	441	315	180	750
Median contract rent (dollars)	299	299	407	298	392	422	284	489	360
Mean contract rent (dollars)	303	303	427	303	424	407	271	476	335
With meals included in rent	18	18	1	16	—	—	—	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	350	350	363	350	—	—	—	—	337
No meals included in rent	13 519	13 519	709	11 942	278	428	299	177	739
No cash rent	1 071	1 071	582	317	5	13	16	3	10

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County—Con.			Lawton city, Comanche County							
	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.01	
All housing units.....	2 840	1 412	1 372	1 990	1 396	2 533	2 819	1 621	1 224	2 945	
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Occupied housing units.....	2 505	1 392	1 352	1 630	1 170	2 215	2 481	1 368	1 161	2 776	
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 035	16	16	857	542	1 330	1 327	801	877	1 825	
Percent of occupied housing units.....	81.2	1.1	1.2	52.6	46.3	60.0	53.5	58.6	75.5	65.7	
White.....	1 743	7	7	719	437	1 082	1 053	627	776	1 537	
Black.....	6	7	7	69	60	160	181	122	64	184	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	253	1	1	27	12	17	28	8	10	32	
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	—	15	19	35	42	39	21	35	
Other race.....	32	1	1	27	14	36	23	5	6	37	
Hispanic origin (any race).....	58	2	2	53	27	72	57	17	24	83	
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 720	7	7	696	427	1 048	1 022	617	763	1 496	
Renter-occupied housing units.....	470	1 376	1 336	773	628	885	1 154	567	284	951	
White.....	387	763	737	492	357	528	698	399	225	710	
Black.....	2	469	459	197	215	288	344	137	44	183	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	70	9	9	32	9	14	19	7	1	18	
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	38	37	22	14	16	27	11	9	21	
Other race.....	10	97	94	30	33	39	66	13	5	19	
Hispanic origin (any race).....	15	148	145	56	45	65	96	30	10	44	
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	383	724	698	474	346	509	675	386	221	688	
VACANCY STATUS											
Vacant housing units.....	335	20	20	360	226	318	338	253	63	169	
For sole only.....	62	—	—	50	36	49	34	15	21	56	
For rent.....	73	8	8	225	112	227	259	179	21	78	
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	44	3	3	5	4	5	12	3	7	8	
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	10	—	—	1	—	3	7	45	5	4	
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Other vacant.....	146	9	9	79	74	34	25	11	9	23	
Boarded up.....	13	—	—	8	—	1	2	—	—	—	
ROOMS											
1 room.....	4	1	1	16	8	9	29	5	7	14	
2 rooms.....	39	36	36	53	49	66	67	21	17	76	
3 rooms.....	210	48	46	321	209	288	387	234	113	194	
4 rooms.....	598	325	325	456	323	305	541	339	93	302	
5 rooms.....	995	411	382	625	454	796	706	360	249	925	
6 rooms.....	597	337	328	337	245	682	644	396	384	886	
7 rooms.....	253	102	102	137	80	269	305	202	212	355	
8 or more rooms.....	144	152	152	45	28	118	140	64	149	193	
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	5.2	5.2	4.7	4.7	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.8	5.5	
Mean, all housing units.....	5.2	5.4	5.5	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.8	5.4	
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.1	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.9	5.5	
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.2	5.8	5.8	
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.5	5.2	5.2	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.6	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1, detached.....	2 196	313	288	1 400	855	1 862	1 754	987	954	2 340	
1, attached.....	19	827	814	171	31	47	38	18	74	60	
2.....	38	186	184	78	43	62	50	25	1	2	
3 or 4.....	22	55	55	21	228	69	107	62	25	75	
5 to 9.....	51	13	13	56	65	224	471	463	22	54	
10 to 19.....	12	2	2	62	94	165	158	38	111	99	
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	41	4	31	94	20	26	23	
50 or more.....	—	—	—	113	69	63	134	—	—	276	
Mobile home or trailer.....	483	1	1	35	1	1	2	—	6	—	
Other.....	19	15	15	13	6	9	11	8	5	16	
Occupied housing units.....	2 505	1 392	1 352	1 630	1 170	2 215	2 481	1 368	1 161	2 776	
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person.....	444	28	28	378	218	368	372	209	217	505	
2 persons.....	773	175	159	507	399	720	747	408	412	951	
3 persons.....	504	311	300	343	256	458	602	338	213	525	
4 persons.....	476	504	495	243	182	424	461	298	202	503	
5 persons.....	199	261	257	100	76	173	193	88	84	200	
6 or more persons.....	109	113	113	59	39	72	106	27	33	92	
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.57	3.86	3.88	2.36	2.42	2.54	2.70	2.70	2.38	2.43	
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.52	4.00	4.00	2.28	2.33	2.47	2.82	2.92	2.46	2.43	
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.79	3.86	3.88	2.48	2.51	2.69	2.40	1.98	2.42	2.42	
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less.....	2 377	1 265	1 226	1 552	1 108	2 129	2 344	1 325	1 135	2 697	
1.01 to 1.50.....	101	100	99	54	42	66	91	31	20	59	
1.51 or more.....	27	27	27	24	20	20	46	12	6	20	
Mean.....	.54	.71	.71	.54	.56	.52	.56	.53	.46	.50	
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 250	13	13	798	519	1 252	1 244	750	819	1 724	
Less than \$20,000.....	165	1	1	20	11	2	6	1	—	6	
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	315	2	2	322	195	109	99	11	11	109	
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	436	3	3	350	271	717	442	59	108	803	
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	169	2	2	71	35	289	516	514	257	499	
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	112	4	4	20	4	97	109	120	184	171	
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	47	—	—	12	1	29	59	32	209	94	
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	5	1	1	2	—	7	9	3	39	25	
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	7	10	
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	4	
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	7	—	3	
Median (dollars).....	45 100	66 300	66 300	42 200	42 600	52 900	62 300	70 500	83 600	58 400	
Mean (dollars).....	49 000	67 100	67 100	45 200	45 200	58 300	64 800	78 000	92 000	66 100	
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	434	1 332	1 292	760	624	871	1 146	560	282	933	
Median contract rent (dollars).....	183	408	407	275	251	340	323	322	393	378	
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	183	428	427	279	238	344	339	359	425	395	
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	3	
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	363	363	413	—	—	375	—	—	466	
No meals included in rent.....	376	724	709	739	614	854	1 131	555	277	920	
No cash rent.....	58	607	582	20	10	17	13	5	5	10	

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.									
	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
	1 773	1 066	1 432	1 453	995	1 146	1 230	266	1 221	600
All housing units										
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 529	971	1 253	1 181	896	915	971	190	972	471
Owner-occupied housing units	1 076	673	702	447	681	537	389	26	237	246
Percent of occupied housing units	70.4	69.3	56.0	37.8	76.0	58.7	40.1	13.7	24.4	52.2
White	757	619	634	387	638	491	335	20	213	219
Black	236	24	26	21	14	18	29	4	9	7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	23	13	14	16	14	14	12	—	7	11
Asian or Pacific Islander	25	10	11	13	9	5	10	1	1	1
Other race	35	7	17	10	6	9	3	1	7	8
Hispanic origin (of any race)	71	16	25	21	28	20	17	2	15	10
White, nat of Hispanic origin	728	612	626	380	618	480	324	19	205	217
Renter-occupied housing units	453	298	551	734	215	378	582	164	735	225
White	323	213	370	475	174	287	404	137	510	166
Black	97	54	131	184	22	53	116	13	172	32
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	10	19	33	6	24	28	3	33	11
Asian or Pacific Islander	7	9	13	16	5	5	17	2	6	3
Other race	21	12	18	26	8	9	17	9	14	13
Hispanic origin (of any race)	31	16	36	49	18	14	30	13	43	18
White, nat of Hispanic origin	316	212	351	459	166	283	398	133	491	162
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	244	95	179	272	99	231	259	76	249	129
For sale only	70	23	30	47	25	43	25	3	15	39
For rent	55	64	125	162	25	143	136	13	179	74
Rented or sold, not occupied	14	5	5	10	11	10	14	2	21	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	1	4	6	1	1	—	—	1	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	104	2	15	47	37	34	84	58	33	14
Boarded up	12	1	—	3	1	4	8	2	4	6
ROOMS										
1 room	1	2	64	14	3	18	37	53	60	3
2 rooms	16	12	40	128	13	69	74	63	135	26
3 rooms	79	56	108	320	60	188	276	52	385	56
4 rooms	224	112	358	413	96	212	225	26	345	218
5 rooms	780	294	387	351	334	313	271	32	178	183
6 rooms	457	324	312	156	270	234	180	6	70	81
7 rooms	166	142	107	53	132	70	88	8	28	25
8 or more rooms	50	124	56	18	87	42	79	26	20	8
Median, all housing units	5.2	5.7	4.9	4.1	5.5	4.8	4.5	2.8	3.6	4.5
Mean, all housing units	5.3	5.8	4.8	4.2	5.6	4.7	4.6	3.5	3.7	4.6
Median, occupied housing units	5.3	5.8	5.0	4.2	5.6	5.0	4.7	2.5	3.7	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.3	6.1	5.7	5.1	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.2	4.8	4.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.1	4.8	4.0	3.7	4.8	3.9	3.7	2.3	3.3	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1 469	846	867	890	916	897	780	74	580	495
1, attached	21	35	55	39	22	26	49	11	42	6
2	5	12	129	148	33	129	185	28	85	27
3 or 4	—	3	10	84	4	63	95	25	76	34
5 to 9	—	6	101	101	—	13	74	12	121	—
10 to 19	—	7	137	71	—	—	6	10	232	16
20 to 49	—	87	42	25	—	—	—	3	—	—
50 or more	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	262	—	66	78	16	10	25	4	78	19
Other	16	7	25	17	4	8	16	9	7	3
Occupied housing units	1 529	971	1 253	1 181	896	915	971	190	972	471
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	160	219	352	336	276	303	355	132	365	134
2 persons	360	392	468	407	298	327	317	33	331	157
3 persons	401	165	204	226	151	143	137	8	150	89
4 persons	387	124	144	139	115	85	96	6	70	53
5 persons	150	50	54	49	45	37	38	3	37	26
6 or more persons	71	21	31	24	11	20	28	8	19	12
Median, occupied housing units	3.11	2.18	2.09	2.13	2.08	1.97	1.91	1.50	1.87	2.15
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.06	2.14	2.05	2.06	2.03	1.94	1.95	1.83	1.84	2.07
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.21	2.38	2.16	2.18	2.27	2.05	1.88	1.50	1.88	2.27
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 462	956	1 191	1 098	880	887	936	180	901	449
1.01 to 1.50	51	15	37	56	12	18	18	4	39	18
1.51 or more	16	—	25	27	4	10	17	6	32	4
Mean	.59	.42	.48	.55	.41	.45	.47	.53	.56	.52
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	901	622	614	382	638	497	348	20	187	225
Less than \$20,000	13	1	9	27	8	20	22	1	23	21
\$20,000 to \$39,999	135	70	110	214	158	193	112	8	107	158
\$40,000 to \$59,999	297	150	287	119	290	189	121	5	39	42
\$60,000 to \$79,999	352	113	99	18	106	58	55	1	17	4
\$80,000 to \$99,999	89	87	64	3	40	18	13	1	1	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	11	124	36	1	30	14	17	3	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2	41	8	—	5	3	6	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	18	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Median (dollars)	60 300	75 200	51 900	36 300	47 200	42 400	44 400	46 700	33 400	32 400
Mean (dollars)	60 000	93 200	59 800	37 500	54 400	48 300	52 100	82 300	35 700	32 600
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	441	294	546	725	212	371	573	164	729	224
Median contract rent (dollars)	422	311	325	254	277	259	224	164	243	260
Mean contract rent (dollars)	407	327	326	251	288	265	225	187	250	251
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	263	—	237	163	200	875	263
No meals included in rent	428	286	541	705	196	362	543	149	708	214
No cash rent	13	8	5	19	16	8	29	13	20	8

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.								
	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)
	1 304	1 074	968	574	663	844	1 215	2 268	2
All housing units									
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	1 041	896	725	409	624	633	959	2 127	2
Owner-occupied housing units	599	452	411	197	414	309	779	1 378	2
Percent of occupied housing units	57.5	50.4	56.7	48.2	66.3	48.8	81.2	64.8	100.0
White	522	98	365	176	296	65	674	1 097	2
Block	26	321	16	3	90	237	59	206	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	22	24	17	10	4	1	15	25	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	7	4	2	—	9	4	18	22	—
Other race	22	5	11	8	15	2	13	28	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	35	14	23	15	32	3	26	58	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	510	94	355	170	284	65	662	1 073	2
Renter-occupied housing units	442	444	314	212	210	324	180	749	—
White	336	101	233	152	143	119	143	553	—
Block	68	318	43	18	50	183	22	145	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	22	15	15	18	9	6	5	18	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	5	3	6	1	6	7	15	—
Other race	12	5	20	18	7	10	3	18	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	25	13	37	26	20	16	8	36	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	326	96	219	147	131	115	139	537	—
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	263	178	243	165	39	211	256	141	—
For sale only	32	54	25	11	15	14	28	31	—
For rent	119	67	70	52	20	153	209	77	—
Rented or sold, not occupied	19	5	39	42	1	4	6	9	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3	—	2	1	—	2	—	1	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	90	52	107	59	3	38	13	23	—
Boarded up	5	11	1	4	—	14	1	2	—
ROOMS									
1 room	6	8	14	6	—	5	3	6	—
2 rooms	38	25	65	57	5	57	11	37	—
3 rooms	128	177	147	120	35	105	35	200	—
4 rooms	456	277	266	126	111	184	209	249	1
5 rooms	486	348	246	144	149	235	361	792	—
6 rooms	132	166	148	77	181	156	320	670	1
7 rooms	44	50	55	27	111	69	169	221	—
8 or more rooms	14	23	27	17	71	33	107	93	—
Median, all housing units	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	5.7	4.8	5.5	5.3	5.0
Mean, all housing units	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	5.7	4.8	5.6	5.3	5.0
Median, occupied housing units	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.4	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.4	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.0	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.5	4.4	4.5	5.3	4.7	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	921	700	789	405	516	487	797	1 736	2
1, attached	25	23	39	14	11	12	48	10	—
2	20	139	47	62	2	5	2	8	—
3 or 4	11	21	30	14	109	6	7	51	—
5 to 9	26	51	23	22	8	18	4	191	—
10 to 19	32	21	—	17	12	149	—	19	—
20 to 49	—	23	—	—	—	137	—	21	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121	—
Mobile home or trailer	261	88	34	35	1	22	163	100	—
Other	8	8	6	5	4	8	194	11	—
Occupied housing units	1 041	896	725	409	624	633	959	2 127	2
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	281	237	234	142	86	152	110	345	—
2 persons	320	224	236	110	203	180	273	583	—
3 persons	175	175	110	62	140	129	219	468	1
4 persons	141	116	76	44	126	91	236	484	1
5 persons	82	83	35	24	51	52	86	166	—
6 or more persons	42	61	34	27	18	29	35	81	—
Median, occupied housing units	2.25	2.44	2.04	2.07	2.66	2.41	2.94	2.79	3.50
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.17	2.43	1.99	2.22	2.60	2.24	2.89	2.94	3.50
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.39	2.47	2.15	1.86	2.78	2.67	3.12	2.53	—
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	983	819	684	371	607	588	935	2 048	2
1.01 to 1.50	53	53	25	27	12	31	21	66	—
1.51 or more	5	24	16	11	5	14	3	13	—
Mean	.56	.60	.50	.56	.50	.53	.52	.55	.70
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	468	375	377	163	384	255	638	1 222	2
Less than \$20,000	97	69	49	41	—	19	—	5	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	274	141	226	85	16	101	2	44	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	89	129	88	27	179	98	72	533	1
\$60,000 to \$79,999	6	25	10	9	61	27	270	485	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2	2	2	—	47	9	158	119	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	8	2	—	75	1	104	34	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	1	—	—	3	—	26	2	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—
Median (dollars)	30 900	37 300	33 200	28 400	59 500	41 100	78 000	60 900	62 500
Mean (dollars)	30 900	37 600	34 600	33 900	73 200	43 000	86 800	63 300	63 800
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	436	439	311	208	207	312	177	730	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	242	101	224	205	378	285	490	361	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	240	129	229	205	405	271	479	336	—
With meals included in rent	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	387	187	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	411	421	293	194	207	297	175	722	—
No cash rent	25	18	17	13	—	15	2	8	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Comanche County									
	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.03	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)
All housing units	22	9	27	43	241	555	1 988	1 832	2 838	40
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	20	9	21	43	230	509	1 745	1 531	2 503	40
Owner-occupied housing units	19	9	16	40	200	450	1 421	1 283	2 033	—
Percent of occupied housing units	95.0	100.0	76.2	93.0	87.0	88.4	81.4	83.8	81.2	—
White	19	9	11	40	191	431	1 354	1 107	1 741	—
Black	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	12	6	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	5	—	5	18	56	154	253	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	1	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	8	32	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	1	—	—	2	2	13	27	58	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	18	8	11	40	191	430	1 348	1 091	1 718	—
Renter-occupied housing units	1	—	5	3	30	59	324	248	470	40
White	1	—	3	3	29	55	292	194	387	26
Black	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	2	10
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	2	—	—	2	26	42	70	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	7	10	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	10	15	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	1	—	3	3	29	54	290	192	383	26
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	2	—	6	—	11	46	243	301	335	—
For sole only	—	—	1	—	2	6	30	39	62	—
For rent	—	—	2	—	—	5	86	84	73	—
Rented or sold, not occupied	—	—	—	—	2	16	32	22	44	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	30	10	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Other vacant	2	—	3	—	7	19	92	123	146	—
Boarded up	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	12	13	—
ROOMS										
1 room	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	13	4	—
2 rooms	—	—	1	1	—	5	31	48	39	—
3 rooms	—	—	3	4	6	25	105	143	210	2
4 rooms	5	3	4	7	32	93	461	377	597	—
5 rooms	4	2	5	15	56	188	664	473	995	29
6 rooms	5	2	4	7	81	121	458	412	596	9
7 rooms	5	3	4	6	37	82	166	214	253	—
8 or more rooms	2	—	4	6	28	40	100	152	144	—
Median, all housing units	5.9	5.3	5.6	5.1	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1
Mean, all housing units	6.3	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1
Median, occupied housing units	5.9	5.3	6.1	5.1	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	5.3	6.2	5.2	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.3	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	—	6.0	3.0	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.5	5.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	18	9	23	34	203	456	1 599	1 395	2 194	25
1, attached	—	—	—	—	3	4	13	8	19	13
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	5	38	2
3 or 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	8	22	—
5 to 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	1	51	—
10 to 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	12	—
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobil home or trailer	4	—	4	9	33	94	258	390	483	—
Other	—	—	—	—	2	1	10	25	19	—
Occupied housing units	20	9	21	43	230	509	1 745	1 531	2 503	40
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	1	—	7	7	22	82	347	258	444	—
2 persons	8	4	6	18	107	173	589	560	773	16
3 persons	4	3	2	4	46	92	317	311	503	11
4 persons	6	2	1	7	31	117	331	239	475	9
5 persons	1	—	4	4	19	30	116	108	199	4
6 or more persons	—	—	1	3	5	15	45	55	109	—
Median, occupied housing units	2.75	2.67	2.08	2.31	2.37	2.50	2.39	2.41	2.57	2.86
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.67	2.67	2.17	2.28	2.37	2.48	2.38	2.39	2.52	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.00	—	1.50	4.00	2.36	2.67	2.47	2.50	2.79	2.86
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	19	9	21	39	228	494	1 696	1 469	2 375	39
1.01 to 1.50	1	—	—	2	2	13	36	43	101	1
1.51 or more	—	—	—	2	—	2	13	19	27	—
Mean	.47	.50	.44	.52	.46	.50	.50	.49	.54	.59
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	14	7	7	23	105	161	916	771	1 248	—
Less than \$20,000	2	1	2	1	2	7	156	70	165	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1	4	2	—	6	27	297	137	315	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	2	1	1	2	15	40	275	126	435	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	2	1	1	10	27	42	128	156	169	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2	—	1	7	24	23	43	144	111	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3	—	—	3	25	20	14	111	47	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2	—	—	—	6	2	2	21	5	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Median (dollars)	80 000	29 200	37 500	77 500	83 100	62 200	40 200	68 200	45 100	—
Mean (dollars)	80 400	34 600	42 400	77 700	86 300	65 800	42 700	70 400	48 900	—
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1	—	3	3	20	37	298	205	434	40
Median contract rent (dollars)	113	—	212	162	267	238	190	226	183	478
Mean contract rent (dollars)	113	—	212	163	315	232	192	279	183	467
With meals included rent	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	337	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	1	—	2	2	17	26	258	171	376	15
No cash rent	—	—	1	1	2	11	40	34	58	25

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Comanche County						Total for split tracts/8NA's in Comanche County					
		Total	Fort Sill CDP	Lawton city	Tract 4.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 19.02	Tract 20.01	Tract 20.02	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 24 (pt.)	
Lawton, OK MSA		28 724	28 724	744	22 087	1 021	1 089	198	860	1 870	2 130	770	744
Occupied housing units													
TENURE													
Owner-occupied housing units	18 749	18 749	7	13 839	755	766	76	714	1 288	1 743	7	7	7
Renter-occupied housing units	65.3	65.3	9	62.7	77.9	70.3	38.4	68.9	81.8	582	387	9	9
Percent of occupied housing units	9 975	9 975	99.1	8 248	323	122	122	146	18.2	31.1	18.2	99.1	99.1
Percent of occupied housing units	34.7	34.7	22.1	37.3	22.1	29.7	61.6	17.0					
ROOMS													
1 room	213	213	1	202	5	1	1	10	2	4	3	1	1
2 rooms	668	668	6	591	13	8	10	33	22	32	22	6	6
3 rooms	2 329	2 329	11	2 042	66	36	19	134	122	111	111	11	11
4 rooms	4 607	4 607	142	3 376	70	124	57	183	414	142	142	142	142
5 rooms	8 781	8 781	215	6 651	483	483	252	626	749	234	234	234	234
6 rooms	7 145	7 145	173	5 545	324	290	30	248	595	478	180	173	173
7 or more rooms	3 121	3 121	67	2 394	184	111	10	145	200	208	67	67	67
Median, occupied housing units	1 860	1 860	129	1 286	142	36	9	95	96	134	129	129	129
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.5	4.5	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.6	5.6	6.3	5.7	6.2	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
Percent	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	5.1	4.0	5.3	4.7	4.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE													
1, detached	21 947	21 947	192	17 072	831	899	85	677	1 484	1 659	208	192	192
2, attached	919	919	401	470	52	9	4	36	11	15	401	401	401
3 or 4	756	756	91	619	17	4	3	4	4	22	92	91	91
5 to 9	692	692	48	609	21	14	3	14	133	20	48	48	48
10 to 19	1 029	1 029	7	975	730	68	41	41	15	9	7	7	7
20 to 49	760	760	1	249	249	20	16	33	16	49	1	1	1
50 or more	249	249	1	401	401	1	1	135	112	368	1	1	1
Mobile home or trailer	1 811	1 811	3	837	171	16	1	1	10	9	3	3	3
Other	160	160	125	4	125	6	1	5					
PERSONS IN UNIT													
1 person	6 233	6 233	14	5 137	193	119	49	103	312	400	14	14	14
2 persons	9 696	9 696	99	7 508	386	284	64	255	583	697	111	99	99
3 persons	5 478	5 478	162	4 200	187	292	35	191	403	413	168	162	162
4 persons	4 735	4 735	295	3 378	166	265	29	205	386	402	302	295	295
5 persons	1 821	1 821	125	1 306	66	90	16	16	130	153	126	125	125
6 or more persons	761	761	49	558	23	5	27	27	56	65	49	49	49
Median, occupied housing units	2.34	2.34	3.83	2.34	2.34	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.88	2.60	2.45	2.45	2.45
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.34	2.34	3.67	2.34	2.34	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.81	2.72	2.43	2.43	2.43
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.34	2.34	3.83	2.34	2.34	2.21	1.83	3.05	3.14	2.36	2.63	2.63	2.63
PERSONS PER ROOM													
1.00 or less	27 929	27 929	711	21 491	1 010	1 055	188	842	1 822	2 055	737	711	6
1.01 to 1.50	596	596	24	440	9	26	4	14	39	63	24	24	-
1.51 or more	199	199	9	156	2	6	6	4	9	12	9	9	-
Mean	.49	.49	.64	.48	.43	.56	.57	.50	.51	.50	.64	.64	-
VALUE													
Specified owner-occupied housing units	15 320	15 320	6	12 462	740	619	41	569	1 049	1 023	6	6	-
Less than \$20,000	701	701	1	351	2	12	9	11	1	132	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999	3 023	3 023	1	2 363	86	86	15	2	43	245	1	1	-
\$40,000 to \$59,999	5 144	5 144	1	4 371	99	181	8	64	453	352	1	1	-
\$60,000 to \$79,999	3 630	3 630	1	3 145	222	261	2	235	390	145	145	145	-
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 496	1 496	3	1 159	158	4	139	119	102	3	3	3	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 023	1 023	1	813	198	10	1	97	53	42	1	1	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999	204	204	1	167	39	1	1	25	6	4	1	1	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999	51	51	1	46	6	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999	21	21	1	20	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Median (dollars)	54 300	54 300	85 000	55 300	84 700	62 200	36	100	78 400	61 400	45 700	85 000	85 000
Mean (dollars)	60 800	60 800	84 600	62 000	92 800	61 700	38 500	67 600	65 200	50 200	84 600	84 600	84 600
CONTRACT RENT													
Specified renter-occupied housing units	9 719	9 719	721	8 135	224	316	116	144	356	359	747	721	-
Median contract rent (dollars)	301	301	422	392	422	303	454	493	358	337	423	422	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	311	311	454	413	425	312	500	476	337	337	455	454	-
With meds included in rent	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	361	361	363	364	364	365	363	363	363	363	363	363	-
No meds included in rent	8 745	8 745	357	7 240	4	112	141	548	305	305	369	369	-
No cost rent	8 745	8 745	4	305	11	305	11	10	51	4	377	357	-

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Lawton city, Comanche County										
		Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
Occupied housing units		1 211	794	1 610	1 751	1 026	1 001	2 247	1 080	832	1 004	842
TENURE												
Owner-occupied housing units		719	437	1 082	1 053	627	776	1 537	757	619	634	387
Percent of occupied housing units		59.4	55.0	67.2	60.1	61.1	77.5	68.4	70.1	63.1	63.1	44.9
Renter-occupied housing units		492	357	528	698	399	225	710	323	213	370	475
Percent of occupied housing units		40.6	45.0	32.8	39.9	38.9	22.5	31.6	29.9	25.6	36.9	55.1
ROOMS												
1 room		6	4	6	6	2	5	6	1	1	39	9
2 rooms		22	26	19	36	14	13	54	8	23	45	45
3 rooms		107	83	115	192	66	66	123	36	61	147	147
4 rooms		246	128	126	213	151	151	205	121	196	252	252
5 rooms		422	289	516	494	263	213	722	481	216	234	234
6 rooms		264	187	523	467	303	319	701	287	262	122	122
7 rooms		109	53	209	242	152	182	279	111	126	94	94
8 or more rooms		35	24	96	101	45	137	157	35	114	51	14
Median, occupied housing units		5.0	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.2	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units		5.4	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.3	6.1	5.7	5.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units		4.3	4.3	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.7	5.1	4.1	3.8	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE												
1, detached		983	584	1 357	1 301	748	814	1 831	890	708	712	610
1, attached		59	9	25	28	25	52	49	9	19	24	25
2		47	24	31	57	14	17	53	4	8	40	78
3 or 4		12	76	80	210	46	46	44	-	3	9	38
5 to 9		27	33	80	210	166	21	76	-	5	58	35
10 to 19		29	46	55	15	22	68	20	15	46	31	27
20 to 49		11	4	12	37	15	-	168	-	32	13	3
50 or more		20	13	17	20	-	5	-	171	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer		16	1	1	4	7	4	11	6	48	38	38
Other		7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	8
PERSONS IN UNIT												
1 person		295	168	280	260	159	192	434	119	205	300	258
2 persons		406	271	589	588	319	378	802	280	354	406	313
3 persons		247	162	327	399	247	183	420	128	155	151	155
4 persons		172	126	267	312	218	160	389	263	94	92	93
5 persons		63	47	104	126	69	65	147	90	37	30	30
6 or more persons		28	43	66	14	23	23	55	39	14	18	13
Median, occupied housing units		2.26	2.35	2.39	2.57	2.64	2.64	2.32	2.36	2.10	2.00	2.05
Median, owner-occupied housing units		2.20	2.24	2.35	2.70	2.85	2.85	2.39	2.36	2.10	2.01	2.01
Median, renter-occupied housing units		2.40	2.53	2.53	2.41	2.34	2.34	1.82	2.34	2.06	2.06	2.10
PERSONS PER ROOM												
1.00 or less		1 180	788	1 575	1 702	1 006	991	2 204	1 046	826	973	823
1.01 to 1.30		26	17	28	39	14	8	35	26	6	18	26
1.31 or more		5	9	7	7	6	2	8	8	8	13	13
Mean		.49	.51	.48	.52	.50	.43	.47	.56	.39	.43	.50
VALUE												
Specified owner-occupied housing units		666	419	1 019	985	591	726	1 455	612	573	562	337
Less than \$20,000		14	8	2	5	1	-	3	8	1	8	24
\$20,000 to \$29,999		262	150	82	79	10	11	92	62	60	100	188
\$30,000 to \$39,999		298	225	532	345	50	97	664	180	132	259	107
\$40,000 to \$79,999		61	31	250	407	405	220	424	260	100	91	14
\$80,000 to \$99,999		18	3	96	86	88	156	149	69	84	62	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999		10	1	28	53	24	195	84	10	121	34	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999		2	-	7	6	3	37	24	1	40	8	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999		1	-	2	2	2	6	8	1	18	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999		-	-	1	1	1	4	4	1	6	-	-
\$300,000 or more		42 600	42 800	53 800	62 500	69 900	84 700	58 900	62 400	78 600	52 400	36 300
Median (dollars)		45 700	44 700	59 800	63 100	93 000	67 000	62 000	62 000	95 700	59 800	37 500
CONTRACT RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units		484	354	520	691	392	223	698	211	316	470	470
Median contract rent (dollars)		278	259	327	346	347	323	376	427	342	253	253
With rents included in rent		283	255	347	348	427	393	413	413	333	233	233
Median contract rent (dollars)		413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No rents included in rent		467	346	569	681	387	219	689	305	203	362	454
No cash rent		16	8	9	11	5	4	8	11	8	5	5

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.										Remainder of Comanche County		
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)		
Occupied housing units -----	778	739	723	858	199	439	184	817	1 650	1 301	2 128		
TENURE													
Owner-occupied housing units -----	491	335	213	522	98	296	65	674	1 097	1 107	1 741		
Percen of occupied housing units -----	63.1	45.3	29.5	60.8	49.2	67.4	35.3	82.5	66.5	85.1	81.8		
Renter-occupied housing units -----	287	404	510	336	101	143	119	143	553	194	387		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	36.9	54.7	70.5	39.2	50.8	64.7	32.6	17.5	33.5	14.9	18.2		
ROOMS													
1 room -----	8	20	32	23	3	3	1	2	3	3	3		
2 rooms -----	30	36	74	81	53	21	10	15	22	22	22		
3 rooms -----	88	137	199	201	67	55	33	55	122	62	122		
4 rooms -----	135	118	323	323	55	90	90	48	238	413	413		
5 rooms -----	230	181	124	101	25	25	26	26	573	339	749		
6 rooms -----	192	115	54	101	7	86	8	139	522	322	477		
7 rooms -----	56	68	25	38	52	3	3	167	181	181	208		
8 or more rooms -----	39	64	14	13	4.3	5.8	4.4	5.8	134	134	134		
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.1	4.8	3.8	4.6	4.9	6.3	5.1	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.2		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.5	5.7	4.9	4.3	3.4	4.4	4.0	5.3	4.7	5.7	5.3		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	3.7	3.4	4.3						4.8	4.5		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE													
1, detached -----	664	515	370	635	86	340	71	643	1 299	995	1 657		
1, attached -----	17	22	17	9	4	7	4	36	8	6	15		
2 -----	55	106	49	13	32	2	1	4	4	4	22		
3 or 4 -----	30	45	38	4	6	6	1	3	37	2	20		
5 to 9 -----	4	26	67	15	18	5	14	3	1	1	9		
10 to 19 -----	-	-	129	17	9	11	41	-	-	-	-		
20 to 49 -----	-	-	-	-	3	-	33	-	-	-	-		
50 or more -----	-	-	-	-	40	1	16	16	-	-	-		
Mobile home or trailer -----	-	-	13	48	161	4	1	1	126	82	282		
Other -----	4	12	5	5	1	3	1	5	7	11	368		
PERSONS IN UNIT													
1 person -----	277	276	292	249	68	65	45	96	291	235	400		
2 persons -----	296	254	251	275	51	157	60	96	479	508	697		
3 persons -----	99	106	104	139	37	87	34	37	359	259	412		
4 persons -----	65	62	42	108	18	81	28	198	357	195	401		
5 persons -----	29	27	22	22	16	39	13	75	113	78	153		
6 or more persons -----	12	14	12	9	10	48	4	24	51	26	65		
Median, occupied housing units -----	1.88	1.87	1.78	2.15	2.12	2.48	2.28	2.90	2.65	2.32	2.45		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	1.88	1.98	1.79	2.12	2.23	2.49	2.22	3.13	2.84	2.36	2.43		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.88	1.76	1.77	2.23							2.30		
PERSONS PER ROOM													
1.00 or less -----	761	725	678	823	187	431	174	803	1 604	1 272	2 053		
1.01 to 1.50 -----	11	9	24	33	9	5	4	12	37	24	63		
1.51 or more -----	6	5	21	2	3	.52	3	2	5	5	12		
Mean -----	.42	.43	.51	.52	.56	.48	.59	.50	.52	.46	.50		
VALUE													
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	456	300	166	407	65	276	37	546	968	653	1 021		
Less than \$20,000 -----	17	14	22	88	12	-	-	-	3	3			
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	177	92	91	239	17	11	14	14	2	2			
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	173	110	35	73	29	119	7	62	438	365	351		
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	53	49	17	6	6	38	2	225	365	134	145		
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	17	13	1	1	1	41	3	132	96	135	101		
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	14	15	-	-	1	64	1	94	28	105	42		
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	3	5	-	-	-	2	-	25	1	21	4		
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	1	-		
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
\$300,000 or more -----	42	40	45	33100	30600	41	100	62400	35400	78500	60300	45700	
Median (dollars) -----	48700	53500	36000	37800	30600	74700	37900	88100	72600	72300	73300	50200	
Mean (dollars) -----													
CONTRACT RENT													
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	282	399	506	331	100	142	115	141	540	156	356		
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	260	233	241	236	139	381	288	494	559	247	196		
With meals included in rent (dollars) -----	266	238	247	241	417	480	480	-	337	307	199		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
No meals included in rent (dollars) -----	275	377	163	875	310	99	142	111	532	129	305		
No cash rent (dollars) -----	7	21	17	17	1	4	4	2	8	27	51		

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

	Comanche County			Towns for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County						Fort Sill CDP, Comanche County			Lawton city, Comanche County		
	Total	Fort Sill CDP	Lawton city	Tract 5.02	Tract 19.02	Tract 20.02	Tract 24	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	
Occupied housing units -----	5,821	5,821	466	5,315	333	420	354	476	466	266	275	448			
TENURE															
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2,214	2,214	7	2,186	236	237	208	7	69	60	60	160			
Percent of occupied housing units -----	38.0	38.0	15	41.1	56.4	58.8	1.5	1.5	197	218	218	35.7			
Renter-occupied housing units -----	3,607	3,607	459	3,129	97	183	146	469	459	215	215	288			
Percent of occupied housing units -----	62.0	62.0	96.5	58.9	29.1	43.6	41.2	98.5	74.1	76.2	76.2	64.3			
ROOMS															
1 room -----	71	71	-	71	-	-	3	1	-	8	1	2			
2 rooms -----	231	231	19	212	19	33	29	19	19	15	15	19			
3 rooms -----	792	792	18	73	26	58	48	19	18	45	45	61			
4 rooms -----	1,263	1,263	128	131	149	108	108	128	128	97	97	81			
5 rooms -----	1,540	1,540	134	1394	101	115	109	125	134	65	65	144			
6 rooms -----	1,213	1,213	123	1,077	33	56	41	28	123	35	32	94			
7 rooms -----	490	490	28	456	201	5	29	15	28	17	16	32			
8 or more rooms -----	221	221	16	201	5	29	15	16	16	4	4	15			
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.3	4.9			
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.7	5.7	5.0	5.7	5.4	5.9	5.8	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.6	5.7			
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.3	5.0	4.2	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.0	3.9	4.0	4.4			
UNITS IN STRUCTURE															
1, detached -----	3,383	3,383	72	3,278	311	344	263	78	72	149	113	277			
1, attached -----	446	446	298	296	1	1	1	301	298	29	5	10			
2 -----	377	377	80	296	4	292	1	81	80	15	7	13			
3 or 4 -----	296	296	4	516	4	512	2	4	4	3	92	27			
5 to 9 -----	516	516	4	349	1	348	1	4	4	14	14	55			
10 to 15 -----	10	10	1	153	1	153	1	1	1	1	18	33			
20 to 49 -----	153	153	1	144	1	144	1	1	1	18	18	44			
50 or more -----	144	144	1	104	1	102	1	1	1	14	3	8			
Mobile home or trailer -----	104	104	7	46	2	16	7	3	7	7	4	2			
Other -----	53	53	7	46	2	16	7	3	7	7	7	3			
PERSONS IN UNIT															
1 person -----	1,004	1,004	10	991	32	100	43	10	10	47	38	62			
2 persons -----	1,383	1,383	51	1,323	61	114	54	51	51	67	102	97			
3 persons -----	1,356	1,356	110	1,236	88	89	84	115	110	63	69	101			
4 persons -----	1,186	1,186	186	150	1	87	59	96	150	45	36	120			
5 persons -----	540	540	99	444	45	35	39	100	99	22	18	47			
6 or more persons -----	246	246	296	296	20	23	19	46	46	22	12	21			
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.89	2.89	3.91	2.78	3.34	2.46	3.23	3.89	3.91	2.80	2.48	3.14			
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.92	2.92	4.25	2.91	3.18	3.41	4.25	3.89	3.91	3.28	2.83	3.47			
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.86	2.86	3.91	2.69	3.61	3.01	3.01	3.89	3.91	2.64	2.42	2.95			
PERSONS PER ROOM															
1.00 or less -----	5,333	5,333	413	4,882	312	389	334	423	413	45	15	409			
1.01 to 1.50 -----	357	357	45	311	16	24	18	45	45	8	12	30			
1.51 or more -----	131	131	8	122	5	7	2	.58	.58	.68	.7	.63			
Mean -----	.61	.61	.76	.60	.60	.50	.50	.76	.76						
VALUE															
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	2,005	2,005	6	1,981	218	212	184	6	6	67	56	148			
Less than \$20,000 -----	89	89	87	87	5	41	41	24	24	2	2	15			
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	414	414	754	754	1	751	90	88	88	65	65	105			
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	754	754	532	532	2	526	65	85	85	2	2	27			
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	146	146	146	139	15	15	22	4	4	1	1	1			
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	60	60	1	58	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1			
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	52	52	60,000	52,600	54,800	42,100	62,800	60,000	60,000	52,100	45,400	42,500			
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	55	55	300	52,100	54,900	43,900	64,300	64,300	64,300	52,100	45,400	42,400			
Median (dollars) -----	225	225	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49			
CONTRACT RENT															
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	3,536	3,536	437	3,081	93	175	142	447	437	392	367	283			
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	301	301	392	395	281	281	281	329	329	393	393	330			
With meds included in rent -----	292	292	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	395	395	335			
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	385	385	385	385	385	91	164	164	164	272	272	282			
No costs rent (dollars) -----	3,306	3,306	267	3,027	91	2	11	193	193	215	215	215			
No costs included in rent -----	225	225	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170			

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.										
	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 13	Tract 16	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	525	259	367	333	157	205	181	639	140	420	351
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	181	122	184	236	26	21	9	321	90	237	206
Percent of occupied housing units	34.5	47.1	50.1	70.9	16.6	10.2	5.0	50.2	64.3	56.4	58.7
Renter-occupied housing units	344	137	183	97	131	184	172	318	50	183	145
Percent of occupied housing units	65.5	52.9	49.9	29.1	83.4	89.8	95.0	49.8	35.7	43.6	41.3
ROOMS											
1 room	11	17	5	7	9	3	8	2	—	3	1
2 rooms					12	39	25	10	1	6	3
3 rooms		94	37	44	14	58	70	87	7	33	29
4 rooms		127	64	53	26	72	59	154	23	58	47
5 rooms		98	40	82	149	29	29	10	225	120	108
6 rooms		112	59	95	101	14	9	8	104	115	107
7 rooms		42	38	55	33	4	4	2	37	18	41
8 or more rooms		24	15	25	5	4	3	1	20	11	29
Median, occupied housing units	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.3	4.1	3.5	3.3	4.8	5.6	5.4	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.4	5.2	5.6	4.8	5.1	5.9	5.9	5.8
Median, rental-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	4.5	5.2	3.9	3.4	3.3	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1, detached	240	147	267	311	40	66	46	440	115	344	262
1, attached	8	4	4	3	1	40	22	12	9	3	1
2	13	9	2	13	1	1	20	16	12	3	3
3 or 4	31	5	124	84	5	28	46	35	27	1	12
5 to 9	124	52	6	11	5	19	30	59	11	2	32
10 to 19	20	19	2	5	5	9	9	14	14	23	1
20 to 49	50	23	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	23	3
50 or more	Mobile home or trailer	—	—	—	16	4	4	7	31	—	28
Other	3	2	5	2	2	1	1	1	—	3	6
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person	78	43	48	32	36	53	63	164	12	100	43
2 persons	119	64	74	61	61	58	56	162	35	114	71
3 persons	158	103	61	81	81	42	35	129	40	89	83
4 persons	42	8	31	45	45	30	18	88	39	59	96
5 persons	25	9	33	20	8	14	6	55	9	35	39
6 or more persons	2.91	2.80	2.97	3.34	2.63	2.35	1.99	43	5	23	19
Median, occupied housing units	3.12	3.04	3.27	3.18	3.25	3.00	2.25	2.46	3.07	2.93	3.24
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.76	2.52	2.75	3.61	2.55	2.30	1.98	2.27	2.71	3.26	3.43
Median, rental-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.01	3.03
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less	470	249	337	312	137	177	166	588	135	389	331
1.01 to 1.50	35	7	21	16	12	22	11	34	5	24	18
1.51 or more	20	3	9	5	8	6	4	17	—	7	2
Mean	.62	.53	.58	.60	.67	.74	.65	.58	.54	.50	.58
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units	173	112	169	218	21	16	6	279	82	212	184
Less than \$20,000	—	—	2	5	—	1	—	55	—	7	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999	11	1	8	41	3	10	3	120	4	87	6
\$40,000 to \$59,999	57	5	80	90	13	3	3	80	44	88	65
\$60,000 to \$79,999	80	77	58	65	3	2	—	15	19	19	85
\$80,000 to \$99,999	17	22	15	15	1	—	—	2	5	5	22
\$100,000 to \$149,999	5	6	1	1	—	—	—	6	8	—	4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	63,400	73,300	58,900	54,800	49,400	37,500	40,000	35,100	56,500	42,100	62,800
Mean (dollars)	65,400	75,400	61,400	55,300	53,100	39,400	36,700	36,300	43,900	43,900	64,300
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units	344	137	178	93	129	182	170	314	50	175	141
Median contract rent (dollars)	319	320	383	402	313	259	260	370	281	281	367
Mean contract rent (dollars)	326	343	392	390	317	247	265	338	265	265	329
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	387	137	531	91	129	263	168	298	50	164	141
No meals included in rent	341	2	174	2	179	2	2	16	—	—	—
No cash rent	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County			Remainder of Comanche County		
		Total	Lawton city	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County	Tract 23	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	1 399	756	323	196	323	323	323
TENURE							
Owner-occupied housing units	868	868	154	253	253	253	253
Percent of occupied housing units	62.0	62.0	78.6	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3
Renter-occupied housing units	531	531	42	70	70	70	70
Percent of occupied housing units	38.0	38.0	21.4	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7
ROOMS							
1 room	7	7	5	1	1	1	1
2 rooms	50	50	37	4	7	7	7
3 rooms	152	152	98	17	26	26	26
4 rooms	295	285	154	65	55	67	67
5 rooms	467	467	226	133	70	133	133
6 rooms	297	297	157	66	46	66	66
7 rooms	101	101	55	19	16	19	19
8 or more rooms	40	40	24	4	7	4	4
Median, occupied housing units	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1 detached	1 073	1 073	551	160	160	160	160
1, attached	34	34	24	2	2	2	2
3 or 4	50	50	41	7	7	7	7
5 to 6	38	38	35	-	-	-	-
10 to 19	40	40	27	11	11	11	11
20 to 49	29	29	23	3	3	3	3
50 or more	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer	9	9	9	19	19	19	19
Other	99	99	34	7	7	7	7
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person	212	212	135	38	38	38	38
2 persons	349	349	202	72	72	72	72
3 persons	305	305	156	43	43	43	43
4 persons	269	269	142	35	35	35	35
5 persons	158	158	81	24	24	24	24
6 or more persons	106	106	40	37	37	37	37
Median, occupied housing units	2.95	2.95	2.76	3.14	3.14	3.14	3.14
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.01	3.01	2.85	3.13	3.13	3.13	3.13
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.87	2.87	2.68	3.18	3.18	3.18	3.18
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less	1 260	1 260	686	168	168	168	168
1.01 to 1.50	92	92	37	30	30	30	30
1.51 or more	47	47	23	11	11	11	11
Mean	.73	.73	.71	.71	.71	.71	.71
VALUE	Specified owner-occupied housing units	682	682	335	200	101	200
Less than \$20,000	67	67	16	30	30	13	30
\$20,000 to \$39,999	219	219	100	62	62	37	62
\$40,000 to \$59,999	233	233	120	76	76	25	76
\$60,000 to \$79,999	108	108	66	20	20	19	20
\$80,000 to \$99,999	31	31	21	6	6	3	6
\$100,000 to \$149,999	18	18	8	5	5	4	5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	4	4	2	1	1	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	43 900	43 900	47 000	41 700	40 600	42 700	41 700
Mean (dollars)	48 000	48 000	53 100	42 700	45 000	45 000	45 000
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	512	512	371	89	89	66	66
Median contract rent (dollars)	234	234	261	134	134	80-	80-
With meals included in rent	235	235	266	150	150	106	106
Mean contract rent (dollars)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No meals included in rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	476	476	353	61	61	61	61
Mean (dollars)	36	36	36	18	18	18	18

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County	
		Total	Lawton city
Occupied housing units	657	657	608
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units	366	366	358
Percent of occupied housing units	55.7	55.7	58.9
Renter-occupied housing units	291	291	250
Percent of occupied housing units	44.3	44.3	41.1
ROOMS			
1 room	17	17	17
2 rooms	36	36	32
3 rooms	131	131	123
4 rooms	102	102	91
5 rooms	183	183	170
6 rooms	131	131	123
7 rooms	32	32	28
8 or more rooms	25	25	24
Median, occupied housing units	4.7	4.7	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.2	5.2	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	3.9	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached	447	447	432
1, attached	48	48	22
2	17	17	15
3 or 4	18	18	18
5 to 9	39	39	39
10 to 19	33	33	33
20 to 49	11	11	11
50 or more	12	12	12
Mobile home or trailer	19	19	18
Other	13	13	8
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person	120	120	118
2 persons	159	159	153
3 persons	120	120	112
4 persons	141	141	123
5 persons	63	63	51
6 or more persons	54	54	51
Median, occupied housing units	2.91	2.91	2.79
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.04	3.04	3.04
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.75	2.75	2.44
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	545	545	509
1.01 to 1.50	73	73	63
1.51 or more	39	39	36
Mean	.96	.96	.93
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	324	324	318
Less than \$20,000	5	5	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999	53	53	53
\$40,000 to \$59,999	125	125	125
\$60,000 to \$79,999	89	89	87
\$80,000 to \$99,999	32	32	30
\$100,000 to \$149,999	12	12	12
\$150,000 to \$199,999	5	5	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	2	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	1	1
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	56	56	56
Mean (dollars)	300	300	100
Median (dollars)	61	900	62,000
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	285	285	245
Median contract rent (dollars)	306	306	299
Mean contract rent (dollars)	323	323	315
With meals included in rent	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	263	263	242
No cash rent	22	22	3

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Comanche County				Tulsa city				Fort Sill CDP, Comanche County				Lawton city, Comanche County			
		Total	Fort Sill COP	Lawton city	Tract 24	150	147	147	137	Tract 24 (pt.)	147	137	137	137	Tract 4.01		
Occupied housing units	1 847	1 847	147	1 539	150	150	150	150	147	147	147	147	147	147	153		
TENURE																	
Owner-occupied housing units	870	870	2	764	2	764	2	764	2	764	2	764	2	764	2	57	
Percent of occupied housing units	47.1	47.1	1.4	49.0	1.3	49.0	1.3	49.0	1.3	49.0	1.3	49.0	1.3	49.0	1.3	37.3	
Renter-occupied housing units	977	977	145	795	145	795	145	795	145	795	145	795	145	795	145	96	
Percent of occupied housing units	52.9	52.9	98.6	51.0	98.6	51.0	98.6	51.0	98.6	51.0	98.6	51.0	98.6	51.0	98.6	62.7	
ROOMS																	
1 room	33	33	-	33	-	33	-	33	-	33	-	33	-	33	-	7	
2 rooms	112	112	11	96	11	96	11	96	11	96	11	96	11	96	11	8	
3 rooms	265	265	12	239	12	239	12	239	12	239	12	239	12	239	12	24	
4 rooms	362	362	55	277	55	277	55	277	55	277	55	277	55	277	55	36	
5 rooms	527	527	20	464	20	464	20	464	20	464	20	464	20	464	20	44	
6 rooms	339	339	32	285	32	285	32	285	32	285	32	285	32	285	32	16	
7 rooms	137	137	10	110	10	110	10	110	10	110	10	110	10	110	10	12	
8 or more rooms	72	72	7	55	7	55	7	55	7	55	7	55	7	55	7	6	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.4	4.5	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.3	5.3	6.0	5.4	6.0	5.4	6.0	5.4	6.0	5.4	6.0	5.4	6.0	5.4	6.0	5.4	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.3	3.9	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE																	
1, detached	1 201	1 201	21	1 084	21	1 084	21	1 084	21	1 084	21	1 084	21	1 084	21	80	
1, attached	152	152	97	54	97	54	97	54	97	54	97	54	97	54	97	3	
2, attached	77	77	22	53	22	53	22	53	22	53	22	53	22	53	22	12	
3 or 4	84	84	4	80	4	80	4	80	4	80	4	80	4	80	4	29	
5 to 9	101	101	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	98	2	14	
10 to 19	73	73	-	72	-	72	-	72	-	72	-	72	-	72	-	10	
20 to 49	33	33	-	33	-	33	-	33	-	33	-	33	-	33	-	2	
50 or more	29	29	-	29	-	29	-	29	-	29	-	29	-	29	-	-	
Mobile home or trailer	80	80	-	80	-	80	-	80	-	80	-	80	-	80	-	-	
Other	17	17	-	17	-	17	-	17	-	17	-	17	-	17	-	-	
PERSONS IN UNIT																	
1 person	268	268	5	250	5	250	5	250	5	250	5	250	5	250	5	16	
2 persons	440	440	14	408	14	408	14	408	14	408	14	408	14	408	14	40	
3 persons	388	388	26	320	26	320	26	320	26	320	26	320	26	320	26	35	
4 persons	404	404	48	404	48	404	48	404	48	404	48	404	48	404	48	40	
5 persons	227	227	33	170	33	170	33	170	33	170	33	170	33	170	33	17	
6 or more persons	120	120	21	84	21	84	21	84	21	84	21	84	21	84	21	5	
Median, occupied housing units	3.06	3.06	4.09	2.88	4.09	2.88	4.09	2.88	4.09	2.88	4.09	2.88	4.09	2.88	4.09	3.09	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.20	3.20	5.00	3.14	5.00	3.14	5.00	3.14	5.00	3.14	5.00	3.14	5.00	3.14	5.00	3.53	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.95	2.95	4.09	2.69	4.09	2.69	4.09	2.69	4.09	2.69	4.09	2.69	4.09	2.69	4.09	2.88	
PERSONS PER ROOM																	
1.00 or less	1 617	1 617	112	1 386	112	1 386	112	1 386	112	1 386	112	1 386	112	1 386	112	134	
1.01 to 1.50	145	145	23	106	23	106	23	106	23	106	23	106	23	106	23	8	
1.51 or more	85	85	12	67	12	67	12	67	12	67	12	67	12	67	12	11	
Mean	.71	.71	.71	.88	.71	.88	.71	.88	.71	.88	.71	.88	.71	.88	.71	.73	
VALUE																	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	755	755	1	689	1	689	1	689	1	689	1	689	1	689	1	52	
Less than \$20,000	29	29	-	24	-	24	-	24	-	24	-	24	-	24	-	5	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	173	173	-	153	-	153	-	153	-	153	-	153	-	153	-	53	
\$40,000 to \$79,999	312	312	-	291	-	291	-	291	-	291	-	291	-	291	-	24	
\$80,000 to \$149,999	167	167	-	160	-	160	-	160	-	160	-	160	-	160	-	17	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	42	42	-	42	-	42	-	42	-	42	-	42	-	42	-	2	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	25	25	-	22	-	22	-	22	-	22	-	22	-	22	-	2	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	3	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	1	
\$300,000 or more	2	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	
Median (dollars)	49 500	49 500	52 500	49 600	52 500	49 600	52 500	52 500	52 500	52 500	52 500	52 500	52 500	52 500	52 500	51	
Mean (dollars)	55 200	55 200	52 500	55 200	52 500	55 200	52 500	55 200	52 500	55 200	52 500	55 200	52 500	55 200	52 500	51	
Contract Rent																	
Specified rent-occupied housing units	940	940	139	786	139	786	139	786	139	786	139	786	139	786	139	96	
Median contract rent (dollars)	303	303	303	406	303	406	303	406	303	406	303	406	303	406	303	322	
With meds included in rent	309	309	309	412	309	412	309	412	309	412	309	412	309	412	309	340	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	3	3	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	
No cash rent	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	93	
No cash rent	883	883	883	74	883	74	883	74	883	74	883	74	883	74	883	93	

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Lawton, OK MSA			Comanche County			Tulsa Sill CDP, Comanche County			Lawton city, Comanche County			Tract 4.01	
		Total	Fort Sill CDP	Lawton city	Total	Fort Sill CDP	Lawton city	Tract 24	Tract 24 (pt.)	Fort Sill CDP, Comanche County	Lawton city, Comanche County	Tract 3	Tract 3		
TENURE	Occupied housing units	28 014	28 014	21 473	705	705	731	705	705	1 557	1 557	1 697	1 697		
Owner-occupied housing units	18 355	18 355	13 493	7	13 493	7	7	7	7	1 048	1 048	1 022	1 022		
Percent of occupied housing units	65.5	65.5	62.8	1.0	62.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	67.3	67.3	60.7	60.7		
Renter-occupied housing units	9 659	9 659	9 659	99.0	9 659	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	50.9	50.9	67.5	67.5		
Percent of occupied housing units	34.5	34.5	34.5		34.5					32.7	32.7	39.8	39.8		
ROOMS	1 room	200	200	1	189	1	1	1	1	6	6	5	5		
2 rooms	636	636	636	3	563	3	3	3	3	18	18	33	33		
3 rooms	2 233	2 233	2 233	11	1 950	11	11	11	11	105	105	184	184		
4 rooms	4 482	4 482	4 482	129	3 275	129	129	129	129	122	122	204	204		
5 rooms	8 579	8 579	8 579	209	6 470	209	228	228	228	498	498	478	478		
6 rooms	7 008	7 008	7 008	164	5 426	164	171	171	171	505	505	460	460		
7 rooms	3 057	3 057	3 057	63	2 343	63	63	63	63	208	208	234	234		
8 or more rooms	1 819	1 819	1 819	125	1 257	125	125	125	125	95	95	99	99		
Median, occupied housing units	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.2		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	1, detached	21 452	21 452	187	16 624	203	187	187	187	376	376	1 266	1 266		
1, attached	880	880	880	376	604	385	376	376	376	23	23	22	22		
2	733	733	733	661	579	684	661	661	661	47	47	52	52		
3 or 4	47	47	47	994	944	944	994	994	994	74	74	204	204		
5 to 9	734	734	734	1	7	7	1	7	7	53	53	67	67		
10 to 19	239	239	239	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	35	35		
20 to 49	388	388	388	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	20	20		
50 or more	1 780	1 780	1 780	153	153	153	153	153	153	1	1	1	1		
Mobile home or trailer										4	4	5	5		
Other															
PERSONS IN UNIT															
1 person	6 106	6 106	6 106	13	5 021	13	13	13	13	267	267	255	255		
2 persons	9 486	9 486	9 486	92	7 315	92	104	104	104	576	576	568	568		
3 persons	5 344	5 344	5 344	344	4 087	344	159	159	159	319	319	387	387		
4 persons	4 596	4 596	4 596	281	3 263	281	288	288	288	257	257	301	301		
5 persons	1 753	1 753	1 753	117	1 250	117	118	118	118	171	171	123	123		
6 or more persons	729	729	729	43	537	43	43	43	43	40	40	63	63		
Median, occupied housing units	233	233	233	233	3 81	233	3 79	3 79	3 79	3 81	3 81	2.57	2.57		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	3.67	2.33	2.32	2.32	2.32	3.67	3.67	2.69	2.69		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	3.82	2.33	3.79	3.79	3.79	3.82	3.82	2.41	2.41		
PERSONS PER ROOM															
1.00 or less	27 276	27 276	27 276	680	20 922	706	680	680	680	21	21	1 652	1 652		
1.01 to 1.50	560	560	560	178	411	140	4	4	4	6	6	36	36		
1.51 or more	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.63	.63	.63	.47	.47	.51	.51		
VALUE															
Specified owner-occupied housing units	14 982	14 982	14 982	6	12 152	6	6	6	6	985	985	958	958		
Less than \$20,000	2 956	2 956	2 956	1	2 342	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4		
\$20,000 to \$29,999	5 002	5 002	5 002	1	4 237	1	1	1	1	526	526	332	332		
\$30,000 to \$79,999	3 556	3 556	3 556	1	3 074	1	1	1	1	247	247	400	400		
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 473	1 473	1 473	3	1 400	3	3	3	3	95	95	84	84		
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 004	1 004	1 004	1	796	1	1	1	1	28	28	52	52		
\$150,000 to \$199,999	203	203	203	1	166	1	1	1	1	7	7	6	6		
\$200,000 to \$249,999	50	50	50	1	45	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1		
\$250,000 to \$299,999	21	21	21	1	20	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—		
\$300,000 or more	54 300	54 300	54 300	85 000	55 400	55 400	85 000	85 000	85 000	85 000	85 000	62 700	62 700		
Median, (dollars)	60 900	60 900	60 900	84 600	62 100	62 100	84 600	84 600	84 600	84 600	84 600	65 100	65 100		
CONTRACT RENT															
Specified non-occupied housing units	9 407	9 407	9 407	683	7 870	7 870	709	709	709	502	502	668	668		
Median contract rent (dollars)	301	301	301	423	303	303	423	423	423	347	347	347	347		
With meds included in rent	310	310	310	435	312	312	455	455	455	349	349	349	349		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	10	10	10	361	8	8	363	363	363	—	—	363	363		
No meds included in rent	361	361	361	8 675	340	340	7 628	7 628	7 628	492	492	659	659		
No cash rent	722	722	722	342	234	234	324	324	324	10	10	8	8		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Comanche County				Totals for split tracts/RNAs in Comanche County						Fort Sill CDP, Comanche County	
ANCESTRY	Lowton, OK MSA	Total	Fort Sill CDP	Lowton city	Tract 4.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 19.02	Tract 20.01	Tract 20.02	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 24 (pt.)	
All persons	111 486	111 486	12 107	80 561	3 349	4 961	1 910	3 044	6 799	7 070	12 248	24 214	
Ancestry reported	95 620	95 620	10 718	69 588	3 042	4 378	1 640	5 945	5 960	10 857	10 718	32	
Single ancestry	66 886	66 886	8 388	48 646	1 811	3 110	1 412	4 179	3 985	8 522	8 388	13	
Multiple ancestry	28 734	28 734	2 330	20 942	1 231	1 288	1 726	1 766	1 755	2 330	2 330	-	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	15 866	15 866	1 389	10 973	307	563	270	257	654	1 110	1 389	-	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS		222 972	222 972	24 214	161 122	6 698	9 922	3 820	6 088	13 598	14 140	24 498	
Arab	197	197	32	13	7	65	-	-	46	-	-	32	
Austrian	198	198	38	7	25	-	-	-	4	-	-	13	
Belarusian	83	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Canadian	293	293	-	-	70	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Czech	286	286	6	245	184	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Danish	3 090	3 090	179	2 260	164	118	-	-	108	170	179	6	
Dutch	12 489	12 489	808	9 286	761	506	118	462	852	872	814	808	
English	94	94	15	61	61	-	-	-	8	4	22	15	
French (except Basque)	4 005	4 005	360	3 045	222	151	7	124	298	198	360	360	
French Canadian	707	707	71	515	29	44	-	-	33	110	66	71	
German	24 264	24 264	2 375	17 357	1 020	948	201	990	1 662	1 645	2 414	2 375	
Greek	197	197	24	165	13	10	-	-	-	-	24	24	
Hungarian	150	150	15	110	23	-	-	-	5	46	15	15	
Irish	18 150	18 150	1 263	12 522	673	619	170	571	1 199	1 755	1 269	1 269	
Italian	2 379	2 379	2 379	415	171	82	-	-	106	149	426	415	
Lithuanian	91	91	9	82	10	-	-	-	9	-	9	9	
Norwegian	484	484	37	365	5	35	-	-	6	100	43	37	
Norwegian	1 404	1 404	222	1 069	40	79	19	84	129	14	222	222	
Portuguese	174	174	23	109	17	-	-	17	6	25	23	23	
Romanian	59	59	8	51	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	8	
Russian	209	209	31	149	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	
Scotch-Irish	2 877	2 877	190	2 063	67	99	-	-	61	179	230	190	
Scottish	1 855	1 855	224	1 307	81	59	-	-	97	145	102	224	
Slovak	330	330	20	301	18	30	-	-	17	15	9	20	
Sub-Saharan African	233	233	36	187	30	-	-	8	21	10	36	36	
Swedish	1 146	1 146	98	825	12	179	-	-	85	62	105	98	
Swiss	170	170	-	108	16	9	-	-	6	25	-	-	
Ukrainian	145	145	7	106	-	-	-	-	-	27	7	7	
United States or American	6 257	6 257	515	4 390	82	223	64	102	416	302	515	515	
Welsh	711	711	711	529	24	40	14	32	30	40	77	77	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	455	455	96	256	21	8	17	12	9	25	96	96	
Yugoslavian	53	53	13	40	14	14	-	-	-	-	13	13	
Other ancestries	137 784	137 784	16 783	99 876	3 200	-	3 202	2 997	8 154	8 023	16 983	-	-
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	83	83	7	76	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Central American	330	330	66	255	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	66
Costa Rican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemalan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduran	7	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaraguan	34	34	5	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Panamanian	245	245	56	189	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	56
Solovetean	44	44	5	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
South American, origin not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentinean	174	174	41	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	41
Chilean	14	14	14	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombian	4	4	21	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21
Ecuadorian	124	124	15	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
Peruvian	17	17	17	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Venezuelan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other South American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4,01	Tract 4,02	Tract 4,03 (pt.)	Tract 5,01	Tract 5,02 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
ANCESTRY													
All persons	4 297	3 160	6 216	7 284	3 948	3 211	7 590	4 990	2 523	2 923	2 978	2 036	-
Ancestry specified	3 689	2 668	5 670	6 711	3 523	2 904	6 741	4 326	2 137	2 627	2 471	1 805	-
Single ancestry	2 295	1 872	4 173	4 969	2 484	1 712	4 525	3 091	1 484	1 729	1 756	1 146	-
Multiple ancestry	1 394	796	1 497	1 742	1 039	1 192	2 216	1 235	653	898	715	659	-
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	608	492	546	573	425	307	849	574	386	296	507	251	-
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	8 594	6 320	12 432	14 568	7 896	6 422	15 180	9 800	5 046	5 846	5 956	4 112	-
Arab	12	20	7	7	29	-	19	-	57	21	-	-	20
Austrian	27	9	22	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgian	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canadian	-	-	-	7	29	29	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Czech	-	9	72	11	13	19	-	-	35	-	-	-	5
Danish	-	-	-	-	6	18	26	-	5	-	-	-	8
Dutch	121	21	109	192	111	164	126	118	55	177	45	41	-
English	469	188	688	700	427	728	1 041	506	427	500	369	343	-
Finish	-	-	-	21	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
French (except Basque)	287	101	192	356	128	222	202	151	122	129	91	181	-
French Canadian	48	25	36	87	25	29	6	44	9	-	-	-	10
German	787	724	1 273	2 037	705	1 020	1 885	939	558	559	674	510	-
Greek	48	-	39	-	7	13	-	10	12	-	-	-	13
Hungarian	-	-	14	-	25	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irish	662	397	1 165	851	628	653	1 419	594	295	513	399	442	-
Italian	191	97	177	58	103	50	133	82	41	41	24	87	-
Lithuanian	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	-	38	20	-	-	-
Norwegian	-	21	-	20	47	29	5	35	8	37	-	-	16
Polish	28	95	41	101	88	40	115	79	28	40	6	30	-
Portuguese	-	26	-	12	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romanian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-
Russian	-	-	21	11	7	4	46	-	-	11	-	-	4
Scandinavian	118	70	143	141	115	81	162	240	99	76	174	49	92
Scottish	75	35	57	51	73	23	18	38	39	70	41	25	29
Slovak	9	9	45	14	9	-	30	38	30	11	-	-	-
Sub-Saharan African	-	-	62	19	43	12	148	179	88	13	9	-	-
Swedish	46	-	-	-	8	-	16	15	15	15	-	-	12
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	26	16	-	31	16	-	-	-	17
United States or American	351	250	299	398	274	68	478	223	183	201	197	146	-
Welsh	30	8	62	31	41	24	30	40	7	5	-	-	35
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	-	5	5	-	29	7	21	30	35	4	-	-	-
Yugoslavian	-	5	7	-	-	-	14	14	6	14	-	-	-
Other ancestries	5 199	4 144	7 738	8 961	4 806	3 048	8 685	6 420	2 925	3 203	3 988	2 020	-
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	-	35	14	-	23	5	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Central American	11	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	9
Costa Rican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemalan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaraguan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panamanian	-	62	14	-	16	-	-	-	10	16	-	-	9
Salvadoran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American, origin not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentinian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chilean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuadorian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peruvian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuelan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other South American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)
ANCESTRY												
All persons	2,095	2,188	498	2,047	1,720	2,878	2,410	1,868	988	1,772	1,878	2,909
Ancestry specified	1,873	1,824	389	1,659	1,118	1,863	2,194	1,461	567	1,551	1,608	2,667
Single ancestry	1,230	1,344	251	1,103	742	1,383	1,953	1,055	373	970	1,405	1,612
Multiple ancestry	623	480	138	556	376	480	241	406	581	194	203	1,055
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	222	364	109	388	602	1,015	216	407	421	421	270	242
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	4,190	4,376	996	4,094	3,440	5,756	4,820	3,736	1,976	3,544	3,756	5,818
Arab	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
Austrian	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	4	9	—	—	10	14	—	—	—	6	—
Czech	—	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	9	11
Danish	79	84	44	85	75	75	75	—	109	29	132	23
Dutch	228	233	73	192	178	230	77	126	51	237	93	108
English	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	462
French	98	57	10	156	20	16	16	75	11	64	7	8
(French (except Basque))	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124
French Canadian	6	7	—	—	325	327	163	—	8	—	—	33
German	478	404	97	364	325	—	—	—	211	505	176	919
Greek	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Irish	536	291	119	315	242	447	81	269	148	238	170	562
Italian	67	82	—	30	63	28	15	15	50	13	9	105
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	9
Norwegian	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	11	5	5	6
Polish	44	18	—	48	21	—	17	—	—	—	19	84
Portuguese	—	6	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Romanian	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Russian	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	31	—	—
Scotch-Irish	110	65	11	28	14	63	29	—	123	—	—	55
Scottish	38	48	11	59	26	7	—	—	36	11	29	97
Slovak	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	17
Subsaharan African	—	—	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	21
Swedish	—	—	10	7	—	—	—	6	11	37	—	29
Swiss	—	—	8	9	—	—	—	—	20	20	—	6
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	26	—
United States or American	172	163	19	154	101	151	35	20	12	64	14	78
Welsh	14	—	—	23	7	15	10	41	20	15	17	27
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	6	6	—	24	17	18	8	—	—	17	12	12
Yugoslavian	—	—	2,234	583	2,504	2,296	4,247	4,247	2,113	3,492	1,492	2,842
Other ancestries	2,234	2,881	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,113	3,188	—	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Casta Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Lawton City, Comanche County—Con.						Remainder of Comanche County					
		Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 4,03 (pt.)	Tract 5,02 (pt.)	Tract 19,02 (pt.)	Tract 20,01 (pt.)	Tract 20,02 (pt.)	Tract 20,03	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)
ANCESTRY													
All persons	6,224	—	138	61	32	135	575	1,494	4,643	4,529	7,070	141	
Ancestry specified	5,542	—	138	52	32	120	403	1,147	3,754	5,960	5,985	134	
Single ancestry	3,659	—	99	19	19	114	210	665	2,175	3,444	3,985	134	
Multiple ancestry	1,573	—	39	33	25	15	6	193	1,579	1,130	1,975	7	
Ancestry undclassified or not reported	682	—	—	9	9	172	889	347	955	1110	1110	—	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	12,448	—	276	122	64	270	1,150	2,988	9,286	9,058	14,140	282	
Arab	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Austrian	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Czech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Danish	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dutch	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
English	720	—	33	—	—	25	10	53	207	107	274	—	
French (except Basque)	229	—	—	—	—	—	132	277	467	583	872	6	
French Canadian	110	—	—	—	—	—	69	52	175	7	4	7	
German	1,576	—	—	—	—	—	71	86	419	1,350	1,350	—	
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	888	1,645	
Hungarian	46	—	23	—	—	—	—	372	1,325	740	740	2	
Irish	1,086	—	20	25	—	—	9	113	17	54	20	1,755	6
Italian	132	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Norwegian	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Polish	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Portuguese	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Russian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scotch-Irish	161	—	6	—	—	—	6	18	57	152	149	17	6
Scottish	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	124	62	230	
Slovak	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
Swedish	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	61	62	
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	25	
United States or American	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	392	
Welsh	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	419	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	26	40	
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	55	10	
Other ancestries	7,502	152	152	80	14	155	652	1,554	4,632	5,683	8,023	200	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Handuran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadorean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County				
		Total	Fort Sill CDP	Lawton city	Tract 4.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 19.02	Tract 20.01	Tract 20.02
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	111 486	111 486	12 107	80 561	3 349	4 961	1 910	3 044	6 799
Native	105 813	105 813	11 479	75 889	3 107	4 588	1 827	2 887	6 443
Foreign born	5 673	5 673	628	4 672	242	373	83	157	356
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	458	458	25	387	-	13	12	11	25
Persons 5 years and over	102 239	102 239	11 314	73 356	3 100	4 434	1 732	2 764	6 209
In linguistically isolated households	925	925	85	763	-	34	20	11	65
Speak a language other than English	10 580	10 580	1 421	8 078	393	468	169	205	639
Do not speak English "very well"	3 270	3 270	459	2 579	114	132	51	44	205
Speak Spanish	3 971	3 971	797	2 723	47	151	78	64	181
Do not speak English "very well"	1 253	1 253	263	888	4	55	27	11	52
Linguistically isolated	376	376	54	295	-	13	15	-	47
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	2 134	2 134	195	1 864	150	126	18	60	128
Do not speak English "very well"	925	925	114	787	77	63	5	31	38
Linguistically isolated	249	249	31	218	-	10	5	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	30 373	30 373	2 594	23 016	1 057	1 505	517	978	2 044
Preprimary school	1 515	1 515	140	1 183	117	100	13	79	61
Public school	1 056	1 056	80	845	65	74	13	50	57
Elementary or high school	20 716	20 716	1 455	15 520	561	1 160	379	688	1 476
Public school	20 107	20 107	1 411	15 025	552	1 055	374	676	1 454
College	8 142	8 142	999	6 313	379	245	125	211	507
Public college	7 116	7 116	806	5 572	358	191	103	181	438
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	62 977	62 977	3 886	46 974	2 281	2 686	1 130	1 832	3 973
Less than 9th grade	3 865	3 865	47	2 713	61	109	124	59	135
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8 033	8 033	95	5 961	123	294	293	68	478
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	20 567	20 567	1 471	14 980	435	844	302	527	1 447
Some college, no degree	15 741	15 741	1 233	11 887	659	615	205	409	1 035
Associate degree	3 158	3 158	251	2 516	197	193	70	119	192
Bachelor's degree	7 923	7 923	632	5 973	471	469	109	449	466
Graduate or professional degree	3 690	3 690	157	2 944	335	162	27	201	220
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.1	81.1	96.3	81.5	91.9	85.0	63.1	93.1	84.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.4	18.4	20.3	19.0	35.3	23.5	12.0	35.5	17.3
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	462	462	438	471	81	623	662	245	460
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 622	1 622	1 990	1 569	1 065	1 680	1 800	1 256	1 649
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 132	2 132	2 606	2 101	1 976	1 946	2 042	2 086	2 038
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	102 239	102 239	11 314	73 356	3 100	4 434	1 732	2 764	6 209
Same house	41 032	41 032	681	30 190	1 204	1 533	842	1 026	2 587
Different house in United States	52 603	52 603	8 715	37 046	1 683	2 409	848	1 415	2 786
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	19 546	19 546	386	17 198	670	1 191	482	685	1 009
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	4 602	4 602	86	1 746	25	112	21	101	219
Different MSA/PMSA	19 747	19 747	6 380	12 272	617	879	238	451	995
Not in on MSA/PMSA	8 708	8 708	1 863	5 830	371	227	107	178	563
Abroad	8 604	8 604	1 918	6 120	213	492	42	323	836
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	92 582	92 582	12 107	80 391	3 266	4 799	1 838	2 909	6 224
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	66 261	66 261	3 649	62 612	2 683	4 238	1 015	2 784	5 223
Rural population	18 904	18 904	-	170	83	162	72	135	575
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	8 084	8 084	-	8	-	34	7	7	31
On farms	1 178	1 178	-	11	23	-	-	-	43
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	51 707	51 707	8 579	35 101	1 732	2 326	635	1 499	3 163
Car, truck, or van	43 781	43 781	3 540	32 843	1 703	2 208	588	1 418	3 000
Orove alone	36 536	36 536	2 341	27 925	1 394	1 827	483	1 250	2 671
Corpoled	7 245	7 245	1 199	4 918	309	381	105	168	329
Publi transportation (including toxicab)	375	375	195	178	-	-	9	-	-
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	187	187	178	7	-	-	-	-	-
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Walked	5 356	5 356	4 050	1 092	-	26	22	23	54
Other means	1 054	1 054	474	482	24	39	9	30	34
Worked at home	1 141	1 141	320	506	5	53	7	28	75
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.10	1.26	1.09	1.11	1.10	1.10	1.07	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.2	15.2	9.4	15.0	17.5	16.6	14.9	15.2	17.0
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	6 977	6 977	2 206	4 165	191	212	72	66	429
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	7 673	7 673	1 182	4 968	272	480	89	254	381
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	14 976	14 976	1 136	10 727	610	692	181	659	1 164
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	7 298	7 298	1 116	5 151	270	250	109	221	450
All other times	13 642	13 642	2 619	9 584	384	639	177	271	664
Worked in MSA of residence	49 266	49 266	8 324	33 782	1 645	2 247	610	1 441	3 050
Lawton city	26 918	26 918	448	22 690	1 093	1 511	370	1 010	1 862
Fort Sill CDP	18 896	18 896	7 588	10 233	493	708	218	387	1 091
Coché town	349	349	-	25	-	-	-	4	-
Remainder of Comanche County	3 103	3 103	288	834	59	28	22	40	97
Worked outside MSA of residence	2 441	2 441	255	1 319	87	79	25	58	113
Chickasha city	73	73	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Remainder of Grady County	55	55	-	17	17	-	-	-	-
Duncan city	228	228	-	146	3	9	7	6	21
Remainder of Stephens County	90	90	27	31	-	-	-	6	-
Apache town	49	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Caddo County	189	189	-	63	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma City city	191	191	9	134	6	9	-	-	-
Remainder of Oklahoma City, OK MSA	139	139	22	47	-	-	-	4	26
Wichita Falls city (pt.), TX	67	67	-	63	-	-	-	12	14
Remainder of Wichita Falls, TX MSA	28	28	-	28	-	-	-	-	6
Worked elsewhere	1 332	1 332	197	783	61	61	6	28	53

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County—Con.			Fort Sill COP, Comanche County		Lawton city, Comanche County					
	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.01	
	7 070	12 248	12 107	4 297	3 160	6 216	7 284	3 948	3 211	7 590	
PLACE OF BIRTH	Native	6 958	11 597	4 089	2 865	5 824	6 750	3 615	2 976	7 149	
Foreign born		112	651	208	295	392	534	333	235	441	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	Linguistically isolated households	16	37	25	13	12	9	43	40	20	
Persons 5 years and over	6 593	11 437	11 314	3 865	2 793	5 692	6 602	3 599	2 962	6 984	
In linguistically isolated households	26	108	85	29	21	9	102	40	—	42	
Speak a language other than English	444	1 485	1 421	369	401	748	980	420	375	739	
Do not speak English "very well"	73	482	459	114	113	197	297	133	103	271	
Speak Spanish	184	838	797	133	177	213	289	122	47	201	
Do not speak English "very well"	50	263	263	41	43	50	53	40	4	108	
Linguistically isolated	7	54	54	12	—	—	—	8	—	—	
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	25	195	195	77	105	164	216	209	139	171	
Do not speak English "very well"	2	114	114	25	63	76	108	93	66	—	
Linguistically isolated	—	31	31	—	15	—	73	32	—	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 846	2 650	2 594	1 157	965	1 774	2 107	1 189	1 042	2 233
Preprimary school	113	140	140	35	38	101	89	52	117	122	
Public school	76	80	80	35	38	92	71	30	65	43	
Elementary or high school	1 439	1 483	1 455	898	684	1 265	1 443	795	552	1 475	
Public school	1 399	1 439	1 411	878	673	1 240	1 423	781	543	1 409	
College	294	1 027	999	224	243	408	575	342	373	636	
Public college	246	834	806	214	230	399	500	307	352	576	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Persons 25 years and over	4 323	3 963	3 886	2 419	1 591	3 638	4 033	2 288	2 158	4 723
Less than 9th grade	388	47	47	163	49	153	109	96	61	83	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	835	95	95	392	249	412	398	167	123	457	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 441	1 471	1 471	845	680	1 262	1 161	587	423	1 495	
Some college, no degree	1 026	1 246	1 233	651	426	1 015	1 257	750	594	1 222	
Associate degree	121	258	251	96	49	190	215	148	197	334	
Bachelor's degree	379	689	632	127	138	475	588	417	450	694	
Graduate or professional degree	133	157	157	145	—	131	305	123	310	438	
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.7	96.4	96.3	77.1	81.3	84.5	87.4	88.5	91.5	88.6	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.8	21.3	20.3	11.2	8.7	16.7	22.1	23.6	35.2	24.0	
FERTILITY	Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	569	430	438	554	769	303	428	449	84	252
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 666	1 957	1 990	1 779	1 737	1 570	1 255	1 241	1 065	1 522	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 186	2 606	2 606	2 103	2 230	2 050	2 183	1 724	1 976	2 309	
RESIDENCE IN 1985	Persons 5 years and over	6 593	11 437	11 314	3 865	2 793	5 692	6 602	3 599	2 962	6 984
Same house	3 949	681	681	1 698	1 011	2 584	2 644	1 479	1 166	3 228	
Different house in United States	2 524	8 755	8 715	1 957	1 582	2 543	3 194	1 769	1 583	3 143	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	879	398	386	867	780	1 102	1 113	565	628	1 586	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 151	86	86	43	150	145	135	140	11	185	
Different MSA/PMSA	234	6 394	6 380	727	448	867	1 514	721	573	886	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	260	1 877	1 863	320	204	429	432	343	371	486	
Abrad	120	2 001	1 918	210	200	565	764	351	213	613	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	Urban population	—	12 107	12 107	4 297	3 160	6 216	7 284	3 948	3 182	7 590
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	3 649	3 649	3 517	2 101	5 084	5 232	2 930	2 683	6 402	
Rural population	7 070	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 428	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
On farms	463	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	
JOURNEY TO WORK	Workers 16 years and over	2 869	8 633	8 579	1 797	1 248	2 831	3 335	1 901	1 631	3 970
Car, truck, or van	2 701	3 594	3 540	1 654	1 178	2 636	3 211	1 860	1 614	3 787	
Drove alone	2 256	2 395	2 341	1 511	993	2 244	2 679	1 637	1 328	3 244	
Carpooled	445	1 199	1 199	143	185	392	532	223	286	543	
Public transportation (including taxicabs)	—	195	195	18	13	14	28	—	—	—	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	178	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Walked	41	4 050	4 050	87	44	86	41	19	—	70	
Other means	32	474	474	28	7	50	14	—	12	66	
Worked at home	95	320	320	10	6	45	41	22	5	47	
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.25	1.26	1.05	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.07	1.11	1.08	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.4	9.4	9.4	13.5	13.4	15.3	16.3	16.7	17.5	15.3	
Departure time for work:	5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	150	2 219	2 206	248	283	374	467	321	154	309
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	669	1 199	1 182	193	116	365	504	370	272	602	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 034	1 148	1 136	550	229	757	998	517	579	1 362	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	427	1 116	1 116	266	205	343	403	182	264	650	
All other times	494	2 631	2 619	530	409	947	922	489	357	1 000	
Worked in MSA of residence	2 638	8 378	8 324	1 681	1 225	2 705	3 234	1 834	1 558	3 757	
Lawton city	1 527	454	448	1 027	754	1 728	1 893	1 041	1 065	2 653	
Fort Sill COP	303	7 636	7 588	577	463	940	1 284	746	434	967	
Cache town	271	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Remainder of Comanche County	537	288	288	77	8	37	57	47	59	130	
Worked outside MSA of residence	231	255	255	116	23	126	101	67	73	213	
Chickasha city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Remainder of Grady County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	
Duncan city	18	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	13	3	
Remainder of Stephens County	2	27	27	5	—	—	—	—	6	—	
Apache town	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Remainder of Caddo County	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	32	
Oklahoma City city	13	9	9	10	—	—	15	15	6	30	
Remainder of Oklahoma City, OK MSA	—	22	22	12	—	7	—	7	—	—	
Wichita Falls city (pt.), TX	2	—	—	8	—	8	—	7	—	—	
Remainder of Wichita Falls, TX MSA	—	—	—	—	6	16	—	—	—	—	
Worked elsewhere	185	197	197	77	17	80	86	26	47	113	

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.									
	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 900	2 523	2 923	2 978	2 056	2 095	2 188	498	2 047	1 720
Native	4 527	2 429	2 754	2 750	1 926	2 019	2 090	498	1 977	1 688
Foreign born	373	94	169	228	130	76	98	—	70	32
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	13	—	11	31	16	15	27	—	17	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 382	2 305	2 675	2 686	1 924	1 967	2 006	488	1 844	1 579
In linguistically isolated households	34	—	22	39	45	24	97	—	37	—
Speak a language other than English	468	190	237	320	206	151	249	31	232	38
Do not speak English "very well"	132	40	106	105	85	26	129	11	82	33
Speak Spanish	151	63	87	85	63	104	80	6	108	26
Do not speak English "very well"	55	16	47	35	41	13	26	—	33	26
Linguistically isolated	13	—	7	9	36	9	6	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	126	9	92	66	51	12	62	—	21	5
Do not speak English "very well"	63	4	46	24	17	6	47	—	8	—
Linguistically isolated	10	—	8	6	—	6	42	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 505	548	703	690	543	443	527	68	475	746
Preprimary school	100	40	59	39	22	10	20	—	13	21
Public school	74	28	38	33	15	10	14	—	6	16
Elementary or high school	1 160	349	422	422	307	309	378	31	228	176
Public school	1 055	310	398	403	307	309	366	31	228	176
College	245	159	222	229	214	124	129	37	234	549
Public college	191	129	213	189	214	87	122	26	153	522
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 650	1 743	1 792	1 702	1 401	1 292	1 330	341	1 074	744
Less than 9th grade	100	91	71	188	24	133	97	59	134	77
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	284	157	212	330	103	130	181	47	177	62
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	835	506	592	654	420	436	485	109	279	319
Some college, no degree	607	370	413	353	449	323	272	33	333	209
Associate degree	193	69	120	90	59	92	62	31	16	16
Bachelor's degree	469	238	245	69	283	129	137	36	103	49
Graduate or professional degree	162	312	139	18	63	49	96	26	32	12
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.5	85.8	84.2	69.6	90.9	79.6	79.1	68.9	71.0	81.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	23.8	31.6	21.4	5.1	24.7	13.8	17.5	18.2	12.6	8.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	628	259	673	597	350	517	624	828	590	272
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 690	1 652	1 484	1 559	1 253	1 022	1 747	—	1 673	1 520
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 946	2 013	1 618	1 553	2 316	1 523	2 478	5 000	2 280	2 194
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	4 382	2 305	2 675	2 686	1 924	1 967	2 006	488	1 844	1 579
Same house	1 524	1 269	1 143	938	843	864	735	118	590	479
Different house in United States	2 366	952	1 238	1 644	958	981	1 168	359	1 140	1 037
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 156	546	477	893	541	626	575	274	603	355
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	112	34	66	131	42	34	45	—	23	9
Different MSA/PMSA	879	248	494	373	252	203	311	17	261	470
Not in on MSA/PMSA	219	124	201	247	123	118	237	68	253	203
Abroad	492	84	294	104	123	122	103	11	114	63
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	4 799	2 523	2 923	2 978	2 056	2 095	2 188	498	2 047	1 720
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	4 238	2 069	2 173	1 910	1 937	1 662	1 554	112	1 067	905
Rural population	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 291	1 022	1 243	1 144	845	921	845	62	891	630
Car, truck, or van	2 173	940	1 146	1 036	810	806	789	46	810	484
Drove alone	1 800	858	950	840	702	663	683	37	739	381
Carpooled	373	82	196	196	108	143	106	9	71	103
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	3	17	15	7	—	—	7	8
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	26	22	53	36	9	48	44	16	32	125
Other means	39	21	13	33	—	26	7	—	18	13
Worked at home	53	39	28	22	11	34	5	—	24	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.05	1.10	1.11	1.07	1.10	1.07	1.11	1.05	1.12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.6	12.0	13.4	14.0	13.6	13.2	14.2	13.6	14.2	11.8
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	212	85	148	154	71	119	138	—	119	33
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	471	108	207	139	104	124	54	8	92	99
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	684	309	350	284	265	266	327	26	178	141
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	250	186	240	230	167	106	67	8	191	67
All other times	621	295	270	315	227	272	254	20	287	290
Worked in MSA of residence	2 212	1 011	1 214	1 110	776	896	825	62	885	630
Lowton city	1 484	771	741	800	605	644	605	53	654	506
Fort Sill CDP	708	232	454	287	143	243	190	—	189	89
Cache town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Remainder of Comanche County	20	8	19	23	28	9	30	9	42	21
Worked outside MSA of residence	79	11	29	34	69	25	20	—	6	—
Chickasha city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Garfield County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duncan city	9	—	—	7	—	—	15	—	6	—
Remainder of Stephens County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apache town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Custer County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma City city	9	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Oklahoma City, OK MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wichita Falls city (pt.), TX	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Wichita Falls, TX MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	61	11	29	19	53	25	5	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.							
	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	2 878	2 410	1 868	988	1 772	1 878	2 909	6 224
Native	2 760	2 372	1 807	960	1 642	1 795	2 759	5 868
Foreign born	118	38	61	28	130	83	150	356
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	19	13	14	12	14	12	11	25
Persons 5 years and over	2 666	2 156	1 646	867	1 662	1 700	2 637	5 669
In linguistically isolated households	33	16	33	12	32	20	11	65
Speak a language other than English	320	156	160	78	210	162	205	633
Do not speak English "very well"	115	32	54	29	76	51	64	181
Speak Spanish	185	30	108	67	51	78	44	205
Do not speak English "very well"	65	8	38	24	32	27	11	52
Linguistically isolated	12	8	33	12	32	15	—	47
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	36	27	27	—	43	18	60	128
Do not speak English "very well"	25	7	11	—	24	5	31	38
Linguistically isolated	21	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	968	696	440	227	554	517	943	1 956
Preprimary school	34	27	65	11	23	13	71	61
Public school	23	21	47	11	23	13	42	57
Elementary or high school	695	559	321	194	415	379	661	1 402
Public school	671	531	312	189	389	374	649	1 380
College	239	110	54	22	116	125	211	493
Public college	171	110	45	7	107	103	181	424
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	1 616	1 372	1 097	555	1 051	1 098	1 745	3 521
Less than 9th grade	301	161	170	103	33	99	59	99
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	404	400	342	92	64	293	57	428
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	519	451	295	272	273	295	496	1 291
Some college, no degree	287	235	227	39	282	205	402	933
Associate degree	26	30	24	7	85	70	119	178
Bachelor's degree	65	44	39	20	218	109	425	406
Graduate or professional degree	14	51	—	22	96	27	187	186
Percent high school graduate or higher	56.4	59.1	53.3	64.9	90.8	64.3	93.4	85.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	4.9	6.9	3.6	7.6	29.9	12.4	35.1	16.8
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	310	828	617	1 067	246	662	245	473
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 131	2 372	2 094	1 963	1 946	1 800	1 216	1 649
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 368	2 582	2 466	2 750	2 181	2 042	2 090	2 059
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	2 666	2 156	1 646	867	1 662	1 700	2 637	5 669
Same house	988	1 100	755	365	715	810	979	2 165
Different house in United States	1 564	996	822	496	703	848	1 335	2 668
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	810	628	390	332	236	482	637	996
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	72	33	28	44	—	21	69	174
Different MSA/PMSA	537	268	172	77	340	238	451	945
Not in an MSA/PMSA	145	67	232	43	127	107	178	553
Abroad	114	60	69	6	244	42	323	836
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	2 878	2 410	1 868	988	1 772	1 838	2 909	6 224
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 448	1 637	1 665	784	1 480	1 015	2 784	5 223
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 098	595	736	361	845	628	1 430	2 801
Car, truck, or van	939	548	608	332	826	581	1 357	2 672
Drive alone	689	467	409	269	765	476	1 189	2 372
Carpooled	250	81	199	63	61	105	168	300
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	10	16	13	—	9	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	130	12	93	—	—	22	23	54
Other means	14	8	19	11	10	9	30	34
Worked at home	15	17	—	5	9	7	20	41
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.19	1.08	1.21	1.11	1.04	1.10	1.07	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	11.7	14.9	13.3	12.7	12.4	14.9	15.2	17.0
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	123	37	42	45	131	72	66	414
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	174	64	68	39	90	89	254	362
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	289	179	269	92	292	174	639	971
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	144	101	169	54	125	109	197	427
All other times	353	197	188	126	198	177	254	586
Worked in MSA of residence	1 055	578	724	354	793	603	1 372	2 688
Lawton city	855	502	608	298	452	370	962	1 619
Fort Sill CDP	158	53	94	32	319	218	387	1 026
Cache town	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Remainder of Comanche County	42	23	22	24	22	15	19	43
Worked outside MSA of residence	43	17	12	7	52	25	58	113
Chickasha city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Remainder of Grady County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duncan city	10	—	7	—	—	7	6	21
Remainder of Stephens County	14	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Apache town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Caddo County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma City city	8	—	5	—	10	—	—	26
Remainder of Oklahoma City, OK MSA	—	10	—	—	6	—	4	—
Wichita Falls city (pt.), TX	—	7	—	—	7	12	14	—
Remainder of Wichita Falls, TX MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Worked elsewhere	11	—	—	7	29	6	28	53

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Comanche County									
	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.03	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	138	61	32	135	575	1 494	4 643	4 529	7 070	141
Native	131	61	32	128	575	1 477	4 592	4 373	6 958	118
Foreign born	7	—	—	7	—	17	51	156	112	23
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	16	12
Persons 5 years and over	138	52	32	127	540	1 415	4 348	4 201	6 593	123
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	26	23
Speak a language other than English	18	—	7	—	6	50	155	337	444	64
Do not speak English "very well"	11	—	—	—	—	—	28	97	73	23
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	18	63	145	184	41
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	42	50	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	7	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	11	—	—	—	—	17	22	—	25	—
Do not speak English "very well"	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	2	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	15	—	—	35	88	432	1 113	1 178	1 846	56
Preprimary school	—	—	—	8	—	15	30	26	113	—
Public school	—	—	—	8	—	15	23	9	76	—
Elementary or high school	9	—	—	27	74	346	914	904	1 439	28
Public school	9	—	—	27	74	329	905	900	1 399	28
College	6	—	—	—	14	71	169	248	294	28
Public college	6	—	—	—	14	71	149	224	246	28
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	123	36	32	87	452	969	2 998	3 020	4 323	77
Less than 9th grade	—	9	25	—	36	56	362	229	388	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	10	—	11	50	118	468	485	835	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	12	9	7	31	156	361	1 059	1 040	1 441	—
Some college, no degree	65	8	—	7	102	224	584	592	1 026	13
Associate degree	—	—	—	—	14	65	97	87	121	7
Bachelor's degree	21	—	—	24	60	104	302	371	379	57
Graduate or professional degree	25	—	—	14	34	41	126	216	133	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	100.0	47.2	21.9	87.4	81.0	82.0	72.3	76.4	71.7	100.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	37.4	—	—	43.7	20.8	15.0	14.3	19.4	11.8	74.0
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	500	—	—	—	237	441	220	569	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	1 000	—	3 000	1 632	1 659	1 671	1 831	1 666	1 167
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 000	—	—	2 000	1 846	2 114	2 243	2 042	2 186	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	138	52	32	127	540	1 415	4 348	4 201	6 593	123
Some house	38	9	32	47	422	889	2 554	2 221	3 949	—
Different house in United States	100	43	—	80	118	463	1 711	1 763	2 524	40
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	42	35	—	48	13	246	295	392	879	12
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	14	—	—	32	45	148	873	507	1 151	—
Different MSA/PMSA	44	—	—	—	50	40	153	560	234	14
Not in on MSA/PMSA	—	8	—	—	10	29	390	304	260	14
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	63	83	217	120	83
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural population	54	61	32	135	575	1 494	4 643	4 529	7 070	141
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	26	7	7	31	127	2 597	1 712	3 428	141
On farms	12	—	—	—	43	203	253	193	463	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	101	35	7	69	362	697	1 915	1 918	2 869	54
Car, truck, or van	89	35	7	61	328	631	1 747	1 745	2 701	54
Drove alone	66	27	7	61	299	529	1 405	1 566	2 256	54
Carpooled	23	8	—	—	29	102	342	179	445	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	—	—	—	6	80	87	41	—
Other means	12	—	—	—	—	10	17	27	32	—
Worked at home	—	—	—	8	34	50	69	59	95	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.15	1.13	1.00	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.12	1.06	1.10	1.00
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.3	12.4	10.0	15.1	17.3	27.7	24.9	21.5	22.4	11.2
Departure time for work:										
5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m.	37	—	—	—	15	29	176	186	150	13
6:00 o.m. to 6:59 o.m.	—	9	—	—	19	100	367	342	669	17
7:00 o.m. to 7:59 o.m.	31	8	7	20	193	332	617	859	1 034	12
8:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.m.	6	—	—	24	23	67	273	211	427	—
All other times	27	18	—	17	78	119	413	261	494	12
Worked in MSA of residence	87	35	7	69	362	641	1 556	1 711	2 638	54
Lawton city	28	27	—	48	243	379	548	974	1 527	6
Fort Sill CDP	59	—	—	—	65	78	235	287	303	48
Coché town	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	42	271	—
Remainder of Comanche County	—	8	7	21	54	173	773	408	537	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	14	—	—	—	—	56	359	207	231	—
Chickasha city	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Garfield County	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—
Duncan city	—	—	—	—	—	16	32	16	18	—
Remainder of Stephens County	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	10	2	—
Apache town	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	14	11	—
Remainder of Custer County	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	22	—	—
Oklahoma City city	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	24	13	—
Remainder of Oklahoma City, OK MSA	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	56	—	—
Wichita Falls city (pt.), TX	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Remainder of Wichita Falls, TX MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	14	—	—	—	—	17	73	63	185	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lowton, OK MSA	Comanche County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County				
		Total	Fort Sill COP	Lowton city	Trot 4.03	Trot 5.02	Trot 19.02	Trot 20.01	Trot 20.02
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	83 148	83 148	9 827	59 195	2 582	3 400	1 443	2 111	4 807
In labor force	57 240	57 240	8 966	39 296	1 839	2 516	776	1 638	3 409
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.8	68.8	91.2	66.4	71.2	74.0	53.8	77.6	70.9
Civilian labor force	42 212	42 212	825	32 812	1 469	2 145	675	1 416	2 793
Employed	37 640	37 640	714	29 197	1 387	1 978	551	1 286	2 585
Unemployed	4 572	4 572	111	3 615	82	167	124	130	208
Percent of civilian labor force	10.8	10.8	13.5	11.0	5.6	7.8	18.4	9.2	7.4
Not in labor force	25 908	25 908	861	19 899	743	884	667	473	1 398
Institutionalized persons	1 181	1 181	—	1 181	93	93	108	—	30
Enrolled in school	4 508	4 508	229	3 542	148	155	102	156	298
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	7 612	7 612	17	5 675	205	79	225	58	283
Females 16 years and over	39 741	39 741	1 786	30 828	1 316	1 776	798	1 050	2 507
In labor force	22 153	22 153	1 017	17 343	772	1 147	377	700	1 541
Percent of females 16 years and over	55.7	55.7	56.9	56.3	58.7	64.6	47.2	66.7	61.5
Civilian labor force	21 124	21 124	644	16 702	739	1 112	367	665	1 496
Employed	18 694	18 694	540	14 706	691	1 026	299	586	1 372
Unemployed	2 430	2 430	104	1 996	48	86	68	79	124
Percent of civilian labor force	11.5	11.5	16.1	12.0	6.5	7.7	18.5	11.9	8.3
With own children under 6 years	8 180	8 180	741	6 248	212	491	152	266	480
In labor force	4 538	4 538	284	3 523	138	306	88	197	185
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8 055	8 055	482	5 920	260	445	130	296	623
In labor force	6 060	6 060	309	4 490	189	354	74	233	520
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	10 917	10 917	921	8 484	285	636	187	357	664
All parents present in household in labor force	5 948	5 948	331	4 752	188	381	86	253	279
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	19 062	19 062	1 418	14 208	551	1 130	290	681	1 423
All parents present in household in labor force	12 940	12 940	745	9 841	422	825	146	492	1 023
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 869	7 869	2 105	4 673	164	352	132	171	376
Not enrolled in school	3 195	3 195	1 828	1 113	6	68	31	31	75
Unemployed or not in labor force	851	851	—	705	—	39	26	20	45
Not high school graduate	768	768	135	496	—	33	11	19	27
Employed	183	183	12	126	—	17	—	4	12
Unemployed	131	131	—	107	—	8	7	15	—
Not in labor force	331	331	—	263	—	8	4	—	15
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	37 640	37 640	714	29 197	1 387	1 978	551	1 286	2 585
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 542	4 542	80	3 668	275	256	54	177	439
Professional specialty occupations	5 751	5 751	131	4 576	367	288	41	352	384
Technicians and related support occupations	1 383	1 383	35	1 146	82	94	15	52	123
Sales occupations	4 737	4 737	87	3 886	159	182	62	207	338
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5 761	5 761	110	4 472	242	356	78	238	498
Private household occupations	155	155	—	118	—	—	4	5	10
Protective service occupations	459	459	—	385	16	7	7	11	41
Service occupations, except protective and household	5 597	5 597	189	4 572	108	233	126	67	266
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	899	899	—	274	11	10	8	6	50
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3 340	3 340	25	2 294	48	190	65	102	183
Machin operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 939	1 939	22	1 480	43	183	30	21	63
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 667	1 667	14	1 207	13	86	48	33	109
Holders, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 410	1 410	21	1 119	23	93	13	15	81
Construction	1 648	1 648	—	1 057	37	39	10	48	98
Manufacturing	3 573	3 573	21	2 769	135	313	47	98	145
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	2 465	2 465	35	1 882	46	205	36	65	253
Wholesale and retail trade	8 915	8 915	165	7 427	236	440	158	273	636
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 027	2 027	37	1 730	133	86	33	70	130
Business and repair services	1 573	1 573	16	1 199	39	100	24	64	96
Professional and related services	10 271	10 271	311	8 075	492	481	83	422	681
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	37 640	37 640	714	29 197	1 387	1 978	551	1 286	2 585
Private wage and salary workers	23 800	23 800	351	19 048	800	1 353	335	772	1 524
Government workers	11 065	11 065	335	8 451	475	575	179	432	857
Local government workers	2 971	2 971	40	2 289	131	123	33	149	240
Self-employed workers	2 611	2 611	28	1 610	108	50	31	82	178
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	60 533	60 533	8 580	42 277	1 986	2 647	842	1 753	3 656
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	47 942	47 942	7 042	33 184	1 612	2 149	668	1 422	2 858
50 to 52 weeks	32 960	32 960	4 229	23 463	1 175	1 652	467	1 096	2 233
40 to 49 weeks	6 071	6 071	1 252	4 017	205	172	67	165	259
27 to 39 weeks	3 179	3 179	584	1 914	102	100	32	47	140
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	5 807	5 807	742	4 298	151	225	77	174	384
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	57 960	57 960	1 669	44 755	1 878	2 857	972	1 813	3 798
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 030	3 030	55	2 464	53	67	55	62	198
With a mobility limitation	1 427	1 427	—	1 129	—	60	40	28	104
In labor force	264	264	—	232	—	11	—	5	6
With a self-care limitation	2 288	2 288	55	1 917	53	50	38	43	133
With a work disability	5 881	5 881	38	4 730	98	222	109	101	382
In labor force	2 600	2 600	7	2 165	73	108	24	66	162
Prevented from working	2 583	2 583	16	2 000	6	82	62	35	169
No work disability	52 079	52 079	1 631	40 025	1 780	2 635	863	1 712	3 416
In labor force	38 330	38 330	818	29 627	1 360	2 037	614	1 339	2 551
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	8 979	8 979	17	6 775	241	79	262	76	363
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 905	1 905	—	1 386	22	32	85	23	89
With a mobility limitation	1 481	1 481	—	1 068	11	24	85	23	61
With a self-care limitation	1 089	1 089	—	783	16	14	65	3	61
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	2 920	2 920	13	2 262	57	47	99	16	148
Mean family income (dollars)	17 069	17 069	5 310	17 527	33 974	12 535	12 343	32 602	18 455
1 worker	10 026	10 026	598	7 747	238	427	176	260	522
Mean family income (dollars)	24 998	24 998	26 411	24 317	35 306	23 626	22 854	37 383	22 642
2 or more workers	16 229	16 229	764	12 483	664	881	241	610	1 240
Mean family income (dollars)	38 810	38 810	33 513	38 616	57 637	45 872	26 385	45 365	37 983

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County—Con.		Fort Sill CDP, Comanche County	Lawton city, Comanche County						Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.01		
	Tract 23	Tract 24		Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02				
LABOR FORCE STATUS													
Persons 16 years and over	5 189	9 922	9 827	3 076	2 179	4 523	5 277	2 875	2 453	5 677			
In labor force	3 268	9 027	8 966	2 056	1 449	3 180	3 735	2 040	1 738	4 180			
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.0	91.0	91.2	66.8	66.5	70.3	70.8	71.0	70.9	73.6			
Civilian labor force	3 238	838	825	1 674	1 095	2 558	2 821	1 634	1 452	3 590			
Employed	2 877	720	714	1 428	935	2 285	2 506	1 532	1 370	3 412			
Unemployed	361	118	111	246	160	273	315	102	82	178			
Percent of civilian labor force	11.1	14.1	13.5	14.7	14.6	10.7	11.2	6.2	5.6	5.0			
Not in labor force	1 921	895	861	1 020	730	1 343	1 542	835	715	1 497			
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	104	93			
Enrolled in school	261	245	229	113	130	181	268	155	148	294			
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	671	17	17	384	196	343	226	79	205	453			
Females 16 years and over	2 677	1 833	1 786	1 605	1 166	2 330	2 695	1 502	1 288	2 914			
In labor force	1 440	1 030	1 017	881	699	1 408	1 555	884	766	1 914			
Percent of females 16 years and over	53.8	56.2	56.9	54.9	59.9	60.4	57.7	58.9	59.5	65.7			
Civilian labor force	1 440	657	644	846	673	1 329	1 434	834	733	1 871			
Employed	1 276	546	540	669	558	1 174	1 261	761	685	1 771			
Unemployed	164	111	104	177	115	155	173	73	48	100			
Percent of civilian labor force	11.4	16.9	16.1	20.9	17.1	11.7	12.1	8.8	6.5	5.3			
With own children under 6 years	545	757	741	375	314	389	689	277	212	573			
In labor force	360	290	284	144	213	199	356	167	138	358			
With own children 6 to 17 years only	613	488	482	280	250	518	549	401	252	561			
In labor force	463	309	309	222	206	391	446	306	189	468			
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	643	939	921	488	402	607	819	379	285	760			
All parents present in household in labor force	401	338	331	190	267	311	441	220	188	510			
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 373	1 446	1 418	804	651	1 153	1 360	786	542	1 252			
All parents present in household in labor force	904	745	745	517	479	844	924	594	422	921			
Persons 16 to 19 years	409	2 105	2 105	201	188	350	503	226	158	414			
Not enrolled in school	112	1 828	1 828	43	22	114	199	49	6	65			
Unemployed or not in labor force	65	—	—	25	15	49	158	21	—	36			
Not high school graduate	66	135	135	20	17	21	87	12	—	13			
Employed	28	12	12	—	7	14	5	—	—	—			
Unemployed	—	—	—	4	—	7	8	—	—	9			
Not in labor force	38	—	—	16	10	—	74	12	—	4			
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES													
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 877	720	714	1 428	935	2 285	2 506	1 532	1 370	3 412			
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	272	80	80	155	96	189	225	228	275	428			
Professional specialty occupations	373	137	131	183	52	358	403	295	356	606			
Technicians and related support occupations	65	35	35	11	53	96	45	87	82	168			
Soles occupations	271	87	87	207	158	394	394	223	159	485			
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	454	110	110	240	127	326	400	186	242	482			
Private household occupations	15	—	—	14	8	10	—	—	—	29			
Protective service occupations	34	—	—	16	23	18	21	35	16	44			
Service occupations, except protective and household	312	189	189	232	195	414	373	179	102	503			
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	227	—	—	9	5	32	7	—	11	54			
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	374	25	25	190	88	139	133	123	48	205			
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	183	22	22	39	62	116	126	116	43	191			
Transportation and material moving occupations	165	14	14	87	43	61	90	45	13	79			
Holders, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	132	21	21	45	25	132	89	15	23	138			
Construction	250	—	—	79	35	63	91	49	37	84			
Manufacturing	334	21	21	89	43	200	263	200	135	360			
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	202	35	35	92	32	106	208	80	46	131			
Wholesale and retail trade	525	165	165	399	324	712	541	341	236	1 023			
Finance, insurance, and real estate	111	37	37	142	36	88	199	125	133	162			
Business and repair services	113	16	16	54	63	99	67	56	39	123			
Professional and related services	611	311	311	358	240	631	715	345	475	1 081			
CLASS OF WORKER													
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 877	720	714	1 428	935	2 285	2 506	1 532	1 370	3 412			
Private wage and salary workers	1 660	351	351	904	679	1 470	1 723	877	783	2 190			
Government workers	877	341	335	432	204	698	687	563	475	937			
Local government workers	303	40	40	124	55	167	98	117	131	301			
Self-employed workers	325	28	28	92	52	117	75	84	108	285			
WORK STATUS IN 1989													
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 586	8 641	8 580	2 254	1 498	3 446	4 067	2 198	1 884	4 220			
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 707	7 103	7 042	1 784	1 134	2 670	3 281	1 717	1 523	3 510			
50 to 52 weeks	1 830	4 270	4 229	1 115	815	1 822	2 351	1 401	1 103	2 456			
40 to 49 weeks	272	1 252	1 252	253	137	336	430	134	194	509			
27 to 39 weeks	179	597	584	175	43	173	126	77	96	238			
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	341	742	742	248	188	357	324	196	145	397			
DISABILITY													
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 391	1 716	1 669	2 267	1 617	3 466	3 957	2 249	1 833	4 495			
With a mobility or self-care limitation	239	55	55	87	193	145	170	92	53	199			
With a mobility limitation	140	—	—	56	60	95	46	34	—	52			
In labor force	4	—	—	10	—	16	8	22	—	6			
With a self-care limitation	148	55	55	66	186	107	141	64	53	173			
With o work disability	522	38	38	225	176	378	373	122	98	336			
In labor force	186	7	7	79	54	203	187	70	73	208			
Prevented from working	298	16	16	127	82	154	105	47	6	109			
No work disability	3 869	1 678	1 631	2 042	1 441	3 088	3 584	2 127	1 735	4 159			
In labor force	2 955	831	818	1 561	1 029	2 290	2 592	1 527	1 343	3 243			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	768	17	17	427	208	435	279	116	241	592			
With o mobility or self-care limitation	225	—	—	82	54	52	79	23	22	69			
With a mobility limitation	143	—	—	42	38	27	70	23	11	47			
With a self-care limitation	152	—	—	54	38	36	44	12	16	49			
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989													
No workers	249	13	13	121	126	146	50	43	57	57			
Mean family income (dollars)	15 535	5 310	5 310	23 654	11 467	24 019	18 044	11 838	33 974	27 968			
1 worker	608	633	598	410	412	551	771	361	232	762			
Mean family income (dollars)	26 759	26 506	26 411	17 673	16 116	25 027	28 647	31 923	35 391	28 702			
2 or more workers	1 129	777	764	701	390	1 119	1 263	709	653	1 294			
Mean family income (dollars)	36 973	33 496	33 513	34 019	29 296	35 330	40 288	46 271	55 248	39 189			

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.									
	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over -----	3 348	1 977	2 248	2 279	1 609	1 665	1 641	455	1 660	1 422
In labor force -----	2 473	1 122	1 357	1 330	961	1 003	1 055	84	1 115	719
Percent of persons 16 years and over -----	73.9	56.8	60.4	58.4	59.7	60.2	64.3	18.5	67.2	50.6
Civilian labor force -----	2 102	989	1 038	1 127	894	883	946	84	969	667
Employed -----	1 943	925	947	941	778	801	751	62	767	585
Unemployed -----	159	64	91	186	116	82	195	22	202	82
Percent of civilian labor force -----	7.6	6.5	8.8	16.5	13.0	9.3	20.6	26.2	20.8	12.3
Not in labor force -----	875	855	891	949	648	662	586	371	545	703
Institutionalized persons -----	93	119	—	174	—	45	—	202	6	37
Enrolled in school -----	155	131	111	61	105	90	85	8	109	371
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school -----	79	328	389	273	348	307	259	161	146	120
Females 16 years and over -----	1 742	1 134	1 165	1 220	842	916	875	211	794	733
In labor force -----	1 113	513	552	594	399	486	500	48	431	348
Percent of females 16 years and over -----	63.9	45.2	47.4	48.7	47.4	53.1	57.1	22.7	54.3	47.5
Civilian labor force -----	1 078	504	526	580	399	476	500	48	408	348
Employed -----	1 000	468	488	452	369	448	390	38	301	311
Unemployed -----	78	36	38	128	30	28	110	10	107	37
Percent of civilian labor force -----	7.2	7.1	7.2	22.1	7.5	5.9	22.0	20.8	26.2	10.6
With own children under 6 years -----	483	173	223	238	129	122	171	8	203	145
In labor force -----	298	107	133	144	76	98	82	8	133	87
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	435	145	130	128	142	135	132	10	87	50
In labor force -----	344	74	77	103	103	89	101	10	46	20
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies -----	627	244	307	326	177	176	234	10	249	166
All parents present in household in labor force -----	372	141	184	185	102	139	113	10	138	96
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies -----	1 122	339	371	391	305	307	387	41	164	139
All parents present in household in labor force -----	825	180	244	253	219	218	217	41	60	80
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	336	122	90	162	89	148	110	63	169	149
Not enrolled in school -----	52	15	19	75	19	62	24	55	60	13
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	31	15	8	27	19	34	18	47	37	13
Not high school graduate -----	17	8	12	43	6	36	9	47	30	8
Employed -----	9	—	4	34	—	21	—	8	—	—
Unemployed -----	—	—	—	—	6	15	—	—	18	—
Not in labor force -----	8	8	8	9	—	—	9	39	12	8
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	1 943	925	947	941	778	801	751	62	767	585
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	246	119	134	120	132	58	94	10	65	31
Professional specialty occupations -----	288	248	152	63	161	121	134	15	65	50
Technicians and related support occupations -----	94	16	31	34	18	53	12	—	29	37
Sales occupations -----	182	118	101	146	114	83	53	—	122	67
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	348	124	125	119	117	117	145	12	67	124
Private household occupations -----	—	7	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	7	11	28	15	19	27	—	—	7	11
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	225	86	181	198	59	193	170	16	179	149
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	10	12	8	18	—	—	10	—	—	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	190	95	113	53	62	48	17	—	42	39
Machinists, assemblers, and inspectors -----	174	59	31	32	35	38	29	—	43	28
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	86	15	30	60	25	34	47	—	61	19
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	93	15	13	83	26	29	40	9	87	21
Construction -----	39	40	66	22	12	22	28	9	38	45
Manufacturing -----	304	84	80	84	75	77	59	—	76	23
Transportation, communications, and other utilities -----	205	55	83	72	48	57	51	—	40	36
Wholesale and retail trade -----	430	160	196	355	183	145	198	26	241	97
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	86	90	70	40	36	30	37	12	36	16
Business and repair services -----	100	39	17	57	40	27	15	—	39	6
Professional and related services -----	481	343	248	170	215	277	248	11	132	277
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	1 943	925	947	941	778	801	751	62	767	585
Private wage and salary workers -----	1 326	586	619	684	545	485	502	58	582	425
Government workers -----	567	246	266	208	205	257	211	—	151	137
Local government workers -----	123	53	92	56	67	106	76	—	48	35
Self-employed workers -----	50	87	58	49	28	59	38	4	26	23
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	2 612	1 256	1 475	1 453	1 081	1 065	1 113	239	1 199	1 085
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	2 114	1 029	1 242	1 112	812	829	885	173	945	654
50 to 52 weeks -----	1 643	825	931	615	559	586	584	89	644	291
40 to 49 weeks -----	164	82	168	265	60	93	117	30	120	116
27 to 39 weeks -----	100	37	61	77	72	50	62	8	30	70
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks -----	225	118	124	186	111	109	89	39	138	142
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	2 805	1 307	1 462	1 618	1 134	1 145	1 234	61	1 331	1 199
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	67	49	98	59	48	60	54	8	198	30
With a mobility limitation -----	60	27	64	39	22	34	30	—	74	7
In labor force -----	11	9	9	17	—	10	23	—	16	—
With a self-care limitation -----	50	37	67	37	34	36	38	8	185	23
With a work disability -----	203	121	174	194	145	123	164	—	244	150
In labor force -----	98	49	50	65	85	57	97	—	101	92
Prevented from working -----	82	46	98	100	52	59	42	—	99	49
No work disability -----	2 602	1 186	1 288	1 424	989	1 022	1 070	61	1 087	1 049
In labor force -----	2 004	850	915	1 051	749	778	810	53	837	561
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	79	418	467	284	408	355	298	192	177	134
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	32	70	58	76	59	63	83	15	36	34
With a mobility limitation -----	24	49	24	64	46	50	76	15	31	20
With a self-care limitation -----	14	47	34	43	31	50	13	—	15	19
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers -----	47	84	103	95	64	136	90	—	67	41
Mean family income (dollars) -----	12 535	35 336	24 749	19 031	25 605	18 021	11 158	—	7 591	11 794
1 worker -----	427	250	363	339	223	172	198	30	230	106
Mean family income (dollars) -----	23 626	42 804	26 335	15 708	31 093	18 271	18 772	13 442	15 965	11 471
2 or more workers -----	863	404	400	337	271	294	236	10	293	190
Mean family income (dollars) -----	46 325	62 057	37 869	25 424	34 533	33 493	27 720	25 000	22 060	31 329

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.								
	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 110	1 595	1 328	714	1 315	1 411	2 024	4 334	—
In labor force	1 305	820	803	435	956	769	1 564	3 047	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.8	51.4	60.5	60.9	72.7	54.5	77.3	70.3	—
Civilian labor force	1 124	771	765	429	752	668	1 342	2 438	—
Employed	929	576	714	361	658	544	1 217	2 230	—
Unemployed	195	195	51	68	94	124	125	208	—
Percent of civilian labor force	17.3	25.3	6.7	15.9	12.5	18.6	9.3	8.5	—
Not in labor force	805	775	525	279	359	642	460	1 287	—
Institutionalized persons	43	—	—	—	—	108	—	30	—
Enrolled in school	131	137	50	52	108	102	156	291	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	244	250	270	74	47	200	58	236	—
Females 16 years and over	1 019	921	700	375	649	766	1 006	2 260	—
In labor force	506	384	380	170	409	370	669	1 364	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	49.7	41.7	54.3	45.3	63.0	48.3	66.5	60.4	—
Civilian labor force	500	377	380	170	375	360	634	1 319	—
Employed	431	273	361	136	314	292	560	1 195	—
Unemployed	69	104	19	34	61	68	74	124	—
Percent of civilian labor force	13.8	27.6	5.0	20.0	16.3	18.9	11.7	9.4	—
With own children under 6 years	130	183	168	82	97	152	251	461	—
In labor force	78	83	88	38	40	88	189	178	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	256	147	86	74	162	130	289	571	—
In labor force	173	99	76	55	124	74	226	468	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	225	296	276	134	140	187	341	629	—
All parents present in household in labor force	139	126	143	65	70	86	245	271	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	561	440	288	150	367	290	649	1 349	—
All parents present in household in labor force	376	275	214	113	247	146	476	956	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	162	107	75	73	120	132	171	355	—
Not enrolled in school	23	30	12	19	—	31	31	75	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	15	30	4	12	—	26	20	45	—
Not high school graduate	16	26	4	7	—	11	19	27	—
Employed	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	—
Unemployed	3	8	—	7	—	7	15	—	—
Not in labor force	5	18	4	—	—	4	—	15	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									—
Employed persons 16 years and over	929	576	714	361	658	544	1 217	2 230	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	54	54	33	7	118	54	168	375	—
Professional specialty occupations	69	63	52	17	134	41	332	318	—
Technicians and related support occupations	25	—	18	13	34	15	52	123	—
Sales occupations	130	28	99	23	71	62	189	278	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	107	61	118	26	122	78	233	426	—
Private household occupations	—	14	5	12	—	4	5	—	—
Protective service occupations	7	7	—	8	6	7	11	41	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	244	142	137	83	60	119	67	266	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	12	19	5	14	—	8	6	25	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	150	60	98	69	24	65	90	153	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	29	72	61	21	21	30	21	63	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	61	40	55	36	51	48	28	93	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	41	16	33	32	17	13	15	69	—
Construction	71	27	46	17	8	10	36	83	—
Manufacturing	83	84	107	55	30	47	87	124	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	81	41	43	11	42	36	65	221	—
Wholesale and retail trade	292	134	184	97	156	158	255	544	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	55	12	57	—	40	33	65	130	—
Business and repair services	65	39	22	32	32	17	55	96	—
Professional and related services	191	146	170	40	213	83	408	577	—
CLASS OF WORKER									—
Employed persons 16 years and over	929	576	714	361	658	544	1 217	2 230	—
Private wage and salary workers	666	419	557	254	347	335	723	1 309	—
Government workers	211	124	138	72	273	179	432	778	—
Local government workers	98	38	36	38	49	33	149	199	—
Self-employed workers	45	25	19	35	38	24	62	127	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									—
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 353	739	799	448	990	835	1 694	3 274	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	920	518	565	318	831	668	1 363	2 587	—
50 to 52 weeks	542	339	358	221	655	467	1 060	1 991	—
40 to 49 weeks	107	65	66	35	68	67	142	259	—
27 to 39 weeks	114	20	46	12	29	32	47	119	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	206	121	123	66	70	70	174	332	—
DISABILITY									—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 606	1 241	994	604	1 039	965	1 726	3 400	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	285	102	73	44	40	55	51	184	—
With a mobility limitation	120	51	53	21	20	40	28	96	—
In labor force	31	—	26	7	—	—	5	6	—
With a self-care limitation	222	93	38	32	30	38	32	127	—
With a work disability	347	204	164	68	146	109	101	365	—
In labor force	116	59	60	24	86	24	66	162	—
Prevented from working	200	126	88	38	42	62	35	152	—
No work disability	1 259	1 037	830	536	893	856	1 625	3 035	—
In labor force	972	671	679	375	648	607	1 265	2 217	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	280	305	296	104	72	237	76	295	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	113	99	50	44	11	60	23	79	—
With a mobility limitation	95	95	38	38	11	60	23	51	—
With a self-care limitation	46	50	34	33	11	40	3	51	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									—
No workers	126	231	135	37	37	99	16	139	—
Mean family income (dollars)	7 648	7 315	10 599	11 299	23 142	12 343	32 602	18 505	—
1 worker	283	259	183	113	177	176	234	485	—
Mean family income (dollars)	17 306	14 961	15 310	19 410	34 093	22 854	33 406	21 890	—
2 or more workers	330	179	192	117	303	241	600	1 094	—
Mean family income (dollars)	24 364	27 358	31 321	22 279	45 615	26 385	45 419	37 107	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Comanche County									
	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.03	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	129	52	32	87	473	1 110	3 505	3 454	5 189	95
In labor force	101	43	7	74	362	731	2 062	2 269	3 268	61
Percent of persons 16 years and over	78.3	82.7	21.9	85.1	76.5	65.9	58.8	65.7	63.0	64.2
Civilian labor force	17	43	7	74	355	716	1 986	2 126	3 238	13
Employed	17	35	7	69	355	682	1 867	1 814	2 877	6
Unemployed	—	8	—	5	—	34	119	312	361	7
Percent of civilian labor force	—	18.6	—	6.8	—	4.7	6.0	14.7	11.1	53.8
Not in labor force	28	9	25	13	111	379	1 443	1 185	1 921	34
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	7	67	186	200	261	16
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	—	25	—	47	179	601	397	671	—
Females 16 years and over	28	34	32	44	247	563	1 822	1 633	2 677	47
In labor force	6	34	7	31	177	328	876	881	1 440	13
Percent of females 16 years and over	21.4	100.0	21.9	70.5	71.7	58.3	48.1	53.9	53.8	27.7
Civilian labor force	6	34	7	31	177	328	874	868	1 440	13
Employed	6	26	7	26	177	310	813	801	1 276	6
Unemployed	—	8	—	5	—	18	61	67	164	7
Percent of civilian labor force	—	23.5	—	16.1	—	5.5	7.0	7.7	11.4	53.8
With own children under 6 years	—	8	—	15	19	78	274	236	545	16
In labor force	—	8	—	8	7	71	163	108	360	6
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8	10	—	7	52	161	443	353	613	6
In labor force	—	10	—	7	52	122	310	297	463	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	9	—	16	35	98	340	353	643	18
All parents present in household in labor force	—	9	—	8	8	90	195	147	401	7
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	9	8	—	32	74	340	896	676	1 373	28
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	16	67	266	610	491	904	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	6	16	—	—	21	99	272	268	409	—
Not enrolled in school	—	16	—	—	—	19	65	42	112	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	8	—	—	—	7	36	30	65	—
Not high school graduate	—	16	—	—	—	7	31	17	66	—
Employed	—	8	—	—	—	—	3	6	28	—
Unemployed	—	8	—	—	—	—	10	6	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	7	18	5	38	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	17	35	7	69	355	682	1 867	1 814	2 877	6
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	10	—	9	64	70	157	212	272	—
Professional specialty occupations	11	—	—	20	66	95	237	236	373	6
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	—	—	—	29	60	48	65	—
Sales occupations	—	—	—	18	60	82	170	163	271	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	8	—	5	72	72	250	318	454	—
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	10	—	2	10	15	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	—	5	16	19	34	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	6	8	7	—	—	33	238	232	312	—
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	25	67	169	137	227	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	12	30	132	250	223	374	—
Machin operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	9	—	—	—	41	113	91	183	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	5	16	41	149	70	165	—
Holders, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—	12	15	56	55	132	—
Construction	—	—	—	12	15	107	111	96	250	—
Manufacturing	—	9	—	11	21	32	193	183	334	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	—	—	—	32	42	145	127	202	—
Wholesale and retail trade	—	10	—	18	92	96	318	264	525	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—	5	—	12	26	106	111	—
Business and repair services	—	—	7	9	—	48	76	105	113	—
Professional and related services	17	—	—	14	104	190	512	437	611	—
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	17	35	7	69	355	682	1 867	1 814	2 877	6
Private wage and salary workers	17	27	—	49	225	325	1 021	1 077	1 660	—
Government workers	—	8	—	—	79	227	594	488	877	6
Local government workers	—	—	—	—	41	64	133	101	303	—
Self-employed workers	—	—	7	20	51	117	235	218	325	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	102	35	7	59	382	780	2 194	2 470	3 586	61
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	89	35	—	59	271	679	1 733	2 082	2 707	61
50 to 52 weeks	72	9	—	36	242	485	1 132	1 421	1 830	41
40 to 49 weeks	11	8	—	23	—	73	234	181	272	—
27 to 39 weeks	6	—	—	—	21	51	164	247	179	13
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	6	—	7	—	52	42	185	134	341	—
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	45	52	7	87	398	870	2 774	2 865	4 391	47
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	11	14	37	122	88	239	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	8	29	58	63	140	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	15	5	8	4	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	11	6	22	84	45	148	—
With o work disability	—	19	—	—	17	72	279	204	522	—
In labor force	—	10	—	—	—	45	97	90	186	—
Prevented from working	—	—	—	—	17	21	158	73	298	—
No work disability	45	33	7	87	381	798	2 495	2 661	3 869	47
In labor force	17	33	7	74	334	625	1 840	1 987	2 955	13
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	—	25	—	68	225	655	446	768	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	25	—	10	37	162	60	225	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	25	—	10	25	150	60	143	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	25	—	10	26	73	20	152	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	—	—	—	—	9	38	252	97	249	—
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	17 670	22 310	16 270	11 867	15 535	—
1 worker	6	—	—	26	37	158	417	394	608	35
Mean family income (dollars)	32 000	—	—	73 180	32 505	25 657	25 293	28 689	26 759	28 116
2 or more workers	11	18	—	10	146	246	702	707	1 129	13
Mean family income (dollars)	199 474	24 122	—	42 155	44 548	46 551	36 249	47 502	36 973	32 481

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County				
		Total	Fort Sill CDP	Lawton city	Trot 4.03	Trot 5.02	Trot 19.02	Trot 20.01	Trot 20.02
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	37 676	37 676	1 387	29 703	1 175	1 539	728	995	2 344
Less than \$5,000	2 772	2 772	5	2 247	29	82	53	15	103
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 558	3 558	20	2 861	31	38	79	37	227
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 988	3 988	147	3 155	37	124	168	33	139
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 004	9 004	513	7 071	198	303	189	172	519
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7 055	7 055	300	5 509	213	388	111	230	467
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 276	6 276	234	5 032	252	328	93	202	521
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3 631	3 631	120	2 799	288	189	14	223	314
\$75,000 to \$99,999	832	832	23	630	90	55	21	57	47
\$100,000 or more	560	560	25	399	37	32	—	26	—
Median (dollars)	24 378	24 378	25 156	24 200	39 973	30 885	18 208	36 193	28 346
Mean (dollars)	29 278	29 278	30 447	28 945	46 445	36 622	22 341	41 373	30 857
Families	29 175	29 175	1 375	22 492	959	1 355	516	886	1 910
Median income (dollars)	26 755	26 755	25 138	26 659	44 007	31 227	19 148	38 269	29 224
Moles 15 years and over, with income	40 727	40 727	7 673	26 584	1 230	1 537	537	1 045	2 175
Median income (dollars)	16 130	16 130	10 924	17 971	28 361	20 459	14 391	24 882	21 756
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.5	54.5	50.2	56.2	65.4	68.1	50.1	69.1	67.0
Median income (dollars)	21 588	21 588	13 711	23 215	32 142	26 091	18 750	28 137	25 380
Females 15 years and over, with income	31 883	31 883	1 162	25 073	1 093	1 337	669	856	2 033
Median income (dollars)	8 506	8 506	7 150	8 629	12 702	11 676	8 049	11 180	9 782
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.7	33.7	32.7	34.0	33.9	45.3	29.6	43.7	38.2
Median income (dollars)	15 863	15 863	11 682	16 026	22 604	16 705	11 927	18 667	16 593
Per capita income (dollars)	10 602	10 602	8 655	10 772	17 128	11 372	8 474	13 464	10 753
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	37 676	37 676	1 387	29 703	1 175	1 539	728	995	2 344
With earnings	31 754	31 754	1 382	25 078	1 049	1 466	489	979	2 067
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 645	27 645	28 771	27 145	40 081	35 066	22 065	36 429	28 675
With Social Security income	7 629	7 629	39	5 807	202	133	222	105	371
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 523	6 523	5 363	6 596	8 039	5 687	6 609	5 501	5 940
With public assistance income	2 425	2 425	30	2 042	—	24	98	20	137
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 918	2 918	1 214	2 929	—	6 067	2 375	1 498	2 934
With retirement income	7 886	7 886	71	6 342	287	227	157	196	521
Mean retirement income (dollars)	11 870	11 870	10 861	12 172	16 844	8 811	14 406	15 047	11 301
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	31 888	31 888	30 158	31 570	50 689	37 705	22 487	42 793	32 277
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 611	29 611	29 737	28 863	46 446	33 941	16 431	44 269	29 074
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 619	34 619	33 425	34 731	54 923	46 351	27 395	40 364	36 989
Married-couple families (dollars)	35 518	35 518	30 761	35 671	53 547	41 172	27 030	45 956	35 667
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 326	34 326	30 244	34 367	51 154	36 980	21 242	49 004	32 461
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 814	36 814	34 756	37 000	55 667	51 614	30 464	41 208	40 168
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 295	15 295	16 303	15 329	32 068	20 548	13 083	16 753	14 157
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 726	12 726	17 381	12 699	25 372	16 350	10 734	16 316	12 687
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 946	20 946	8 628	21 419	52 154	25 587	17 735	19 340	17 343
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	29 175	29 175	1 375	22 492	959	1 355	516	886	1 910
Householder worked in 1989	24 289	24 289	1 362	18 724	875	1 198	401	834	1 676
With related children under 18 years	16 717	16 717	1 218	12 774	489	956	295	576	1 177
With related children under 5 years	7 440	7 440	650	5 785	195	410	140	238	486
Married-couple families	23 600	23 600	1 301	17 664	858	1 131	333	775	1 565
Householder worked in 1989	20 267	20 267	1 296	15 147	797	1 018	271	735	1 399
With related children under 18 years	12 755	12 755	1 152	9 288	413	807	157	493	944
With related children under 5 years	5 967	5 967	619	4 464	179	400	86	214	412
Female householder, no husband present	4 651	4 651	65	4 038	76	176	155	83	263
Householder worked in 1989	3 318	3 318	57	2 957	59	141	102	71	211
With related children under 18 years	3 527	3 527	57	3 088	57	108	134	71	190
With related children under 5 years	1 299	1 299	22	1 159	16	10	54	20	61
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	11 182	11 182	36	9 311	247	274	245	160	573
Nonfamily householder	8 501	8 501	12	7 211	216	184	212	109	434
65 years and over	2 898	2 898	8	2 257	46	13	145	7	153
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	102 354	102 354	5 192	78 568	3 159	4 860	1 779	3 044	6 740
Persons under 18 years	30 829	30 829	2 361	23 311	836	1 775	518	1 038	2 166
Related children under 18 years	30 624	30 624	2 361	23 175	836	1 775	518	1 038	2 140
Related children 5 to 17 years	21 511	21 511	1 575	16 074	600	1 251	363	758	1 550
Persons 65 years and over	8 979	8 979	17	6 775	241	79	262	76	363
Persons 75 years and over	3 227	3 227	9	2 411	76	37	137	25	111
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	3 890	3 890	106	3 023	37	94	98	41	195
Percent below poverty level	13.3	13.3	7.7	13.4	3.9	6.9	19.0	4.6	10.2
Householder worked in 1989	2 532	2 532	101	1 997	31	38	65	41	136
With related children under 18 years	3 139	3 139	100	2 482	25	78	90	33	164
With related children under 5 years	1 625	1 625	75	1 297	4	21	55	23	90
Married-couple families	1 713	1 713	106	1 129	6	42	30	17	68
Householder worked in 1989	1 245	1 245	101	849	6	11	30	17	51
With related children under 18 years	1 214	1 214	100	788	—	42	30	9	58
With related children under 5 years	751	751	75	515	—	21	27	9	38
Female householder, no husband present	2 023	2 023	—	1 783	12	43	68	24	127
Householder worked in 1989	1 203	1 203	—	1 078	12	27	35	24	85
With related children under 18 years	1 830	1 830	—	1 615	12	27	60	24	106
With related children under 5 years	830	830	—	740	4	—	28	14	52
Unrelated individuals	3 105	3 105	—	2 516	36	45	63	30	135
Nonfamily householder	1 942	1 942	—	1 608	25	33	47	7	77
65 years and over	894	894	—	674	6	—	36	7	68
Persons	16 266	16 266	526	12 522	110	403	482	158	709
Percent below poverty level	15.9	15.9	10.1	15.9	3.5	8.3	27.1	5.2	10.5
Persons under 18 years	6 733	6 733	303	5 307	27	180	244	63	305
Related children under 18 years	6 561	6 561	303	5 201	27	180	244	63	287
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 366	4 366	195	3 432	22	132	171	27	201
Persons 65 years and over	1 281	1 281	—	895	11	14	43	7	68
Persons 75 years and over	744	744	—	533	5	14	14	7	25
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	7 252	7 252	70	5 729	32	235	152	63	245
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	22 320	22 320	960	17 344	133	587	681	217	1 072
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	42 446	42 446	2 662	32 754	413	1 481	1 011	589	2 380

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County—Can.		Fort Sill COP, Comanche County	Lawton city, Comanche County						
	Tract 23	Tract 24		Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.01
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 445	1 435	1 387	1 612	1 166	2 223	2 529	1 341	1 158	2 837
Less than \$5,000	213	5	5	85	156	92	92	31	29	91
\$5,000 to \$9,999	265	20	20	81	119	240	188	55	31	84
\$10,000 to \$14,999	315	154	147	220	193	154	240	110	37	240
\$15,000 to \$24,999	572	520	513	530	357	520	555	267	198	644
\$25,000 to \$34,999	394	322	300	297	150	485	577	248	201	663
\$35,000 to \$49,999	344	240	234	254	147	448	476	341	252	758
\$50,000 to \$74,999	250	126	120	115	38	227	299	227	288	263
\$75,000 to \$99,999	40	23	23	21	—	49	61	35	90	49
\$100,000 or more	52	25	25	9	6	8	41	27	32	45
Median (dollars)	21 388	25 313	25 156	21 621	18 090	27 465	27 770	32 407	40 153	30 442
Mean (dollars)	28 071	30 409	30 447	26 164	20 553	29 387	33 154	37 458	45 066	33 495
Families	1 986	1 423	1 375	1 232	928	1 816	2 084	1 113	942	2 228
Median income (dollars)	25 591	25 296	25 138	22 431	19 007	28 621	31 125	36 604	44 265	32 224
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 275	7 721	7 673	1 402	950	2 115	2 453	1 312	1 129	2 669
Median income (dollars)	15 915	10 956	10 924	16 587	15 450	18 567	19 121	23 514	28 545	21 605
Percent year-round full-time workers	50.4	50.4	50.2	52.8	55.8	53.6	64.9	71.7	64.8	56.9
Median income (dollars)	22 857	13 826	13 711	18 905	18 803	22 002	23 627	27 930	32 760	26 565
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 236	1 182	1 162	1 300	918	1 957	2 178	1 142	1 080	2 293
Median income (dollars)	7 738	7 086	7 150	9 340	6 544	8 750	9 558	10 672	12 941	12 061
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.6	32.1	32.7	28.8	31.0	35.2	34.8	40.3	34.4	40.9
Median income (dollars)	15 576	11 682	11 682	15 938	14 716	12 352	14 939	18 205	22 604	17 121
Per capita income (dollars)	9 761	8 670	8 655	9 755	7 679	10 459	11 527	12 779	16 329	12 482
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 445	1 435	1 387	1 612	1 166	2 223	2 529	1 341	1 158	2 837
With earnings	1 987	1 430	1 382	1 395	959	1 961	2 405	1 252	1 032	2 579
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 120	28 765	28 771	23 546	20 146	26 297	29 020	35 266	38 433	30 208
With Social Security income	714	39	39	328	205	428	319	97	202	471
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 175	5 363	5 363	7 085	5 587	6 257	6 670	4 767	8 039	7 801
With public assistance income	172	30	30	115	63	111	94	25	—	45
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 930	1 214	1 214	2 551	2 415	2 744	3 643	4 203	—	2 295
With retirement income	459	71	71	422	188	565	497	262	287	635
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 828	10 861	10 861	11 426	10 039	10 962	14 761	12 203	16 844	13 447
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	31 158	30 129	30 158	27 561	21 024	31 295	35 447	40 287	49 070	34 736
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 756	29 905	29 737	20 874	16 407	30 311	34 687	42 023	46 693	31 947
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 750	31 645	33 425	34 582	27 987	32 336	36 573	37 930	51 468	37 506
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 368	30 709	30 761	30 149	26 584	33 901	37 974	42 850	51 792	37 014
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 854	30 413	30 244	23 918	22 770	33 392	38 615	47 262	51 519	34 834
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 990	32 697	34 756	35 559	29 858	34 396	37 132	37 919	52 036	39 112
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 827	16 303	16 303	15 704	11 067	17 647	20 057	19 884	32 068	19 996
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 339	17 381	17 381	11 961	10 316	15 124	17 451	19 884	25 372	16 503
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 024	8 628	8 628	25 247	15 114	21 892	28 122	—	52 154	25 396
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 986	1 423	1 375	1 232	928	1 816	2 084	1 113	942	2 228
Householder worked in 1989	1 556	1 410	1 362	1 024	745	1 549	1 866	1 037	858	1 892
With related children under 18 years	1 083	1 240	1 218	668	581	1 002	1 281	652	483	1 165
With related children under 5 years	421	666	650	330	307	355	643	263	195	534
Married-couple families	1 669	1 349	1 301	992	578	1 472	1 776	989	841	1 911
Householder worked in 1989	1 394	1 344	1 296	846	463	1 243	1 625	930	780	1 641
With related children under 18 years	885	1 174	1 152	482	276	772	1 026	533	407	971
With related children under 5 years	368	635	619	260	161	265	534	231	179	480
Female householder, no husband present	275	65	65	213	332	279	258	104	76	275
Householder worked in 1989	154	57	57	155	264	252	200	87	59	216
With related children under 18 years	189	57	57	165	294	196	214	104	57	180
With related children under 5 years	50	22	22	66	135	66	100	23	16	48
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	616	36	36	444	318	549	577	280	247	742
Nonfamily households	459	12	12	380	238	407	445	228	216	609
65 years and over	204	8	8	131	38	89	52	31	46	89
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	7 061	5 333	5 192	4 297	3 180	6 185	7 126	3 841	3 105	7 535
Persons under 18 years	2 117	2 407	2 361	1 332	1 073	1 803	2 179	1 171	827	2 073
Related children under 18 years	2 079	2 407	2 361	1 332	1 061	1 792	2 179	1 165	827	2 073
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 604	1 603	1 575	900	694	1 275	1 514	819	591	1 476
Persons 65 years and over	768	17	17	427	208	435	279	116	241	592
Persons 75 years and over	246	9	9	59	87	116	50	19	76	140
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	323	106	106	133	223	205	207	57	37	103
Percent below poverty level	16.3	7.4	7.7	10.8	24.0	11.3	9.9	5.1	3.9	4.6
Householder worked in 1989	188	101	101	108	149	161	158	33	31	69
With related children under 18 years	258	100	100	119	208	150	188	50	25	71
With related children under 5 years	109	75	75	67	86	67	116	14	4	24
Married-couple families	184	106	106	57	31	109	84	21	6	56
Householder worked in 1989	119	101	101	49	25	82	73	14	6	48
With related children under 18 years	140	100	100	43	31	61	65	14	—	24
With related children under 5 years	68	75	75	30	13	30	54	14	—	12
Female householder, no husband present	126	—	—	76	192	96	114	30	12	47
Householder worked in 1989	69	—	—	59	124	79	85	13	12	21
With related children under 18 years	116	—	—	76	177	89	114	30	12	47
With related children under 5 years	39	—	—	37	73	37	53	4	12	12
Unrelated individuals	236	—	—	66	51	80	129	30	36	77
Nonfamily householder	130	—	—	48	33	52	54	—	25	49
65 years and over	69	—	—	17	6	—	5	—	6	14
Persons	1 405	526	526	546	721	783	825	185	110	351
Percent below poverty level	19.9	9.9	10.1	12.7	22.8	12.7	11.6	4.8	3.5	4.7
Persons under 18 years	571	303	303	285	388	379	350	85	27	123
Related children under 18 years	533	303	303	285	376	368	350	79	27	123
Related children 5 to 17 years	409	195	195	178	276	214	239	55	22	94
Persons 65 years and over	111	—	—	17	6	21	5	—	11	14
Persons 75 years and over	67	—	—	17	—	21	5	—	5	14
Ratio of Income In 1989 to poverty level										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	640	70	70	319	385	352	232	92	32	203
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 815	960	960	1 033	1 107	1 077	1 177	262	133	747
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	3 213	2 676	2 662	2 042	2 027	2 330	2 467	601	413	2 092

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.									
	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 521	1 012	1 246	1 172	918	900	905	213	971	487
Less than \$5,000	73	28	19	120	86	110	111	84	133	71
\$5,000 to \$9,999	38	85	97	272	97	80	143	71	177	94
\$10,000 to \$14,999	124	46	208	195	98	153	91	10	152	79
\$15,000 to \$24,999	303	204	410	293	213	212	256	34	285	127
\$25,000 to \$34,999	388	173	182	141	178	200	103	10	163	23
\$35,000 to \$49,999	319	214	144	126	130	97	104	—	61	60
\$50,000 to \$74,999	189	118	119	25	95	35	79	4	—	33
\$75,000 to \$99,999	55	46	44	—	11	13	10	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	32	96	23	—	10	—	8	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	30 885	32 500	21 938	14 976	23 818	19 063	19 786	5 904	15 851	14 954
Mean (dollars)	36 770	45 196	29 812	18 201	26 786	22 242	23 250	8 911	16 845	19 445
Families	1 337	738	866	771	558	602	524	40	590	337
Median income (dollars)	31 227	36 875	24 097	17 894	27 083	22 833	18 776	17 727	18 050	18 199
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 528	827	1 027	993	699	678	697	188	780	619
Median income (dollars)	20 371	23 113	18 817	11 970	20 362	15 485	14 663	3 947	13 351	8 386
Percent year-round full-time workers	67.9	60.8	59.4	36.3	52.4	49.3	46.5	25.5	56.2	24.2
Median income (dollars)	25 913	30 766	20 179	16 842	26 842	19 191	24 464	2 500	18 072	16 842
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 311	939	942	1 021	751	775	731	191	648	691
Median income (dollars)	11 771	13 412	10 672	6 809	8 420	9 692	7 873	5 394	5 913	4 688
Percent year-round full-time workers	46.1	34.3	34.1	25.0	25.7	32.5	35.6	21.5	31.8	20.4
Median income (dollars)	16 705	19 167	15 087	14 505	20 324	13 681	18 520	15 313	13 281	15 250
Per capita income (dollars)	11 428	18 540	12 699	7 683	11 907	9 777	9 746	5 728	8 256	6 918
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 521	1 012	1 246	1 172	918	900	905	213	971	487
With earnings	1 448	789	988	946	718	683	707	806	390	390
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 202	41 309	26 077	16 953	23 422	21 330	21 275	9 824	17 047	18 408
With Social Security income	133	323	341	254	303	229	210	131	150	104
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 687	7 581	7 074	6 159	7 126	7 442	7 581	4 679	5 296	5 832
With public assistance income	24	36	62	153	64	61	58	50	101	76
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 067	7 165	2 788	2 427	2 523	2 909	1 668	1 566	2 803	2 813
With retirement income	227	324	328	230	264	232	159	19	111	116
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 811	14 570	14 583	8 799	11 483	9 434	11 716	4 568	10 444	8 280
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	37 888	52 494	31 474	20 364	32 134	25 648	21 494	16 332	18 041	22 706
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 132	38 288	23 496	17 908	30 133	21 722	15 062	14 653	15 533	19 789
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 351	63 369	37 831	22 918	34 121	28 514	29 653	17 705	20 322	26 092
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 448	59 257	34 467	22 825	35 558	27 850	27 028	19 985	21 550	26 837
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 273	46 732	26 225	22 448	34 795	25 193	20 645	25 000	21 697	25 887
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 614	67 775	40 104	23 101	36 245	29 383	32 494	17 705	21 451	27 794
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 548	24 926	12 650	10 930	21 623	16 890	11 012	1 720	9 202	13 118
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 350	12 341	12 716	8 578	19 651	15 162	8 295	1 720	6 815	9 412
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 587	42 005	12 498	20 810	25 798	20 691	19 651	—	15 066	20 877
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 337	738	866	771	558	602	524	40	590	337
Householder worked in 1989	1 189	623	693	601	436	428	364	40	480	254
With related children under 18 years	938	323	406	402	278	284	309	18	291	197
With related children under 5 years	401	163	219	236	110	83	145	8	167	124
Married-couple families	1 113	588	741	597	401	462	336	32	396	227
Householder worked in 1989	1 009	503	597	468	312	317	254	32	327	182
With related children under 18 years	789	241	317	258	190	187	161	10	159	124
With related children under 5 years	391	128	186	171	96	60	89	—	93	82
Female householder, no husband present	176	132	93	156	106	112	163	8	159	99
Householder worked in 1989	141	108	71	115	89	87	92	8	126	72
With related children under 18 years	108	76	71	129	72	89	134	8	120	73
With related children under 5 years	10	35	27	57	7	15	50	8	71	42
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	274	326	459	541	431	348	537	173	471	186
Nonfamily householder	184	274	380	401	360	298	381	173	381	150
65 years and over	13	136	182	86	170	98	124	150	59	53
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 799	2 389	2 891	2 792	2 056	2 050	2 188	296	2 041	1 178
Persons under 18 years	1 758	591	688	740	482	513	627	51	436	315
Related children under 18 years	1 758	591	688	740	482	497	627	51	420	305
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 243	379	450	457	350	369	445	41	217	164
Persons 65 years and over	79	418	467	284	408	355	298	192	177	134
Persons 75 years and over	37	175	153	113	160	155	140	133	105	35
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	85	56	78	182	51	86	178	8	158	100
Percent below poverty level	6.4	7.6	9.0	23.6	9.1	14.3	34.0	20.0	26.8	29.7
Householder worked in 1989	38	49	63	155	51	49	112	8	98	61
With related children under 18 years	69	50	74	152	47	66	161	8	100	90
With related children under 5 years	21	36	41	101	7	13	87	8	81	51
Married-couple families	33	23	45	91	15	50	83	—	58	36
Householder worked in 1989	11	23	41	91	15	27	65	—	24	24
With related children under 18 years	33	17	41	66	15	38	66	—	15	31
With related children under 5 years	21	8	34	59	—	7	38	—	15	17
Female householder, no husband present	43	33	33	91	27	36	89	8	100	59
Householder worked in 1989	27	26	22	64	27	22	41	8	74	37
With related children under 18 years	27	33	33	86	23	28	89	8	85	59
With related children under 5 years	—	28	7	42	7	6	43	8	66	34
Unrelated Individuals	45	47	91	198	147	119	151	84	159	77
Nonfamily householder	33	38	49	121	103	74	79	84	123	59
65 years and over	—	10	27	15	57	8	41	84	23	22
Parsons	368	244	349	750	318	428	803	102	566	437
Percent below poverty level	7.7	10.2	12.1	26.9	15.5	20.9	36.7	34.5	27.7	37.1
Persons under 18 years	172	121	134	250	81	145	370	10	168	186
Related children under 18 years	172	121	134	250	81	136	370	10	162	176
Related children 5 to 17 years	124	80	90	113	73	108	249	—	67	101
Persons 65 years and over	14	16	27	20	57	23	51	84	66	44
Persons 75 years and over	14	10	10	17	36	14	23	60	60	20
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	200	52	41	286	132	266	455	46	293	164
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	552	307	551	1 007	385	532	925	148	750	465
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 446	721	1 322	1 666	799	994	1 344	238	1 270	687

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.							
	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)
	Tract 23 (pt.)							
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 020	966	707	384	645	696	947	2 127
Less than \$5,000	202	257	130	54	22	53	15	103
\$5,000 to \$9,999	162	251	100	69	8	72	37	210
\$10,000 to \$14,999	172	101	86	94	48	143	28	133
\$15,000 to \$24,999	221	201	226	87	127	189	151	459
\$25,000 to \$34,999	171	117	78	37	155	111	230	428
\$35,000 to \$49,999	64	29	77	33	128	93	192	485
\$50,000 to \$74,999	23	—	5	10	106	14	217	270
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5	1	—	—	23	21	57	39
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	28	—	20	—
Median (dollars)	14 187	9 192	16 019	13 975	31 174	18 962	36 420	27 909
Mean (dollars)	16 832	13 685	18 488	17 005	38 514	22 748	40 836	30 160
Families	739	669	510	267	517	516	850	1 718
Median income (dollars)	16 466	11 827	16 728	16 033	31 683	19 148	38 013	28 286
Moles 15 years and over, with income	924	588	573	311	627	537	1 002	1 956
Median income (dollars)	11 577	11 331	10 960	11 437	22 074	14 391	25 219	21 686
Percent year-round full-time workers	39.4	34.4	36.5	41.2	67.6	50.1	69.0	66.1
Median income (dollars)	17 540	17 727	18 109	14 597	26 724	18 750	28 309	25 035
Females 15 years and over, with income	836	706	569	299	512	637	832	1 814
Median income (dollars)	5 069	5 914	6 633	5 570	11 923	7 687	10 893	9 482
Percent year-round full-time workers	21.3	19.4	26.2	31.1	45.1	31.1	44.4	35.5
Median income (dollars)	12 500	15 085	12 284	12 232	18 990	11 927	19 083	16 361
Per capita income (dollars)	6 297	5 331	7 043	6 635	14 068	8 389	13 200	10 373
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 020	966	707	384	645	696	947	2 127
With earnings	768	532	463	294	584	482	931	1 872
Mean earnings (dollars)	17 664	14 202	19 403	16 323	34 178	22 246	36 094	28 135
With Social Security income	251	289	238	94	81	197	105	324
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 874	6 102	7 383	6 173	6 126	6 750	5 501	5 828
With public assistance income	170	231	134	76	46	98	20	129
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 828	3 060	2 993	2 766	5 838	2 375	1 498	3 041
With retirement income	126	153	125	64	176	157	190	485
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 733	8 741	7 986	9 388	17 186	14 406	14 828	11 451
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	18 811	15 638	20 091	19 543	40 062	22 487	41 871	31 306
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 063	12 108	15 241	17 627	42 065	16 431	42 611	28 530
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 657	18 779	25 016	21 962	38 128	27 395	40 645	35 868
Married-couple families (dollars)	23 302	19 508	26 565	19 630	42 534	27 030	45 050	34 913
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 319	22 328	22 581	19 779	44 569	21 242	47 275	32 050
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 311	18 197	29 475	19 451	40 596	30 464	41 564	39 443
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	10 558	8 829	10 423	18 953	22 566	13 083	16 753	14 157
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 988	6 925	7 557	8 253	25 296	10 734	16 316	12 687
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 816	12 767	16 797	30 036	19 660	17 735	19 340	17 343
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	739	669	510	267	517	516	850	1 718
Householder worked in 1989	583	380	321	199	453	401	798	1 510
With related children under 18 years	433	386	280	169	270	295	555	1 108
With related children under 5 years	142	192	159	92	87	140	229	461
Married-couple families	468	334	308	198	453	333	739	1 379
Householder worked in 1989	402	234	201	161	411	271	699	1 239
With related children under 18 years	263	146	132	119	221	157	472	875
With related children under 5 years	90	69	87	67	67	86	205	387
Female householder, no husband present	207	310	158	57	64	155	83	263
Householder worked in 1989	148	133	82	26	42	102	71	211
With related children under 18 years	146	240	130	38	49	134	71	190
With related children under 5 years	38	123	54	13	20	54	20	61
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	537	343	315	150	154	213	148	548
Nonfamily householder	281	297	197	117	128	180	97	409
65 years and over	106	169	120	29	19	120	7	140
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 812	2 408	1 864	978	1 756	1 747	2 909	6 165
Persons under 18 years	819	855	572	305	536	518	990	2 057
Related children under 18 years	806	855	570	291	526	518	990	2 031
Related children 5 to 17 years	594	601	352	170	416	363	718	1 476
Persons 65 years and over	280	305	296	104	72	237	76	295
Persons 75 years and over	99	140	109	57	26	112	25	90
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	202	340	131	50	29	98	41	185
Percent below poverty level	27.3	50.8	25.7	18.7	5.6	19.0	4.8	10.8
Householder worked in 1989	120	156	48	24	24	65	41	126
With related children under 18 years	153	262	104	36	22	90	33	154
With related children under 5 years	68	149	62	19	17	55	23	80
Married-couple families	46	106	45	15	14	30	17	58
Householder worked in 1989	29	70	20	10	14	30	17	41
With related children under 18 years	41	54	29	10	7	30	9	48
With related children under 5 years	23	37	27	5	7	27	9	28
Female householder, no husband present	132	234	69	28	15	68	24	127
Householder worked in 1989	73	86	17	7	10	35	24	85
With related children under 18 years	98	208	69	19	15	60	24	106
With related children under 5 years	31	112	29	7	10	28	14	52
Unrelated individuals	229	182	171	80	39	63	30	135
Nonfamily householder	129	157	97	57	13	47	7	77
65 years and over	65	94	58	11	—	36	7	68
Persons	847	1 423	625	248	169	482	158	684
Percent below poverty level	30.1	59.1	33.5	25.4	9.6	27.6	5.4	11.1
Persons under 18 years	320	669	251	98	91	244	63	297
Related children under 18 years	312	669	249	84	81	244	63	279
Related children 5 to 17 years	221	480	144	48	57	171	27	201
Persons 65 years and over	94	111	76	20	—	43	7	68
Persons 75 years and over	49	56	36	20	—	14	7	25
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	406	749	388	97	79	152	63	245
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 209	1 578	847	396	211	681	217	1 047
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 001	1 854	1 260	669	1 004	544	2 294	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Comanche County									
	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.03	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	17	18	32	48	217	515	1 740	1 506	2 445	48
Less than \$5,000	—	9	—	—	—	49	131	118	213	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	7	—	17	24	207	157	265	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	25	5	6	26	204	98	315	7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	—	21	60	86	422	252	572	22
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12	—	—	—	39	113	391	275	394	6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	9	—	10	36	102	251	252	344	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	—	6	44	75	102	229	250	6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	8	32	13	86	40	—
\$100,000 or more	5	—	—	—	6	7	8	19	39	—
Median (dollars)	31 042	25 000	13 400	24 444	31 771	31 766	23 025	30 018	21 388	27 083
Mean (dollars)	140 366	24 122	13 494	51 960	37 686	35 329	26 405	35 196	28 071	29 298
Families	17	18	—	36	192	442	1 371	1 198	1 986	48
Median income (dollars)	31 042	25 000	—	42 000	34 750	32 500	25 938	31 250	25 591	27 083
Males 15 years and over, with income	101	9	—	43	219	497	1 537	1 741	2 275	48
Median income (dollars)	25 625	31 250	—	23 304	23 125	19 306	17 610	19 366	15 915	27 083
Percent year-round full-time workers	71.3	100.0	—	72.1	75.3	59.0	48.9	52.3	50.4	85.4
Median income (dollars)	30 476	31 250	—	24 375	31 125	23 250	23 381	30 328	22 857	30 375
Females 15 years and over, with income	13	26	32	24	219	450	1 386	1 242	2 236	20
Median income (dollars)	2 679	3 750	13 400	23 333	10 668	14 242	6 944	9 330	7 738	2 500
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	—	20.8	35.2	42.7	26.8	41.1	30.6	—
Median income (dollars)	—	—	—	11 250	21 382	21 795	15 625	16 456	15 576	—
Per capita income (dollars)	35 730	6 920	13 494	19 165	14 863	12 546	10 008	12 549	9 761	9 974
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	17	18	32	48	217	515	1 740	1 506	2 445	48
With earnings	17	18	7	48	195	440	1 285	1 249	1 987	48
Mean earnings (dollars)	140 144	24 122	9 600	42 918	33 860	32 154	27 714	32 642	27 120	28 579
With Social Security income	—	—	25	—	47	156	502	339	714	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	—	5 500	—	6 714	6 830	6 431	6 184	6 175	—
With public assistance income	—	—	—	—	8	—	70	103	172	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	1 200	—	2 897	3 320	2 930	—
With retirement income	—	—	—	6	36	142	399	431	459	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	—	—	22 000	9 283	11 079	8 912	11 776	10 828	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	140 366	24 122	—	64 562	40 967	36 998	29 245	38 429	31 158	29 298
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 953	24 122	—	86 131	37 498	40 908	30 211	41 038	27 756	39 227
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	202 227	—	—	34 366	42 914	32 794	28 326	36 408	34 750	20 896
Married-couple families (dollars)	140 366	24 122	—	64 562	41 257	37 890	30 976	41 681	34 368	29 298
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 953	24 122	—	86 131	37 498	43 756	32 913	45 199	30 854	39 227
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	202 227	—	—	34 366	43 473	32 112	29 158	38 933	37 990	20 896
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	28 718	16 983	8 954	13 827	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	22 720	11 128	5 742	12 339	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	44 214	25 766	11 726	16 024	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	17	18	—	36	192	442	1 371	1 198	1 986	48
Householder worked in 1989	17	9	—	36	166	354	1 037	980	1 556	48
With related children under 18 years	6	18	—	21	69	229	693	584	1 083	22
With related children under 5 years	—	9	—	9	25	76	232	217	421	16
Married-couple families	17	18	—	36	186	399	1 204	1 058	1 669	48
Householder worked in 1989	17	9	—	36	160	323	933	904	1 394	48
With related children under 18 years	6	18	—	21	69	198	603	493	885	22
With related children under 5 years	—	9	—	9	25	68	198	191	368	16
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	—	43	135	95	275	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	31	83	36	154	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	31	86	76	189	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	8	34	26	50	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	32	12	25	104	412	634	616	—
Nonfamily householder	—	—	32	12	25	73	369	308	459	—
65 years and over	—	—	25	—	13	42	200	149	204	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	54	61	32	135	575	1 488	4 631	4 416	7 061	141
Persons under 18 years	9	17	—	48	109	446	1 261	1 104	2 117	46
Related children under 18 years	9	17	—	48	109	446	1 258	1 076	2 079	46
Related children 5 to 17 years	9	8	—	40	74	367	973	759	1 604	28
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	25	—	68	225	655	446	768	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	25	—	21	71	256	188	246	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	—	9	—	—	10	46	188	185	323	—
Percent below poverty level	—	50.0	—	—	5.2	10.4	13.7	15.4	16.3	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	10	22	102	112	188	—
With related children under 18 years	—	9	—	—	10	26	111	143	258	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	10	19	39	76	109	—
Married-couple families	—	9	—	—	10	46	122	107	184	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	10	22	63	81	119	—
With related children under 18 years	—	9	—	—	10	19	61	80	140	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	10	26	61	50	68	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	61	126	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	19	69	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	51	116	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	26	39	—
Unrelated individuals	—	—	—	—	—	33	129	191	236	—
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	—	—	18	93	93	130	—
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	18	62	71	69	—
Persons	—	35	—	—	25	159	708	886	1 405	—
Percent below poverty level	—	57.4	—	—	4.3	10.7	15.3	20.1	19.9	—
Persons under 18 years	—	8	—	—	8	36	179	321	571	—
Related children under 18 years	—	8	—	—	8	36	179	293	533	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	8	—	—	—	18	134	170	409	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	44	104	127	111	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	27	60	57	67	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	35	—	—	—	92	267	419	640	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	35	—	—	25	185	929	1 027	1 815	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	35	7	45	86	304	1 757	1 569	3 213	14

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County			
		Total	Fort Sill CDP	Lawton city	Tract 4.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 19.02	Tract 20.01
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	79 795	79 795	6 692	57 059	2 750	3 358	589	2 531
Native	76 874	76 874	6 488	54 592	2 610	3 136	543	2 454
Foreign born	2 921	2 921	204	2 467	140	222	46	77
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	167	167	—	156	—	7	—	11
Persons 5 years and over	73 692	73 692	6 271	52 380	2 561	2 990	533	2 312
Speak one language other than English	5 062	5 062	553	3 965	219	197	51	127
Do not speak English "very well"	1 176	1 176	109	973	50	35	7	33
In linguistically isolated households	213	213	—	191	—	7	—	11
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	20 264	20 264	1 461	14 884	826	924	133	791
Preprimary school	1 046	1 046	83	817	75	80	7	60
Public school	660	660	30	534	30	54	7	31
Elementary or high school	13 696	13 696	775	9 861	479	720	91	554
Public school	13 259	13 259	741	9 526	470	643	86	542
College	5 522	5 522	603	4 206	272	124	35	177
Public college	4 881	4 881	481	3 747	251	94	27	147
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	47 898	47 898	2 083	35 144	1 860	1 885	358	1 563
Less than 9th grade	2 877	2 877	26	1 862	46	43	52	36
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5 731	5 731	46	4 071	107	126	105	41
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	15 501	15 501	661	11 205	318	652	103	429
Some college, no degree	11 731	11 731	654	8 721	516	438	43	358
Associate degree	2 392	2 392	152	1 885	120	138	8	115
Bachelor's degree	6 514	6 514	432	4 888	428	357	47	420
Graduate or professional degree	3 152	3 152	112	2 512	325	131	—	164
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.0	82.0	96.5	83.1	91.8	91.0	56.1	95.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.2	20.2	26.1	21.1	40.5	25.9	13.1	37.4
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 314	1 314	1 563	1 254	1 158	1 343	1 758	1 291
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	73 692	73 692	6 271	52 380	2 561	2 990	533	2 312
Some house	31 943	31 943	285	22 916	1 106	1 035	185	882
Different house in United States	36 899	36 899	5 105	25 933	1 318	1 660	326	1 180
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	14 210	14 210	237	12 219	634	826	183	555
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	3 513	3 513	29	1 225	25	64	15	73
Different MSA/PMSA	12 726	12 726	3 602	8 185	498	605	74	388
Not in on MSA/PMSA	6 450	6 450	1 237	4 304	161	165	54	164
Abroad	4 850	4 850	881	3 531	137	295	22	250
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	38 160	38 160	4 754	26 241	1 435	1 667	201	1 288
Car, truck, or van	33 266	33 266	1 951	24 654	1 418	1 585	174	1 245
Drove alone	28 232	28 232	1 266	21 215	1 230	1 312	166	1 120
Carpoled	5 034	5 034	685	3 439	188	273	8	125
Public transportation	200	200	117	81	—	—	—	—
Other means	3 814	3 814	2 486	1 105	12	45	27	15
Worked at home	880	880	200	401	5	37	—	28
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.5	15.5	9.3	14.7	17.6	15.6	11.9	15.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	36 265	36 265	4 590	25 243	1 348	1 606	195	1 246
Central city	21 426	21 426	240	17 818	963	1 189	108	893
Outside central city	14 839	14 839	4 350	7 425	385	417	87	353
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 895	1 895	164	998	87	61	6	42
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	61 116	61 116	5 504	43 341	2 123	2 353	456	1 781
In labor force	41 470	41 470	4 955	28 616	1 525	1 783	233	1 385
Employed	29 677	29 677	369	22 385	1 262	1 457	137	1 101
Unemployed	2 703	2 703	31	2 021	65	107	32	88
Percent of civilian labor force	8.3	8.3	7.8	8.3	4.9	6.8	18.9	7.4
Females 16 years and over	29 463	29 463	935	22 398	1 105	1 209	230	888
Employed	14 367	14 367	285	11 038	630	740	60	505
Unemployed	1 291	1 291	31	1 009	31	60	20	55
With own children under 6 years	5 396	5 396	406	4 038	160	325	54	231
In labor force	2 918	2 918	100	2 206	117	196	22	179
With own children 6 to 17 years only	5 635	5 635	272	3 948	229	261	34	255
In labor force	4 270	4 270	159	3 006	180	217	34	192
5 350	5 350	1 275	3 163	142	234	16	147	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	2 131	2 131	1 119	822	—	48	16	31
Not enrolled in school	637	637	—	533	—	31	11	20
Unemployed and not in labor force	571	571	88	372	—	25	11	19
Not high school graduate	129	129	—	95	—	17	—	4
Employed	111	111	—	87	—	8	7	15
Unemployed	243	243	—	190	—	—	4	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	44 676	44 676	4 887	31 214	1 644	1 900	255	1 498
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	35 753	35 753	4 176	24 750	1 312	1 510	209	1 214
50 to 52 weeks	25 247	25 247	2 572	17 938	994	1 184	161	962
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	43 339	43 339	932	32 476	1 638	2 013	224	1 515
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 990	1 990	—	1 583	53	17	21	43
With a mobility limitation	1 023	1 023	—	784	—	17	21	28
In labor force	198	198	—	166	—	—	—	5
With a self-care limitation	1 398	1 398	—	1 147	53	—	15	24
With a work disability	4 458	4 458	22	3 455	98	138	37	85
In labor force	2 050	2 050	7	1 643	73	73	9	57
Prevented from working	1 859	1 859	—	1 376	6	43	28	28
No work disability	38 881	38 881	910	29 021	1 540	1 875	187	1 430
In labor force	29 262	29 262	393	21 938	1 218	1 491	150	1 121
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	7 835	7 835	17	5 803	232	48	103	70
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 650	1 650	—	1 172	22	24	45	23
With a mobility limitation	1 258	1 258	—	886	11	24	45	23
With a self-care limitation	943	943	—	647	16	6	25	3

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County—Can.			Fort Sill CDP, Comanche County	Lawton city, Comanche County			
	Tract 20.02	Tract 23	Tract 24		Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	5 189	5 748	6 769	6 692	3 035	2 037	4 240	4 951
Native	4 956	5 674	6 554	6 488	2 918	1 901	4 018	4 644
Foreign born	233	74	215	204	117	136	222	307
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	25	3	—	—	5	6	—	11
Persons 5 years and over	4 750	5 382	6 341	6 271	2 751	1 825	3 943	4 512
Speak a language other than English	373	194	564	553	247	160	459	527
Do not speak English "very well"	98	31	120	109	67	20	68	136
In linguistically isolated households	25	3	11	—	12	6	—	19
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 439	1 459	1 486	1 461	677	581	1 128	1 314
Preprimary school	32	77	83	83	23	25	53	66
Public school	32	51	30	30	23	25	44	48
Elementary or high school	1 041	1 136	782	775	527	394	774	884
Public school	1 019	1 098	748	741	519	394	756	874
College	366	246	621	603	127	162	301	362
Public college	309	212	499	481	127	149	292	316
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	3 169	3 656	2 128	2 083	1 834	1 133	2 643	2 862
Less than 9th grade	113	309	26	26	101	33	75	66
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	369	610	46	46	289	172	241	284
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 168	1 216	661	661	671	522	918	796
Some college, no degree	748	952	667	654	482	282	768	890
Associate degree	141	92	159	152	65	26	140	174
Bachelor's degree	415	357	457	432	87	98	380	426
Graduate or professional degree	215	120	112	112	139	—	121	226
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.8	74.9	96.6	96.5	78.7	81.9	88.0	87.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.9	13.0	26.7	26.1	12.3	8.6	19.0	22.8
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 248	1 486	1 514	1 563	1 325	1 585	1 217	1 008
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	4 750	5 382	6 341	6 271	2 751	1 825	3 943	4 512
Same house	2 138	3 179	285	285	1 330	707	1 966	1 972
Different house in United States	2 100	2 105	5 145	5 105	1 301	977	1 738	2 202
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	780	818	249	237	560	462	692	905
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	135	897	29	29	43	88	79	100
Different MSA/PMSA	699	167	3 616	3 602	515	267	619	991
Not in on MSA/PMSA	486	223	1 251	1 237	183	160	348	206
Aboard	512	98	911	881	120	141	239	338
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	2 604	2 516	4 786	4 754	1 303	883	2 008	2 392
Car, truck, or van	2 482	2 393	1 983	1 951	1 203	834	1 866	2 305
Drive alone	2 193	2 049	1 298	1 266	1 115	715	1 613	1 899
Carpooled	289	344	685	685	88	119	253	406
Public transportation	—	—	117	117	—	—	14	—
Other means	54	45	2 486	2 486	90	43	97	46
Worked at home	68	78	200	200	10	6	31	41
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.2	22.2	9.3	9.3	13.1	13.3	15.6	16.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 503	2 325	4 622	4 590	1 220	868	1 889	2 340
Central city	1 599	1 318	246	240	825	542	1 284	1 481
Outside central city	904	1 007	4 376	4 350	395	326	605	859
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	101	191	164	164	83	15	119	52
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 778	4 302	5 567	5 504	2 287	1 493	3 224	3 695
In labor force	2 736	2 787	4 994	4 955	1 449	973	2 216	2 569
Employed	2 189	2 505	375	369	1 053	683	1 677	1 831
Unemployed	107	255	38	31	133	58	158	136
Percent of civilian labor force	4.7	9.2	9.2	7.8	11.2	7.8	8.6	6.9
Females 16 years and over	1 961	2 177	972	935	1 162	773	1 663	1 872
Employed	1 140	1 077	291	285	513	380	847	887
Unemployed	75	124	38	31	81	31	76	65
With own children under 6 years	310	411	412	406	218	204	251	423
In labor force	103	292	106	100	60	124	119	189
With own children 6 to 17 years only	468	515	278	272	183	144	341	345
In labor force	406	398	159	159	147	113	262	260
Persons 16 to 19 years	275	323	1 275	1 275	144	131	218	336
Not enrolled in school	57	73	1 119	1 119	43	22	64	166
Unemployed or not in labor force	27	40	—	—	25	15	22	141
Not high school graduate	19	53	88	88	20	17	7	77
Employed	12	22	—	—	—	7	7	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	8
Not in labor force	7	31	—	—	16	10	—	69
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 929	3 083	4 926	4 887	1 617	1 021	2 447	2 868
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 315	2 311	4 215	4 176	1 293	852	1 894	2 349
50 to 52 weeks	1 839	1 630	2 591	2 572	792	618	1 297	1 688
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 952	3 589	969	932	1 637	1 074	2 460	2 760
With a mobility or self-care limitation	123	182	—	—	53	124	118	64
With a mobility limitation	70	98	—	—	46	24	65	27
In labor force	—	4	—	—	5	—	16	8
With a self-care limitation	65	119	—	—	37	117	76	45
With a work disability	271	432	22	22	178	114	297	274
In labor force	102	173	7	7	45	44	168	154
Prevented from working	118	227	—	—	118	37	117	62
No work disability	2 681	3 157	947	910	1 459	960	2 163	2 486
In labor force	2 121	2 505	406	393	1 118	691	1 618	1 780
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	356	686	17	17	387	187	383	241
With a mobility or self-care limitation	89	212	—	—	82	54	47	64
With a mobility limitation	61	130	—	—	42	38	22	64
With a self-care limitation	61	147	—	—	54	38	36	35

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.							
	Tract 4.02	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 11
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	2 837	2 647	5 852	3 297	1 995	2 272	2 073	1 506
Native	2 719	2 514	5 556	3 075	1 948	2 219	1 957	1 468
Foreign born	118	133	296	222	47	53	116	38
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Persons in isolated households	8	—	11	7	—	7	8	6
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 585	2 458	5 382	2 938	1 891	2 103	1 894	1 392
Speak one language other than English	148	212	394	197	104	93	165	67
Do not speak English "very well"	28	50	152	35	26	47	53	18
In linguistically isolated households	8	—	24	7	—	14	8	6
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	795	811	1 650	924	322	521	426	309
Preprimary school	52	75	89	80	13	52	9	20
Public school	30	30	31	54	5	31	9	14
Elementary or high school	533	470	1 064	720	236	285	271	189
Public school	519	461	1 027	643	197	261	252	189
College	210	266	497	124	73	184	146	100
Public college	175	245	465	94	62	175	106	93
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	1 692	1 772	3 721	1 849	1 519	1 451	1 255	990
Less than 9th grade	76	46	50	34	85	53	137	64
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	111	107	333	116	141	175	262	141
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	436	318	1 140	643	424	425	473	338
Some college, no degree	523	474	957	430	294	359	246	198
Associate degree	108	120	299	138	65	93	76	47
Bachelor's degree	328	407	560	357	220	217	43	123
Graduate or professional degree	110	300	382	131	290	129	18	79
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.9	91.4	89.7	91.9	85.1	84.3	68.2	79.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	25.9	39.9	25.3	26.4	33.6	23.8	4.9	20.4
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 268	1 158	1 308	1 362	1 340	1 037	1 015	1 141
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	2 585	2 458	5 382	2 938	1 891	2 103	1 894	1 392
Some house	1 039	1 080	2 668	1 026	1 099	1 049	777	546
Different house in United States	1 324	1 241	2 317	1 617	762	941	1 069	751
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	518	592	1 119	791	459	359	644	311
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	123	11	139	64	23	58	100	26
Different MSA/PMSA	445	477	623	605	175	392	154	185
Not in on MSA/PMSA	238	161	436	157	105	132	171	229
Abroad	222	137	397	295	30	113	48	95
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 372	1 369	3 066	1 632	848	970	773	664
Car, truck, or van	1 331	1 352	2 923	1 550	787	904	708	639
Drove alone	1 193	1 164	2 533	1 285	715	755	587	568
Carpooled	138	188	390	265	72	149	121	71
Public transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Other means	19	12	117	45	30	38	38	25
Worked at home	22	5	26	37	31	28	22	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.1	17.4	14.4	15.7	11.8	13.0	14.3	14.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 312	1 296	2 921	1 571	837	957	739	644
Central city	832	946	2 126	1 162	675	612	584	456
Outside central city	480	350	795	409	162	345	155	188
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	60	73	145	61	11	13	34	20
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	2 052	2 029	4 415	2 301	1 679	1 821	1 643	1 210
In labor force	1 430	1 459	3 209	1 740	918	1 056	898	765
Employed	1 142	1 245	2 686	1 422	798	757	689	577
Unemployed	52	65	111	99	45	74	125	86
Percent of civilian labor force	4.4	5.0	4.0	6.5	5.3	8.9	15.4	13.0
Females 16 years and over	1 037	1 077	2 250	1 175	967	936	878	622
Employed	530	624	1 343	714	399	371	332	310
Unemployed	23	31	64	52	20	30	67	30
With own children under 6 years	211	160	398	317	110	155	134	109
In labor force	108	117	253	188	70	85	79	46
With own children 6 to 17 years only	243	221	388	251	122	84	85	82
In labor force	177	180	301	207	63	55	69	51
Persons 16 to 19 years	147	136	302	218	89	83	127	76
Not enrolled in school	28	—	53	32	15	15	67	24
Unemployed or not in labor force	21	—	29	23	15	8	27	18
Not high school graduate	12	—	9	9	8	8	43	9
Employed	—	—	—	9	—	—	34	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	12	—	—	—	8	8	9	9
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 544	1 565	3 316	1 865	1 040	1 172	1 006	840
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 220	1 246	2 766	1 475	852	996	759	691
50 to 52 weeks	1 003	934	2 009	1 175	674	756	461	470
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 634	1 593	3 501	1 961	1 089	1 147	1 168	862
With a mobility or self-care limitation	47	53	119	17	46	82	59	31
With a mobility limitation	11	—	42	17	24	64	39	22
In labor force	5	—	—	—	6	9	17	15
With a self-care limitation	36	53	93	—	34	51	37	23
With a work disability	101	98	258	119	105	140	147	135
In labor force	55	73	152	63	40	42	57	75
Prevented from working	41	6	87	43	39	77	67	35
No work disability	1 533	1 495	3 243	1 842	984	1 007	1 021	727
In labor force	1 112	1 201	2 547	1 458	719	716	746	553
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	87	232	502	48	403	449	254	246
With a mobility or self-care limitation	23	22	53	24	70	53	65	66
With a mobility limitation	23	11	31	24	49	24	53	59
With a self-care limitation	12	16	33	6	47	29	37	13

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.						Remainder of Comanche County	
	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	1 471	2 156	1 256	564	2 396	4 626	3 603	5 748
Native	1 432	2 111	1 165	518	2 326	4 393	3 486	5 674
Foreign born	39	45	91	46	70	233	117	74
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	12	9	—	11	25	8	3
Persons 5 years and over	1 355	1 983	1 187	508	2 185	4 222	3 371	5 382
Speak a language other than English	84	145	117	51	127	367	168	194
Do not speak English "very well"	—	45	13	7	33	98	38	31
In linguistically isolated households	—	12	9	—	11	25	8	3
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	330	635	393	133	756	1 351	896	1 459
Preprimary school	13	30	10	7	52	32	17	77
Public school	6	19	10	7	23	32	—	51
Elementary or high school	157	466	279	91	527	967	664	1 136
Public school	157	442	279	86	515	945	660	1 098
College	160	139	104	35	177	352	215	246
Public college	119	126	95	27	147	295	197	212
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	828	1 313	777	333	1 476	2 729	2 542	3 656
Less than 9th grade	96	252	28	27	36	77	200	309
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	139	330	30	105	30	319	377	610
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	232	422	194	103	398	1 018	902	1 216
Same college, no degree	243	211	221	43	351	652	498	952
Associate degree	16	26	55	8	115	127	82	92
Bachelor's degree	75	58	173	47	396	355	311	357
Graduate or professional degree	27	14	76	—	150	181	172	120
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.6	55.7	92.5	60.4	95.5	85.5	77.3	74.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.3	5.5	32.0	14.1	37.0	19.6	19.0	13.0
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 294	1 595	1 363	1 758	1 260	1 230	1 467	1 486
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	1 355	1 983	1 187	508	2 185	4 222	3 371	5 382
Same house	441	818	544	160	835	1 722	1 744	3 179
Different house in United States	840	1 110	448	326	1 100	1 988	1 451	2 105
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	459	581	152	183	507	773	301	818
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	23	57	—	15	41	90	365	897
Different MSA/PMSA	180	362	205	74	388	649	518	167
Not in an MSA/PMSA	178	110	91	54	164	476	267	223
Abroad	74	55	195	22	250	512	176	98
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	656	842	655	201	1 219	2 254	1 617	2 516
Car, truck, or van	582	744	645	174	1 184	2 166	1 494	2 393
Drove alone	524	581	617	166	1 059	1 894	1 363	2 049
Carpooled	58	163	28	8	125	272	131	344
Public transportation	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	43	83	10	27	15	54	75	45
Worked at home	24	15	—	—	20	34	48	78
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.5	11.5	13.0	11.9	15.5	17.2	21.7	22.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	656	807	613	195	1 177	2 153	1 450	2 325
Central city	524	691	340	108	845	1 362	821	1 318
Outside central city	132	116	273	87	332	791	629	1 007
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	—	35	42	6	42	101	167	191
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	1 197	1 617	965	431	1 694	3 317	2 836	4 302
In labor force	780	1 009	725	233	1 311	2 386	1 905	2 787
Employed	582	783	519	137	1 032	1 846	1 531	2 505
Unemployed	117	155	53	32	83	107	249	255
Percent of civilian labor force	16.7	16.5	9.3	18.9	7.4	5.5	14.0	9.2
Females 16 years and over	598	807	467	205	844	1 714	1 304	2 177
Employed	241	350	250	60	479	963	668	1 077
Unemployed	65	58	28	20	50	75	44	124
With own children under 6 years	131	104	50	54	216	291	172	411
In labor force	90	58	19	22	171	96	78	292
With own children 6 to 17 years only	61	187	133	34	248	416	269	515
In labor force	38	127	107	34	185	354	229	398
Persons 16 to 19 years	100	109	102	16	147	254	204	323
Nat enrolled in school	49	16	—	16	31	57	25	73
Unemployed or not in labor force	32	8	—	11	20	27	18	40
Nat high school graduate	25	16	—	11	19	19	7	53
Employed	—	8	—	—	4	12	1	22
Unemployed	13	3	—	7	15	—	6	—
Not in labor force	12	5	—	4	—	7	—	31
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	859	1 071	766	255	1 439	2 559	2 106	3 083
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	708	777	638	209	1 155	2 056	1 780	2 311
50 to 52 weeks	501	461	524	161	926	1 609	1 199	1 630
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	941	1 269	755	224	1 428	2 566	2 332	3 589
With a mobility or self-care limitation	134	204	20	21	32	115	60	182
With a mobility limitation	55	88	—	21	28	62	50	98
In labor force	11	26	—	—	5	—	8	4
With a self-care limitation	128	156	20	15	13	65	24	119
With a work disability	189	245	88	37	85	254	179	432
In labor force	71	109	63	9	57	102	77	173
Prevented from working	81	112	16	28	28	101	67	227
No work disability	752	1 024	667	187	1 343	2 312	2 153	3 157
In labor force	605	793	499	150	1 047	1 799	1 654	2 505
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	169	258	57	78	70	288	379	686
With a mobility or self-care limitation	36	105	11	20	23	79	39	212
With a mobility limitation	31	87	11	20	23	51	39	130
With a self-care limitation	15	38	11	—	3	51	19	147

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County			
		Total	Fort Sill CDP	Lowman city	Tract 4.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 19.02	Tract 20.01
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	29 677	29 677	369	22 385	1 262	1 457	137	1 101
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 797	3 797	41	3 035	231	210	4	172
Professional specialty occupations	4 775	4 775	87	3 730	353	239	7	306
Technicians and related support occupations	1 145	1 145	28	929	76	74	4	42
Sales occupations	3 930	3 930	40	3 148	153	154	19	161
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4 785	4 785	64	3 679	220	269	18	215
Private household occupations	108	108	—	83	—	—	—	5
Protective service occupations	410	410	—	350	16	7	—	11
Service occupations, except protective and household	3 539	3 539	86	2 790	92	139	34	50
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	764	764	—	182	11	10	—	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	2 730	2 730	—	1 819	48	134	24	88
Machin operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 268	1 268	—	881	26	106	—	5
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 302	1 302	8	888	13	69	14	33
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 124	1 124	15	871	23	46	13	7
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	28 983	28 983	766	22 366	1 003	1 102	250	850
Less than \$5,000	1 756	1 756	—	1 364	29	51	5	15
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2 526	2 526	12	1 952	31	28	19	20
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 916	2 916	55	2 236	37	81	82	19
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6 782	6 782	259	5 274	128	222	54	172
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5 496	5 496	164	4 220	180	269	74	147
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 206	5 206	174	4 104	235	215	16	202
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3 130	3 130	80	2 353	253	149	—	192
\$75,000 to \$99,999	677	677	6	513	73	55	—	57
\$100,000 or more	494	494	16	350	37	32	—	26
Median (dollars)	25 783	25 783	27 127	25 687	41 289	31 042	17 500	39 423
Mean (dollars)	30 762	30 762	32 758	30 495	47 729	39 488	19 604	43 118
Families	21 823	21 823	759	16 405	787	946	145	750
Median income (dollars)	29 112	29 112	26 996	28 912	46 385	32 024	17 768	41 218
Per capita income (dollars)	11 832	11 832	9 304	12 071	18 611	12 975	8 892	14 405
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	28 983	28 983	766	22 366	1 003	1 102	250	850
With earnings	24 280	24 280	766	18 805	885	1 037	156	834
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 810	28 810	30 673	28 321	40 875	38 062	17 954	38 184
With Social Security income	6 546	6 546	39	4 878	184	80	103	99
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 586	6 586	5 363	6 644	8 260	4 504	7 442	5 623
With public assistance income	1 576	1 576	15	1 261	—	16	6	20
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 957	2 957	2 173	2 959	—	5 850	1 530	1 498
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	34 027	34 027	32 420	33 792	53 498	41 623	19 311	45 156
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 202	32 202	32 167	31 563	52 218	36 768	18 993	47 353
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 836	36 836	32 815	36 990	55 771	45 053	20 277	47 435
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 033	36 033	32 319	35 986	55 849	40 305	19 909	50 734
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 843	17 843	19 776	17 980	29 982	25 945	15 972	18 559
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 662	14 662	25 722	14 767	27 758	19 120	15 972	17 932
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	21 823	21 823	759	16 405	787	946	145	750
Householder worked in 1989	18 247	18 247	751	13 722	720	847	123	709
With related children under 18 years	11 451	11 451	648	8 502	377	631	86	499
With related children under 5 years	4 984	4 984	345	3 825	131	272	51	203
Married-couple families	18 448	18 448	736	13 521	725	799	120	678
Householder worked in 1989	15 758	15 758	736	11 541	664	728	98	643
With related children under 18 years	9 271	9 271	633	6 624	331	523	66	449
With related children under 5 years	4 287	4 287	345	3 208	123	268	46	192
Female householder, no husband present	2 719	2 719	23	2 325	50	106	20	56
Householder worked in 1989	2 020	2 020	15	1 769	50	87	20	50
With related children under 18 years	1 918	1 918	15	1 632	40	67	20	50
With related children under 5 years	612	612	—	535	8	4	5	11
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	9 090	9 090	15	7 362	233	217	116	135
Nonfamily householder	7 160	7 160	7	5 961	216	156	105	100
65 years and over	2 567	2 567	8	1 950	46	13	83	7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	74 437	74 437	2 824	55 749	2 646	3 285	516	2 531
Persons under 18 years	20 535	20 535	1 234	15 132	701	1 144	129	839
Related children under 18 years	20 377	20 377	1 234	15 043	701	1 144	129	839
Related children 5 to 17 years	14 331	14 331	813	10 398	512	776	81	620
Persons 65 years and over	7 835	7 835	17	5 803	232	48	103	70
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	2 149	2 149	27	1 557	24	35	5	32
Percent below poverty level	9.8	9.8	3.6	9.5	3.0	3.7	3.4	4.3
Householder worked in 1989	1 417	1 417	27	1 040	18	9	5	32
With related children under 18 years	1 608	1 608	21	1 195	12	27	5	24
With related children under 5 years	809	809	8	608	4	—	5	14
Married-couple families	1 121	1 121	27	696	6	9	5	17
Householder worked in 1989	783	783	27	504	6	—	5	17
With related children under 18 years	728	728	21	451	—	9	5	9
With related children under 5 years	442	442	8	303	—	—	5	9
Female householder, no husband present	947	947	—	803	12	17	—	15
Householder worked in 1989	598	598	—	502	12	9	—	15
With related children under 18 years	845	845	—	713	12	9	—	15
With related children under 5 years	349	349	—	289	4	—	—	5
Unrelated individuals	2 376	2 376	—	1 844	36	41	24	14
Nonfamily householder	1 534	1 534	—	1 241	25	33	19	7
65 years and over	750	750	—	538	6	—	8	7
Persons	9 016	9 016	127	6 643	84	143	81	99
Percent below poverty level	12.1	12.1	4.5	11.9	3.2	4.4	15.7	3.9
Persons under 18 years	3 108	3 108	55	2 349	14	23	34	29
Related children under 18 years	2 983	2 983	55	2 290	14	23	34	29
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 947	1 947	48	1 478	9	23	21	19
Persons 65 years and over	1 037	1 037	—	702	11	6	8	7
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 642	3 642	—	2 703	32	90	10	47
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	12 814	12 814	352	9 630	107	278	171	135

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County—Con.				Fort Sill CDP, Comanche County	Lawton city, Comanche County			
	Tract 20.02	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 24 (pt.)		Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 189	2 505	375	369	1 053	683	1 677	1 831	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	393	235	41	41	141	78	165	329	
Professional specialty occupations	350	343	93	87	153	36	290	242	
Technicians and related support occupations	88	65	28	28	—	53	96	37	
Sales occupations	298	251	40	40	135	105	307	353	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	448	400	64	64	201	99	257	317	
Private household occupations	10	13	—	—	14	8	10	—	
Protective service occupations	41	20	—	—	12	23	18	12	
Service occupations, except protective and household	153	215	86	86	147	131	201	217	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	44	209	—	—	9	5	24	7	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	150	333	—	—	129	73	100	110	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	63	153	—	—	27	33	69	71	
Transportation and material moving occupations	89	159	8	8	51	34	24	66	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	62	109	15	15	34	5	116	70	
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 903	2 103	792	766	1 217	796	1 686	1 780	
Less than \$5,000	72	141	—	—	48	58	66	52	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	167	218	12	12	42	66	164	78	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	102	283	62	55	174	129	115	146	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	433	473	266	259	411	269	382	380	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	339	347	164	164	218	106	389	449	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	444	305	180	174	213	130	353	351	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	292	247	86	80	90	32	181	265	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	47	40	6	6	21	—	28	39	
\$100,000 or more	7	49	16	16	—	6	8	20	
Median (dollars)	29 194	22 520	27 090	27 127	21 932	20 811	28 158	30 842	
Mean (dollars)	32 159	29 524	32 646	32 758	26 366	23 440	29 928	33 643	
Families	1 492	1 670	785	759	904	609	1 337	1 452	
Median income (dollars)	31 319	28 731	26 959	26 996	22 405	21 621	29 698	33 108	
Per capita income (dollars)	11 879	10 899	9 311	9 304	10 760	9 277	11 797	12 071	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 903	2 103	792	766	1 217	796	1 686	1 780	
With earnings	1 657	1 729	792	766	1 030	648	1 449	1 691	
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 182	28 068	30 586	30 673	23 483	23 203	26 350	28 085	
With Social Security income	342	617	39	39	289	159	385	285	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 898	6 452	5 363	5 363	7 517	5 949	6 287	7 017	
With public assistance income	106	148	15	15	79	30	85	44	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 199	2 940	2 173	2 173	1 132	2 027	2 582	4 312	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	34 116	33 427	32 318	32 420	27 387	24 381	32 601	35 901	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 077	29 626	32 404	32 167	21 503	18 021	32 376	35 358	
Morried-couple families (dollars)	36 822	35 936	32 697	32 815	29 074	28 021	35 165	36 771	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 980	32 593	32 560	32 319	23 906	21 375	35 070	37 096	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 920	14 657	19 776	19 776	17 444	14 680	19 353	30 409	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 056	12 996	25 722	25 722	12 240	13 457	17 632	27 742	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	1 492	1 670	785	759	904	609	1 337	1 452	
Householder worked in 1989	1 318	1 359	777	751	730	492	1 133	1 283	
With related children under 18 years	844	881	660	648	441	350	678	749	
With related children under 5 years	327	330	351	345	214	220	260	374	
Morried-couple families	1 251	1 468	762	736	753	426	1 121	1 295	
Householder worked in 1989	1 124	1 249	762	736	620	342	950	1 174	
With related children under 18 years	688	742	645	633	335	191	566	637	
With related children under 5 years	306	292	351	345	187	120	220	314	
Female householder, no husband present	170	165	23	23	124	170	171	107	
Householder worked in 1989	139	102	15	15	87	137	149	68	
With related children under 18 years	118	130	15	15	85	153	98	71	
With related children under 5 years	13	35	—	—	23	94	26	51	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	504	574	15	15	377	242	413	422	
Nonfamily householder	411	433	7	7	313	187	349	328	
65 years and over	153	201	8	8	111	38	89	32	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 130	5 746	2 901	2 824	3 035	2 037	4 214	4 859	
Persons under 18 years	1 528	1 655	1 248	1 234	830	626	1 090	1 367	
Related children under 18 years	1 520	1 617	1 248	1 234	830	614	1 083	1 367	
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 081	1 253	820	813	546	402	793	928	
Persons 65 years and over	356	686	17	17	387	187	383	241	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	113	231	27	27	83	78	126	74	
Percent below poverty level	7.6	13.8	3.4	3.6	9.2	12.8	9.4	5.1	
Householder worked in 1989	75	149	27	27	75	39	91	55	
With related children under 18 years	103	185	21	21	76	78	82	55	
With related children under 5 years	38	87	8	8	37	45	42	45	
Morried-couple families	51	139	27	27	46	20	77	35	
Householder worked in 1989	34	99	27	27	38	14	59	35	
With related children under 18 years	41	104	21	21	39	20	40	16	
With related children under 5 years	25	50	8	8	26	13	30	16	
Female householder, no husband present	62	82	—	—	37	58	49	30	
Householder worked in 1989	41	50	—	—	37	25	32	20	
With related children under 18 years	62	79	—	—	37	58	42	30	
With related children under 5 years	13	35	—	—	11	32	12	20	
Unrelated individuals	100	207	—	—	51	44	62	85	
Nonfamily householder	77	117	—	—	33	26	43	32	
65 years and over	68	69	—	—	10	6	—	—	
Persons	465	895	127	127	298	287	404	373	
Percent below poverty level	9.1	15.6	4.4	4.5	9.8	14.1	9.6	7.7	
Persons under 18 years	192	345	55	55	128	161	143	134	
Related children under 18 years	192	307	55	55	128	149	136	134	
Related children 5 to 17 years	149	222	48	48	67	118	61	74	
Persons 65 years and over	68	98	—	—	10	6	21	—	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	109	354	—	—	154	143	132	149	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	752	1 182	352	352	612	570	598	515	

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.							
	Tract 4.02	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 11
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 142	1 245	2 686	1 422	798	757	689	577
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	180	231	364	200	119	99	98	81
Professional specialty occupations	218	342	501	239	223	152	51	116
Technicians and related support occupations	87	76	116	74	13	15	27	12
Sales occupations	164	153	396	154	98	99	110	53
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	137	220	437	261	113	105	83	118
Private household occupations	—	—	14	—	7	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	35	16	44	7	11	28	7	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	92	86	321	131	60	116	122	99
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	11	38	10	6	—	18	10
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	102	48	173	134	95	91	49	17
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	81	26	115	97	40	13	12	14
Transportation and material moving occupations	31	13	63	69	7	26	50	24
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	15	23	104	46	6	13	62	33
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	997	986	2 267	1 084	858	1 043	821	692
Less than \$5,000	7	29	73	42	21	19	45	57
\$5,000 to \$9,999	36	31	79	28	72	86	185	100
\$10,000 to \$14,999	47	37	214	81	23	177	116	70
\$15,000 to \$24,999	190	128	467	222	158	305	220	208
\$25,000 to \$34,999	188	168	538	269	156	130	129	93
\$35,000 to \$49,999	296	235	611	206	194	144	118	88
\$50,000 to \$74,999	178	253	216	149	100	115	8	58
\$75,000 to \$99,999	28	73	24	55	43	44	—	10
\$100,000 or more	27	32	45	32	91	23	—	8
Median (dollars)	36 271	41 563	30 610	31 042	34 922	22 845	18 092	21 290
Mean (dollars)	40 569	46 131	33 766	39 743	47 481	31 533	20 085	25 084
Families	859	770	1 724	928	617	706	525	364
Median income (dollars)	37 875	46 622	32 988	32 024	38 897	25 769	21 449	20 139
Per capita income (dollars)	13 925	17 690	13 123	13 087	20 970	14 469	8 551	11 528
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	997	986	2 267	1 084	858	1 043	821	692
With earnings	952	868	2 052	1 019	651	792	638	567
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 137	38 931	31 009	38 308	43 250	27 893	18 419	21 860
With Social Security income	97	184	384	80	308	324	221	159
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 767	8 260	7 310	4 504	7 732	7 137	6 364	7 949
With public assistance income	25	—	19	16	32	40	102	42
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 203	—	4 957	5 850	7 873	2 012	2 586	1 528
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	42 825	51 580	35 129	41 963	56 038	34 163	22 295	23 237
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 655	52 638	32 280	37 146	41 341	26 040	19 925	18 006
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 564	53 740	37 358	45 535	62 013	36 512	24 080	26 946
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 162	56 400	35 676	40 881	48 605	27 462	23 069	23 639
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	25 564	29 982	19 399	25 945	29 721	15 096	13 177	13 225
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 564	27 758	16 021	19 120	14 766	17 604	9 361	8 229
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	859	770	1 724	928	617	706	525	364
Householder worked in 1989	800	703	1 479	838	509	565	373	263
With related children under 18 years	502	371	848	613	228	297	249	190
With related children under 5 years	214	131	371	263	104	176	138	95
Married-couple families	783	708	1 493	781	503	629	424	258
Householder worked in 1989	724	647	1 298	719	418	517	299	191
With related children under 18 years	431	325	699	505	176	256	178	111
With related children under 5 years	198	123	340	259	96	164	111	70
Female householder, no husband present	65	50	201	106	102	57	90	91
Householder worked in 1989	65	50	158	87	85	35	63	64
With related children under 18 years	65	40	141	67	46	35	63	71
With related children under 5 years	16	8	31	4	8	6	19	25
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	169	233	656	217	293	387	388	419
Nonfamily householder	138	216	543	156	241	337	296	328
65 years and over	19	46	89	13	127	182	70	102
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 739	2 592	5 817	3 224	1 868	2 262	1 933	1 506
Persons under 18 years	836	692	1 552	1 127	341	486	466	351
Related children under 18 years	830	692	1 552	1 127	341	486	466	351
Related children 5 to 17 years	581	503	1 082	768	243	327	287	237
Persons 65 years and over	87	232	502	48	403	449	254	246
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	19	24	94	26	27	52	93	109
Percent below poverty level	2.2	3.1	5.5	2.8	4.4	7.4	17.7	29.9
Householder worked in 1989	12	18	64	9	27	41	80	77
With related children under 18 years	19	12	62	18	21	52	79	92
With related children under 5 years	7	4	24	—	16	34	42	45
Married-couple families	7	6	56	—	14	41	42	58
Householder worked in 1989	—	6	48	—	14	41	42	45
With related children under 18 years	7	—	24	—	8	41	33	41
With related children under 5 years	7	—	12	—	8	34	26	27
Female householder, no husband present	6	12	38	17	13	11	51	51
Householder worked in 1989	6	12	16	9	13	—	38	32
With related children under 18 years	6	12	38	9	13	11	46	51
With related children under 5 years	—	4	12	—	8	—	16	18
Unrelated individuals	22	36	54	41	47	69	124	72
Nonfamily householder	—	25	40	33	38	44	67	45
65 years and over	—	6	14	—	10	27	9	24
Persons	96	84	280	108	133	228	416	443
Percent below poverty level	3.5	3.2	4.8	3.3	7.1	10.1	21.5	29.4
Persons under 18 years	49	14	97	15	47	73	125	191
Related children under 18 years	43	14	97	15	47	73	125	191
Related children 5 to 17 years	31	9	68	15	37	53	57	133
Persons 65 years and over	—	11	14	6	16	27	14	30
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	60	32	151	55	27	32	140	186
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	161	107	529	243	196	376	512	497

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Can.						Remainder of Comanche County	
	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	582	783	519	137	1 032	1 846	1 531	2 505
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	47	54	90	4	163	329	178	235
Professional specialty occupations	46	62	98	7	286	284	199	343
Technicians and related support occupations	21	20	34	4	42	88	34	65
Sales occupations	115	109	44	19	143	238	161	251
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	51	93	102	18	210	376	268	400
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	13
Protective service occupations	7	7	6	—	11	41	19	20
Service occupations, except protective and household	132	167	47	34	50	153	185	215
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	5	—	—	6	19	116	209
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	18	144	16	24	76	126	187	333
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	17	29	14	—	5	63	81	153
Transportation and material moving occupations	45	52	51	14	28	79	57	159
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	83	41	17	13	7	50	46	109
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	747	830	476	225	802	1 692	1 254	2 103
Less than \$5,000	112	155	12	5	15	72	84	141
\$5,000 to \$9,999	145	138	—	19	20	150	98	218
\$10,000 to \$14,999	102	145	27	57	14	96	72	283
\$15,000 to \$24,999	220	195	84	54	151	373	209	473
\$25,000 to \$34,999	114	118	96	74	147	306	241	347
\$35,000 to \$49,999	54	51	118	16	192	408	222	305
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	23	88	—	186	248	219	247
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	5	23	—	57	39	75	40
\$100,000 or more	—	—	28	—	20	—	34	49
Median (dollars)	15 697	14 073	38 854	19 732	39 551	28 889	31 022	22 520
Mean (dollars)	16 679	17 021	43 259	20 172	42 589	31 449	37 311	29 524
Families	430	579	363	145	714	1 306	978	1 670
Median income (dollars)	18 250	17 316	40 592	17 768	41 103	30 083	35 473	28 731
Per capita income (dollars)	8 678	6 797	16 452	8 643	14 137	11 519	14 042	10 899
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	747	830	476	225	802	1 692	1 254	2 103
With earnings	582	635	437	156	786	1 468	1 045	1 729
Mean earnings (dollars)	17 750	17 454	38 230	17 954	37 894	29 701	34 100	28 068
With Social Security income	142	223	42	78	99	295	291	617
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 382	5 003	4 414	8 065	5 623	5 748	6 273	6 452
With public assistance income	82	114	35	6	20	98	78	148
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 826	3 117	6 388	1 530	1 498	3 362	3 304	2 940
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	17 949	19 390	45 993	19 311	44 177	33 099	41 410	33 427
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 986	19 045	50 515	18 993	45 598	29 398	46 129	29 626
Married-couple families (dollars)	22 171	23 757	47 997	20 277	46 475	36 047	42 849	35 936
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 647	23 275	52 587	19 909	48 939	32 459	48 304	32 593
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	8 573	8 966	28 861	15 972	18 559	17 920	9 375	14 657
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 555	9 159	34 051	15 972	17 932	15 056	7 682	12 996
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	430	579	363	145	714	1 306	978	1 670
Householder worked in 1989	327	468	334	123	673	1 158	840	1 359
With related children under 18 years	197	304	174	86	478	775	428	881
With related children under 5 years	102	98	45	51	194	302	151	330
Married-couple families	293	395	325	120	642	1 065	916	1 468
Householder worked in 1989	231	335	306	98	607	964	788	1 249
With related children under 18 years	97	207	151	66	428	619	397	742
With related children under 5 years	44	73	35	46	183	281	149	292
Female householder, no husband present	129	140	38	20	56	170	34	165
Householder worked in 1989	96	108	28	20	50	139	24	102
With related children under 18 years	100	87	23	20	50	118	28	130
With related children under 5 years	58	25	10	5	11	13	2	35
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	364	402	118	91	123	479	582	574
Nonfamily householder	317	251	113	80	88	386	276	433
65 years and over	59	98	19	58	7	140	133	201
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 465	2 137	1 248	491	2 396	4 567	3 490	5 746
Persons under 18 years	310	604	360	129	791	1 419	764	1 655
Related children under 18 years	300	591	360	129	791	1 411	736	1 617
Related children 5 to 17 years	184	418	291	81	580	1 007	515	1 253
Persons 65 years and over	169	258	57	78	70	288	379	686
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	123	135	14	5	32	103	95	231
Percent below poverty level	28.6	23.3	3.9	3.4	4.5	7.9	9.7	13.8
Householder worked in 1989	63	92	14	5	32	65	73	149
With related children under 18 years	74	94	7	5	24	93	63	185
With related children under 5 years	62	37	7	5	14	28	42	87
Married-couple families	43	29	14	5	17	41	80	139
Householder worked in 1989	9	18	14	5	17	24	60	99
With related children under 18 years	9	24	7	5	9	31	54	104
With related children under 5 years	9	12	7	5	9	15	40	50
Female householder, no husband present	80	96	—	—	15	62	15	82
Householder worked in 1989	54	64	—	—	15	41	13	50
With related children under 18 years	65	70	—	—	15	62	9	79
With related children under 5 years	53	25	—	—	5	13	2	35
Unrelated individuals	114	192	10	24	14	100	173	207
Nonfamily householder	105	107	5	19	7	77	75	117
65 years and over	23	65	—	8	7	68	66	69
Persons	420	602	52	81	99	440	496	895
Percent below poverty level	28.7	28.2	4.2	18.5	4.1	9.6	14.2	15.6
Persons under 18 years	125	215	22	34	29	184	151	345
Related children under 18 years	125	207	22	34	29	184	123	307
Related children 5 to 17 years	58	142	14	21	19	149	59	222
Persons 65 years and over	66	86	—	8	7	68	94	98
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	221	267	5	10	47	109	249	354
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	500	807	94	171	135	727	591	1 182

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lowton, OK MSA	Comanche County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County			
		Total	Fort Sill CDP	Lowton city	Tract 5.02	Tract 19.02	Tract 20.02	Tract 24
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	19 887	19 887	4 166	15 603	1 073	1 191	1 101	4 178
Native	19 658	19 658	4 066	15 486	1 056	1 179	1 091	4 066
Foreign born	229	229	100	117	17	12	10	112
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	55	55	—	43	—	—	—	12
Persons 5 years and over	17 737	17 737	3 904	13 737	954	1 083	997	3 916
Speak one language other than English	758	758	145	590	38	34	46	157
Do not speak English "very well"	319	319	39	257	9	24	6	51
In linguistically isolated households	97	97	—	85	—	—	—	12
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	6 325	6 325	840	5 473	378	339	428	840
Preprimary school	328	328	50	278	—	6	29	50
Public school	297	297	50	247	—	6	25	50
Elementary or high school	4 339	4 339	536	3 791	286	256	275	536
Public school	4 253	4 253	526	3 715	278	256	275	526
College	1 658	1 658	254	1 404	92	77	124	254
Public college	1 437	1 437	211	1 226	68	63	117	211
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	9 093	9 093	1 377	7 637	514	714	534	1 389
Less than 9th grade	393	393	13	380	21	61	—	13
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1 137	1 137	30	1 107	90	159	54	30
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3 059	3 059	627	2 412	111	192	186	627
Some college, no degree	2 754	2 754	441	2 296	134	151	217	441
Associate degree	561	561	77	484	55	62	38	77
Bachelor's degree	881	881	163	687	79	62	34	175
Graduate or professional degree	308	308	26	271	24	27	5	26
Percent high school graduate or higher	83.2	83.2	96.9	80.5	78.4	69.2	89.9	96.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.1	13.1	13.7	12.5	20.0	12.5	7.3	14.5
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 541	1 541	1 489	1 552	1 647	1 255	2 004	1 489
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	17 737	17 737	3 904	13 737	954	1 083	997	3 916
Some house	4 969	4 969	330	4 633	360	626	275	330
Different house in United States	10 344	10 344	2 824	7 445	479	450	444	2 824
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	3 288	3 288	100	3 180	204	273	140	100
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	294	294	37	240	7	—	73	37
Different MSA/PMSA	5 246	5 246	2 206	2 992	239	164	165	2 206
Not in on MSA/PMSA	1 516	1 516	481	1 033	29	13	66	481
Abroad	2 424	2 424	750	1 659	115	7	278	762
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	8 881	8 881	3 027	5 777	431	373	408	3 039
Car, truck, or van	6 766	6 766	1 288	5 401	423	357	396	1 300
Drove alone	5 284	5 284	865	4 377	343	269	361	877
Carpooled	1 482	1 482	423	1 024	80	88	35	423
Public transportation	143	143	73	70	—	9	—	73
Other means	1 845	1 845	1 595	250	8	—	5	1 595
Worked at home	127	127	71	56	—	7	7	71
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.4	13.4	8.9	15.8	16.6	16.9	15.1	8.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	8 605	8 605	2 957	5 571	413	354	396	2 969
Central city	3 169	3 169	171	2 962	156	238	194	171
Outside central city	5 436	5 436	2 786	2 609	257	116	202	2 798
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	276	276	70	206	18	19	12	70
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	13 662	13 662	3 355	10 223	680	896	704	3 367
In labor force	10 263	10 263	3 167	7 015	493	480	476	3 179
Employed	4 477	4 477	280	4 166	326	357	296	280
Unemployed	1 192	1 192	60	1 128	48	90	68	60
Percent of civilian labor force	21.0	21.0	17.6	21.3	12.8	20.1	18.7	17.6
Females 16 years and over	5 832	5 832	642	5 177	350	505	348	642
Employed	2 428	2 428	208	2 209	191	200	164	208
Unemployed	763	763	53	708	14	48	43	53
With own children under 6 years	1 601	1 601	207	1 383	99	80	126	207
In labor force	1 052	1 052	142	899	71	57	68	142
With own children 6 to 17 years only	1 321	1 321	162	1 159	112	87	90	162
In labor force	1 008	1 008	117	891	85	36	76	117
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 682	1 682	645	1 034	83	106	78	645
Not enrolled in school	760	760	543	214	20	15	18	543
Unemployed or not in labor force	153	153	—	150	8	15	18	—
Not high school graduate	119	119	17	99	8	—	8	17
Employed	25	25	12	13	—	—	—	12
Unemployed	15	15	—	15	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	74	74	—	71	8	—	8	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	10 398	10 398	2 969	7 345	518	522	524	2 981
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	8 007	8 007	2 276	5 651	443	414	392	2 288
50 to 52 weeks	5 168	5 168	1 336	3 766	323	277	294	1 348
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	8 211	8 211	528	7 645	525	661	585	528
With a mobility or self-care limitation	673	673	39	628	40	28	65	39
With a mobility limitation	265	265	—	265	33	13	34	—
In labor force	56	56	—	56	11	—	6	—
With a self-care limitation	594	594	39	549	40	23	58	39
With a work disability	904	904	16	888	74	66	94	16
In labor force	350	350	—	350	35	15	43	—
Prevented from working	474	474	16	458	29	28	51	16
No work disability	7 307	7 307	512	6 757	451	595	491	512
In labor force	5 189	5 189	340	4 814	339	405	314	340
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	629	629	—	629	16	159	7	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	153	153	—	153	8	40	—	—
With a mobility limitation	141	141	—	141	—	40	—	—
With a self-care limitation	85	85	—	85	8	40	—	—

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fort Sill CDP, Comanche County	Lawton city, Comanche County					
		Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	4 166	798	765	1 381	1 563	715	1 129
Native	4 066	785	757	1 367	1 563	708	1 119
Foreign born	100	13	8	14	—	7	10
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	—	8	—	—	10	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 904	695	634	1 194	1 359	652	1 011
Speak a language other than English	145	29	17	52	31	16	39
Do not speak English "very well"	39	22	7	18	22	—	12
In linguistically isolated households	—	17	—	—	10	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	840	300	228	484	492	281	411
Preprimary school	50	12	13	48	20	—	33
Public school	50	12	13	48	20	—	12
Elementary or high school	536	211	170	367	324	201	278
Public school	526	211	159	360	316	201	278
College	254	77	45	69	148	80	100
Public college	211	67	45	69	119	80	88
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	1 377	332	301	655	776	368	590
Less than 9th grade	13	35	8	19	5	5	12
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	30	29	37	130	70	25	41
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	627	105	111	193	261	97	218
Some college, no degree	441	120	105	193	265	128	208
Associate degree	77	18	—	39	34	35	29
Bachelor's degree	163	25	40	71	87	65	57
Graduate or professional degree	26	—	—	10	54	13	25
Percent high school graduate or higher	96.9	80.7	85.0	77.3	90.3	91.8	91.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.7	7.5	13.3	12.4	18.2	21.2	13.9
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 489	1 452	1 349	1 527	1 579	1 013	1 812
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	3 904	695	634	1 194	1 359	652	1 011
Same house	330	209	216	386	367	244	351
Different house in United States	2 824	445	374	547	750	305	538
Control city of this MSA/PMSA	100	185	220	327	164	17	265
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	37	—	—	60	12	17	36
Different MSA/PMSA	2 206	141	138	128	409	213	203
Not in own MSA/PMSA	481	119	16	32	165	58	34
Abrood	750	41	44	261	242	103	122
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	3 027	336	280	577	639	337	565
Cor, truck, or van	1 288	313	259	537	602	337	540
Drove alone	865	276	193	413	510	278	435
Carpooled	423	37	66	124	92	59	105
Public transportation	73	11	13	—	28	—	—
Other means	1 595	12	8	32	9	—	19
Worked at home	71	—	—	8	—	—	6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	8.9	15.1	14.0	15.6	15.0	20.2	18.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 957	318	272	570	611	337	530
Control city	171	104	184	286	267	127	320
Outside control city	2 786	214	88	284	344	210	210
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	70	18	8	7	28	—	35
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	3 355	489	446	877	1 055	472	757
In labor force	3 167	395	330	661	785	366	632
Employed	280	230	205	395	390	240	401
Unemployed	60	59	50	84	131	9	67
Percent of civilian labor force	17.6	20.4	19.6	17.5	25.1	3.6	14.3
Females 16 years and over	642	252	258	414	534	199	365
Employed	208	101	146	192	226	114	226
Unemployed	53	42	50	57	84	9	36
With own children under 6 years	207	96	94	82	200	9	129
In labor force	142	56	80	44	130	9	105
With own children 6 to 17 years only	162	40	79	105	129	88	70
In labor force	117	34	79	77	111	77	64
Persons 16 to 19 years	645	34	31	94	109	21	73
Not enrolled in school	543	—	—	43	19	—	12
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	27	10	—	7
Not high school graduate	17	—	—	7	10	—	4
Employed	12	—	—	—	5	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	5	—	4
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 969	434	349	702	804	396	586
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 276	322	193	551	608	343	482
50 to 52 weeks	1 336	254	131	316	446	294	308
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	528	357	356	653	760	336	593
With o mobility or self-care limitation	39	18	61	27	101	39	58
With o mobility limitation	—	10	36	18	19	23	10
In labor force	—	5	—	—	—	17	6
With o self-care limitation	39	13	61	18	91	22	58
With o work disability	16	27	52	63	74	21	35
In labor force	—	22	—	29	33	15	25
Prevented from working	16	5	45	25	34	6	10
No work disability	512	330	304	590	686	315	558
In labor force	340	260	255	434	479	224	443
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	26	15	42	15	10	—
With o mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	5	6	—	—
With o mobility limitation	—	—	—	5	6	—	—
With o self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.						
	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 11	Tract 16	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	1 073	569	435	1 805	408	1 191	1 089
Native	1 056	569	435	1 805	408	1 179	1 079
Foreign born	17	—	—	—	—	12	10
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	—	8	—	8	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	954	480	405	1 574	375	1 083	985
Speak a language other than English	38	8	13	72	39	34	46
Do not speak English "very well"	9	8	13	17	34	24	6
In linguistically isolated households	—	16	—	8	18	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	378	195	149	561	154	339	428
Preprimary school	—	30	—	7	13	6	29
Public school	—	24	—	7	13	6	25
Elementary or high school	286	123	125	457	129	256	275
Public school	278	123	125	441	103	256	275
College	92	42	24	97	12	77	124
Public college	68	42	24	97	12	63	117
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	514	232	209	946	215	714	522
Less than 9th grade	21	14	20	129	—	61	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	90	26	27	271	21	159	54
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	111	93	82	265	50	192	180
Some college, no degree	134	85	48	197	56	151	211
Associate degree	55	14	15	17	30	62	38
Bachelor's degree	79	—	—	23	38	62	34
Graduate or professional degree	24	—	17	44	20	27	5
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.4	82.8	77.5	57.7	90.2	69.2	89.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.0	—	8.1	7.1	27.0	12.5	7.5
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 647	1 684	2 040	1 837	1 232	1 255	2 004
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	954	480	405	1 574	375	1 083	985
Some house	360	62	126	774	147	626	269
Different house in United States	479	404	279	747	196	450	438
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	204	173	171	408	66	273	134
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	7	—	—	20	—	—	73
Different MSA/PMSA	239	162	108	258	114	164	165
Not in an MSA/PMSA	29	69	—	61	16	13	66
Abroad	115	14	—	53	32	7	278
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	431	212	95	411	144	373	396
Car, truck, or van	423	181	84	383	135	357	384
Drove alone	343	136	63	334	119	269	361
Carpooled	80	45	21	49	16	88	23
Public transportation	—	—	—	5	—	9	—
Other means	8	31	11	12	—	—	5
Worked at home	—	—	—	11	9	7	7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.6	15.0	12.8	16.2	9.7	16.9	14.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	413	212	95	394	134	354	384
Central city	156	103	79	341	105	238	188
Outside central city	257	109	16	53	29	116	196
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	18	—	—	17	10	19	12
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	680	363	286	1 158	250	896	692
In labor force	493	273	187	590	180	480	464
Employed	326	111	88	392	113	357	284
Unemployed	48	61	92	149	36	90	68
Percent of civilian labor force	12.8	35.5	51.1	27.5	24.2	20.1	19.3
Females 16 years and over	350	189	174	685	120	505	348
Employed	191	47	33	210	45	200	164
Unemployed	14	61	75	81	28	48	43
With own children under 6 years	99	67	24	136	31	80	126
In labor force	71	41	8	69	16	57	68
With own children 6 to 17 years only	112	31	40	127	17	87	90
In labor force	85	22	40	84	17	36	76
Persons 16 to 19 years	83	35	27	104	18	106	78
Not enrolled in school	20	8	—	30	—	15	18
Unemployed or not in labor force	8	—	—	30	—	15	18
Not high school graduate	8	—	—	26	—	—	8
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Not in labor force	8	—	—	18	—	—	8
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	518	269	165	544	168	522	512
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	443	218	109	361	137	414	380
50 to 52 weeks	323	86	54	253	100	277	282
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	525	255	236	886	204	661	573
With a mobility or self-care limitation	40	—	16	67	20	28	59
With a mobility limitation	33	—	8	24	20	13	34
In labor force	11	—	8	—	—	—	6
With a self-care limitation	40	—	8	67	10	23	52
With a work disability	74	31	29	127	45	66	94
In labor force	35	8	22	30	15	15	43
Prevented from working	29	17	7	83	26	28	51
No work disability	451	224	207	759	159	595	479
In labor force	339	164	154	475	126	405	302
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	16	—	43	223	15	159	7
With a mobility or self-care limitation	8	—	17	64	—	40	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	17	60	—	40	—
With a self-care limitation	8	—	—	29	—	40	—

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County			
		Total	Fort Sill COP	Lawton city	Tract 5.02	Tract 19.02	Tract 20.02	Tract 24
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 477	4 477	280	4 166	326	357	296	280
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	557	557	39	510	46	50	46	39
Professional specialty occupations	601	601	31	559	39	22	24	31
Technicians and related support occupations	124	124	7	117	20	11	35	7
Sales occupations	472	472	47	425	10	43	14	47
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	549	549	46	503	63	38	44	46
Private household occupations	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	23	23	—	23	—	7	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	1 150	1 150	64	1 086	56	81	65	64
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	26	26	—	26	—	5	6	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	342	342	25	311	45	36	23	25
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	289	289	9	280	25	30	—	9
Transportation and material moving occupations	220	220	6	208	17	34	20	6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	118	118	6	112	5	—	19	6
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	5 776	5 776	492	5 245	321	431	316	504
Less than \$5,000	681	681	—	679	31	48	19	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	716	716	8	708	10	40	33	8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	714	714	78	636	43	70	37	78
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1 460	1 460	175	1 285	59	124	52	175
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1 002	1 002	123	861	83	37	92	135
\$35,000 to \$49,999	723	723	50	665	65	77	61	50
\$50,000 to \$74,999	317	317	32	285	30	14	22	32
\$75,000 to \$99,999	129	129	17	101	—	21	—	17
\$100,000 or more	34	34	9	25	—	—	—	9
Median (dollars)	19 475	19 475	24 385	18 861	29 196	19 955	27 125	24 631
Mean (dollars)	24 263	24 263	29 046	23 651	27 514	25 089	26 517	28 996
Families	4 839	4 839	492	4 310	303	336	310	504
Median income (dollars)	21 175	21 175	24 385	20 420	28 482	21 500	26 000	24 631
Per capita income (dollars)	7 976	7 976	8 313	7 807	8 139	8 644	7 678	8 366
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	5 776	5 776	492	5 245	321	431	316	504
With earnings	4 993	4 993	492	4 462	313	286	297	504
Mean earnings (dollars)	23 790	23 790	27 478	23 204	25 800	26 088	23 010	27 466
With Social Security income	670	670	—	670	41	119	29	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 954	5 954	—	5 954	8 080	5 888	6 445	—
With public assistance income	629	629	15	614	—	83	31	15
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 705	2 705	255	2 765	—	2 456	2 026	255
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families	25 761	25 761	28 680	25 230	27 646	24 969	26 285	28 639
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 302	24 302	28 246	23 373	27 021	15 749	25 937	28 246
Married-couple families (dollars)	31 642	31 642	29 396	31 771	31 691	32 714	32 217	29 332
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 446	31 446	28 988	31 626	29 944	26 174	32 033	28 988
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	10 777	10 777	15 437	10 649	9 805	13 233	8 511	15 437
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 650	9 650	15 437	9 447	9 485	9 786	8 371	15 437
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	4 839	4 839	492	4 310	303	336	310	504
Householder worked in 1989	4 103	4 103	492	3 574	245	243	271	504
With related children under 18 years	3 521	3 521	451	3 051	245	185	246	451
With related children under 5 years	1 696	1 696	224	1 461	101	72	126	224
Married-couple families	3 379	3 379	449	2 899	247	191	223	461
Householder worked in 1989	3 012	3 012	449	2 532	205	151	193	461
With related children under 18 years	2 253	2 253	408	1 826	210	76	174	408
With related children under 5 years	1 128	1 128	201	916	101	32	73	201
Female householder, no husband present	1 269	1 269	34	1 235	56	122	76	34
Householder worked in 1989	912	912	34	878	40	69	67	34
With related children under 18 years	1 133	1 133	34	1 099	35	105	67	34
With related children under 5 years	498	498	14	484	—	40	48	14
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 294	1 294	16	1 274	29	117	18	16
Nonfamily householder	937	937	—	935	18	95	6	—
65 years and over	255	255	—	255	—	62	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	16 960	16 960	1 767	15 098	1 050	1 133	1 101	1 779
Persons under 18 years	6 556	6 556	841	5 678	438	346	431	841
Related children under 18 years	6 531	6 531	841	5 653	438	346	431	841
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 458	4 458	586	3 857	322	253	327	536
Persons 65 years and over	629	629	—	629	16	159	7	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	1 160	1 160	44	1 116	59	69	60	44
Percent below poverty level	24.0	24.0	8.9	25.9	19.5	20.5	19.4	8.7
Householder worked in 1989	808	808	44	764	29	36	51	44
With related children under 18 years	1 031	1 031	44	987	51	65	51	44
With related children under 5 years	583	583	37	546	21	33	47	37
Married-couple families	339	339	44	295	33	14	12	44
Householder worked in 1989	289	289	44	245	11	14	12	44
With related children under 18 years	257	257	44	213	33	14	12	44
With related children under 5 years	190	190	37	153	21	14	8	37
Female householder, no husband present	773	773	—	773	26	55	48	—
Householder worked in 1989	483	483	—	483	18	22	39	—
With related children under 18 years	726	726	—	726	18	51	39	—
With related children under 5 years	367	367	—	367	—	19	39	—
Unrelated individuals	471	471	—	467	—	39	12	—
Nonfamily householder	298	298	—	296	—	28	—	—
65 years and over	122	122	—	122	—	28	—	—
Persons	4 538	4 538	197	4 337	233	332	174	197
Percent below poverty level	26.8	26.8	11.1	28.7	22.2	29.3	15.8	11.1
Persons under 18 years	2 378	2 378	119	2 259	134	180	87	119
Related children under 18 years	2 353	2 353	119	2 234	134	180	87	119
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 556	1 556	66	1 490	86	134	52	66
Persons 65 years and over	166	166	—	166	8	35	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	2 274	2 274	42	2 228	118	142	84	42
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	5 740	5 740	322	5 414	282	441	250	322

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fort Sill CDP, Comanche County	Lawton city, Comanche County					
		Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	280	230	205	395	390	240	401
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	39	8	18	24	54	48	31
Professional specialty occupations	31	5	16	40	124	72	67
Technicians and related support occupations	7	—	—	—	—	—	35
Sales occupations	47	38	53	69	18	10	58
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	46	39	15	40	45	6	45
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	64	63	52	140	78	53	95
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	25	52	—	24	12	21	20
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9	6	22	24	31	16	26
Transportation and material moving occupations	6	11	9	27	7	14	16
Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6	8	20	7	12	—	8
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	492	289	293	406	561	228	360
Less than \$5,000	—	27	75	20	30	—	18
\$5,000 to \$9,999	8	33	47	67	99	—	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	78	41	47	24	76	12	26
\$15,000 to \$24,999	175	81	70	106	135	62	83
\$25,000 to \$34,999	123	45	31	82	86	53	79
\$35,000 to \$49,999	50	41	17	76	75	38	109
\$50,000 to \$74,999	32	21	6	10	17	49	31
\$75,000 to \$99,999	17	—	—	21	22	7	9
\$100,000 or more	9	—	—	—	21	—	—
Median (dollars)	24 385	19 625	13 242	23 158	19 306	32 500	31 333
Mean (dollars)	29 046	22 848	14 811	26 879	32 828	36 359	31 674
Families	492	238	248	364	471	190	304
Median income (dollars)	24 385	23 571	12 917	23 289	21 295	34 773	31 413
Per capita income (dollars)	8 313	7 760	5 285	7 669	11 701	11 773	10 003
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	492	289	293	406	561	228	360
With earnings	492	271	249	398	536	228	348
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 478	21 465	13 704	24 981	31 626	33 182	28 319
With Social Security income	—	20	40	34	34	—	13
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	4 488	4 444	6 461	3 759	—	4 469
With public assistance income	15	24	33	20	36	—	26
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	255	5 131	2 767	3 404	3 168	—	350
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	28 680	25 922	15 100	27 469	35 716	37 815	32 812
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 246	20 978	14 108	24 350	35 587	40 367	30 932
Married-couple families (dollars)	29 396	30 466	23 936	29 950	42 369	40 642	34 731
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 988	25 766	29 791	26 943	43 078	45 952	33 120
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 437	13 300	7 192	12 879	11 645	18 415	20 505
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 437	12 700	7 192	9 127	11 985	18 415	14 361
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	492	238	248	364	471	190	304
Householder worked in 1989	492	233	197	318	422	190	281
With related children under 18 years	451	165	189	233	403	119	238
With related children under 5 years	224	106	77	74	213	35	149
Married-couple families	449	175	116	259	369	166	267
Householder worked in 1989	449	175	85	218	339	166	248
With related children under 18 years	408	102	57	138	301	95	201
With related children under 5 years	201	69	31	30	173	26	126
Female householder, no husband present	34	63	127	85	102	15	31
Householder worked in 1989	34	58	107	80	83	15	27
With related children under 18 years	34	63	127	75	102	15	31
With related children under 5 years	14	37	41	34	40	—	17
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	16	51	45	85	98	59	66
Nonfamily householder	—	51	45	42	90	38	56
65 years and over	—	20	—	—	15	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 767	798	765	1 376	1 516	706	1 109
Persons under 18 years	841	318	329	523	537	253	410
Related children under 18 years	841	318	329	523	537	253	410
Related children 5 to 17 years	586	215	198	336	350	190	301
Persons 65 years and over	—	26	15	42	15	10	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	44	34	111	64	122	7	9
Percent below poverty level	8.9	14.3	44.8	17.6	25.9	3.7	3.0
Householder worked in 1989	44	29	91	64	92	7	5
With related children under 18 years	44	27	111	53	122	7	9
With related children under 5 years	37	20	41	19	71	—	—
Married-couple families	44	7	—	23	49	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	44	7	—	23	38	—	—
With related children under 18 years	44	—	—	12	49	—	—
With related children under 5 years	37	—	—	—	38	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	27	111	41	73	7	9
Householder worked in 1989	—	22	91	41	54	7	5
With related children under 18 years	—	27	111	41	73	7	9
With related children under 5 years	—	20	41	19	33	—	—
Unrelated individuals	—	15	7	—	12	8	13
Nonfamily householder	—	15	7	—	12	—	9
65 years and over	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Persons	197	185	284	305	363	39	51
Percent below poverty level	11.1	23.2	37.1	22.2	23.9	5.5	4.6
Persons under 18 years	119	116	166	201	170	24	26
Related children under 18 years	119	116	166	201	170	24	26
Related children 5 to 17 years	66	79	97	137	119	24	26
Persons 65 years and over	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	42	128	135	195	66	8	42
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	322	297	341	372	459	39	169

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.						
	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 11	Tract 16	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	326	111	88	392	113	357	284
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	46	22	13	32	28	50	46
Professional specialty occupations	39	—	4	55	29	22	24
Technicians and related support occupations	20	7	—	—	—	11	35
Sales occupations	10	6	—	18	27	43	14
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	63	20	17	35	12	38	44
Private household occupations	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	7	—	7	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	56	40	29	122	9	81	65
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	9	—	5	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	45	—	—	42	8	36	17
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	25	16	—	34	—	30	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	17	—	18	24	—	34	14
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5	—	7	8	—	—	19
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	321	197	141	715	137	431	310
Less than \$5,000	31	51	39	201	5	48	19
\$5,000 to \$9,999	10	45	20	195	8	40	33
\$10,000 to \$14,999	43	41	21	69	21	70	37
\$15,000 to \$24,999	59	47	35	151	33	124	52
\$25,000 to \$34,999	83	—	2	72	42	37	66
\$35,000 to \$49,999	65	—	11	22	10	77	61
\$50,000 to \$74,999	30	13	13	—	18	14	22
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	1	—	21	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	29 196	10 189	11 369	8 474	25 121	19 955	26 750
Mean (dollars)	27 514	12 782	16 625	12 816	26 715	25 089	26 411
Families	303	158	93	489	129	336	304
Median income (dollars)	28 482	11 136	17 589	9 322	25 444	21 500	25 625
Per capita income (dollars)	8 139	4 947	5 863	4 992	8 670	8 644	7 586
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	321	197	141	715	137	431	310
With earnings	313	174	83	400	120	286	291
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 800	13 044	18 572	13 263	22 192	26 088	22 825
With Social Security income	41	—	42	204	39	119	29
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 080	—	6 012	6 038	7 970	5 888	6 445
With public assistance income	—	47	8	179	11	83	31
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	1 903	403	3 048	4 090	2 456	2 026
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	27 646	14 338	16 841	14 189	27 973	24 969	26 172
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 021	15 668	10 642	11 011	28 215	15 749	25 937
Married-couple families (dollars)	31 691	17 909	32 517	21 283	30 195	32 714	32 217
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 944	23 118	17 092	26 276	29 317	26 174	32 033
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	9 805	6 032	9 565	8 387	16 547	13 233	8 511
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 485	6 032	10 076	6 199	20 867	9 786	8 371
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	303	158	93	489	129	336	304
Householder worked in 1989	245	144	66	291	99	243	265
With related children under 18 years	245	110	74	303	81	185	246
With related children under 5 years	101	67	21	158	27	72	126
Married-couple families	247	109	30	220	108	191	223
Householder worked in 1989	205	109	28	165	85	151	193
With related children under 18 years	210	61	15	88	60	76	174
With related children under 5 years	101	41	—	48	22	32	73
Female householder, no husband present	56	42	53	269	21	122	76
Householder worked in 1989	40	28	28	126	14	69	67
With related children under 18 years	35	42	53	215	21	105	67
With related children under 5 years	—	26	15	110	5	40	48
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	29	72	99	245	18	117	18
Nonfamily households	18	39	48	226	8	95	6
65 years and over	—	—	22	114	—	62	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 050	553	435	1 803	400	1 133	1 089
Persons under 18 years	438	211	167	684	168	346	431
Related children under 18 years	438	211	167	684	158	346	431
Related children 5 to 17 years	322	131	137	453	125	253	327
Persons 65 years and over	16	—	43	223	15	159	7
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	59	75	40	272	10	69	60
Percent below poverty level	19.5	47.5	43.0	55.6	7.8	20.5	19.7
Householder worked in 1989	29	61	21	139	10	36	51
With related children under 18 years	51	59	40	220	10	65	51
With related children under 5 years	21	51	21	129	5	33	47
Married-couple families	33	41	6	64	—	14	12
Householder worked in 1989	11	41	6	53	—	14	12
With related children under 18 years	33	25	6	30	—	14	12
With related children under 5 years	21	25	—	30	—	14	8
Female householder, no husband present	26	34	28	208	10	55	48
Householder worked in 1989	18	20	9	86	10	22	39
With related children under 18 years	18	34	28	190	10	51	39
With related children under 5 years	—	26	15	99	5	19	39
Unrelated individuals	—	30	72	114	18	39	12
Nonfamily householder	—	—	17	109	8	28	—
65 years and over	—	—	17	57	—	28	—
Persons	233	253	257	1 097	91	332	174
Percent below poverty level	22.2	45.8	59.1	60.8	22.8	29.3	16.0
Persons under 18 years	134	108	124	543	69	180	87
Related children under 18 years	134	108	124	543	59	180	87
Related children 5 to 17 years	86	39	94	375	43	134	52
Persons 65 years and over	8	—	21	74	—	35	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	118	132	195	606	58	142	84
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	282	341	276	1 201	91	441	250

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County	Remainder of Comanche County		
		Total	Lawton city		Tract 23	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	5 078	5 078	2 702	1 090	782	782	1 090
Native	5 057	5 057	2 689	1 090	782	782	1 090
Foreign born	21	21	13	—	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	33	33	22	11	—	—	11
Persons 5 years and over	4 612	4 612	2 427	1 004	718	718	1 004
Speak a language other than English	672	672	382	157	107	107	157
Do not speak English "very well"	141	141	95	18	20	20	18
In linguistically isolated households	88	88	72	16	—	—	16
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 606	1 606	860	303	262	262	303
Preprimary school	103	103	60	33	9	9	33
Public school	73	73	40	23	9	9	23
Elementary or high school	1 221	1 221	627	249	220	220	249
Public school	1 207	1 207	615	247	220	220	247
College	282	282	173	21	33	33	21
Public college	256	256	173	21	27	27	21
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	2 511	2 511	1 303	551	409	409	551
Less than 9th grade	146	146	87	42	15	15	42
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	533	533	215	208	87	87	208
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	851	851	439	182	134	134	182
Some college, no degree	546	546	288	63	94	94	63
Associate degree	74	74	40	29	5	5	29
Bachelor's degree	242	242	165	14	41	41	14
Graduate or professional degree	119	119	69	13	33	33	13
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.0	73.0	76.8	54.6	75.1	75.1	54.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.4	14.4	18.0	4.9	18.1	18.1	4.9
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 609	1 609	1 648	1 651	1 393	1 393	1 651
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	4 612	4 612	2 427	1 004	718	718	1 004
Same house	2 374	2 374	1 059	673	477	477	673
Different house in United States	2 153	2 153	1 325	331	241	241	331
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	957	957	786	34	91	91	34
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	591	591	143	226	117	117	226
Different MSA/PMSA	240	240	144	39	—	—	39
Not in an MSA/PMSA	365	365	252	32	33	33	32
Abrroad	85	85	43	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	1 618	1 618	908	270	223	223	270
Car, truck, or van	1 357	1 357	790	225	207	207	225
Drove alone	1 037	1 037	627	145	159	159	145
Carpooled	320	320	163	80	48	48	80
Public transportation	6	6	6	—	—	—	—
Other means	175	175	75	28	5	5	28
Worked at home	80	80	37	17	11	11	17
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.8	20.8	16.7	26.8	25.4	25.4	26.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 447	1 447	835	240	203	203	240
Central city	958	958	605	179	134	134	179
Outside central city	489	489	230	61	69	69	61
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	171	171	73	30	20	20	30
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	3 424	3 424	1 820	739	526	526	739
In labor force	2 019	2 019	1 096	383	282	282	383
Employed	1 465	1 465	835	286	220	220	286
Unemployed	368	368	180	94	59	59	94
Percent of civilian labor force	20.1	20.1	17.7	24.7	21.1	21.1	24.7
Females 16 years and over	1 800	1 800	962	405	285	285	405
Employed	773	773	452	158	99	99	158
Unemployed	153	153	73	30	23	23	30
With own children under 6 years	455	455	284	89	43	43	89
In labor force	232	232	143	36	19	19	36
With own children 6 to 17 years only	390	390	187	88	70	70	88
In labor force	273	273	139	57	54	54	57
Persons 16 to 19 years	349	349	166	78	64	64	78
Nat enrolled in school	128	128	50	39	17	17	39
Unemployed or not in labor force	59	59	20	25	12	12	25
Nat high school graduate	49	49	19	13	10	10	13
Employed	25	25	14	6	5	5	6
Unemployed	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
Nat in labor force	12	12	—	7	5	5	7
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 062	2 062	1 147	399	282	282	399
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 592	1 592	867	310	230	230	310
50 to 52 weeks	872	872	502	139	154	154	139
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 827	2 827	1 493	657	456	456	657
With a mobility or self-care limitation	211	211	123	54	28	28	54
With a mobility limitation	112	112	55	42	13	13	42
In labor force	10	10	10	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	167	167	116	26	21	21	26
With a work disability	364	364	236	88	25	25	88
In labor force	148	148	120	13	13	13	13
Prevented from working	175	175	93	69	6	6	69
No work disability	2 463	2 463	1 257	569	431	431	569
In labor force	1 655	1 655	882	352	266	266	352
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	330	330	165	79	67	67	79
With a mobility or self-care limitation	81	81	40	13	21	21	13
With a mobility limitation	72	72	31	13	21	21	13
With a self-care limitation	45	45	35	5	1	1	5

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lowton, OK MSA	Comanche County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County	Remainder of Comanche County	
		Total	Lowton city		Troct 23	Troct 22
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over-----	1 465	1 465	835	286	220	286
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations-----	119	119	61	32	26	32
Professional specialty occupations-----	182	182	109	28	26	28
Technicians and related support occupations-----	47	47	33	—	14	—
Sales occupations-----	84	84	68	14	2	14
Administrative support occupations, including clerical-----	254	254	130	43	50	43
Private household occupations-----	17	17	15	2	—	2
Protective service occupations-----	18	18	4	14	—	14
Service occupations, except protective and household-----	320	320	187	76	34	76
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations-----	36	36	26	8	—	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations-----	144	144	58	26	36	26
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors-----	84	84	49	15	10	15
Transportation and material moving occupations-----	63	63	30	5	13	5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers-----	97	97	65	23	9	23
INCOME IN 1989						
Households-----	1 321	1 321	707	292	204	292
Less than \$5,000-----	203	203	85	62	34	62
\$5,000 to \$9,999-----	168	168	74	47	38	47
\$10,000 to \$14,999-----	128	128	82	17	26	17
\$15,000 to \$24,999-----	320	320	155	90	39	90
\$25,000 to \$34,999-----	201	201	98	44	30	44
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	208	208	150	29	22	29
\$50,000 to \$74,999-----	73	73	58	3	10	3
\$75,000 to \$99,999-----	10	10	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more-----	10	10	5	—	5	—
Median (dollars)-----	19 854	19 854	21 437	16 389	16 111	16 389
Mean (dollars)-----	22 920	22 920	24 986	17 213	22 263	17 213
Families-----	1 128	1 128	595	271	172	271
Median income (dollars)-----	19 458	19 458	22 056	15 868	15 833	15 868
Per capita income (dollars)-----	5 868	5 868	6 605	4 209	5 766	4 209
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households-----	1 321	1 321	707	292	204	292
With earnings-----	1 084	1 084	607	219	156	219
Mean earnings (dollars)-----	22 000	22 000	22 681	17 980	22 739	17 980
With Social Security income-----	275	275	123	97	48	97
Mean Social Security income (dollars)-----	5 776	5 776	6 941	4 415	5 645	4 415
With public assistance income-----	125	125	76	22	25	22
Mean public assistance income (dollars)-----	3 412	3 412	3 692	2 655	3 371	2 655
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)-----	23 212	23 212	25 281	16 855	22 461	16 855
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	20 888	20 888	21 553	14 471	19 226	14 471
Married-couple families (dollars)-----	27 152	27 152	27 344	19 981	33 749	19 981
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	24 729	24 729	24 544	16 312	28 825	16 312
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)-----	13 500	13 500	16 385	12 581	8 720	12 581
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	12 105	12 105	14 577	10 489	4 125	10 489
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels In 1989						
Families-----	1 128	1 128	595	271	172	271
Householder worked in 1989-----	764	764	437	164	92	164
With related children under 18 years-----	721	721	384	162	112	162
With related children under 5 years-----	294	294	147	73	45	73
Married-couple families-----	729	729	395	156	94	156
Householder worked in 1989-----	549	549	302	112	68	112
With related children under 18 years-----	440	440	226	103	52	103
With related children under 5 years-----	162	162	56	58	21	58
Female householder, no husband present-----	339	339	162	110	61	110
Householder worked in 1989-----	176	176	108	52	12	52
With related children under 18 years-----	247	247	136	59	48	59
With related children under 5 years-----	113	113	72	15	24	15
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined-----	346	346	252	23	43	23
Nonfamily householder-----	193	193	112	21	32	21
65 years and over-----	35	35	14	—	16	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined-----	4 872	4 872	2 588	1 083	782	1 083
Persons under 18 years-----	1 795	1 795	957	378	288	378
Related children under 18 years-----	1 777	1 777	939	378	288	378
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	1 311	1 311	664	292	224	292
Persons 65 years and over-----	330	330	165	79	67	79
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families-----	286	286	126	77	69	77
Percent below poverty level-----	25.4	25.4	21.2	28.4	40.1	28.4
Householder worked in 1989-----	140	140	84	32	18	32
With related children under 18 years-----	240	240	111	58	59	58
With related children under 5 years-----	93	93	56	9	24	9
Married-couple families-----	97	97	53	30	6	30
Householder worked in 1989-----	58	58	43	13	—	13
With related children under 18 years-----	77	77	43	21	5	21
With related children under 5 years-----	25	25	18	5	—	5
Female householder, no husband present-----	164	164	68	44	46	44
Householder worked in 1989-----	70	70	41	19	6	19
With related children under 18 years-----	151	151	68	37	42	37
With related children under 5 years-----	68	68	38	4	24	4
Unrelated individuals-----	157	157	116	13	18	13
Nonfamily householder-----	69	69	30	11	18	11
65 years and over-----	17	17	9	—	5	—
Persons-----	1 610	1 610	762	436	328	436
Percent below poverty level-----	33.0	33.0	29.4	40.3	41.9	40.3
Persons under 18 years-----	766	766	396	192	149	192
Related children under 18 years-----	748	748	378	192	149	192
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	524	524	235	169	100	169
Persons 65 years and over-----	68	68	17	13	33	13
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level-----	903	903	423	252	170	252
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level-----	2 092	2 092	1 050	550	365	550

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lowton, OK MSA	Comanche County	
		Total	Lowton city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	2 955	2 955	2 537
Native	1 143	1 143	919
Foreign born	1 812	1 812	1 618
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	110	110	101
Persons 5 years and over	2 796	2 796	2 406
Speak one language other than English	1 867	1 867	1 660
Do not speak English "very well"	880	880	762
In linguistically isolated households	269	269	238
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	865	865	756
Preprimary school	22	22	15
Public school	15	15	15
Elementary or high school	565	565	518
Public school	502	502	455
College	278	278	223
Public college	228	228	196
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	1 836	1 836	1 651
Less than 9th grade	267	267	244
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	368	368	364
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	652	652	557
Some college, no degree	270	270	238
Associate degree	61	61	50
Bachelor's degree	142	142	130
Graduate or professional degree	76	76	68
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.4	65.4	63.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.9	11.9	12.0
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 459	1 459	1 403
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	2 796	2 796	2 406
Some house	948	948	919
Different house in United States	1 306	1 306	1 062
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	583	583	564
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	68	68	54
Different MSA/PMSA	465	465	313
Not in own MSA/PMSA	190	190	131
Abroad	542	542	425
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	1 270	1 270	1 054
Car, truck, or van	1 134	1 134	1 014
Drove alone	949	949	867
Carpooled	185	185	147
Public transportation	13	13	13
Other means	104	104	15
Worked at home	19	19	12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.8	14.8	14.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 227	1 227	1 021
Central city	729	729	706
Outside central city	498	498	315
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	43	43	33
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	2 367	2 367	2 041
In labor force	1 467	1 467	1 247
Employed	1 069	1 069	1 023
Unemployed	144	144	140
Percent of civilian labor force	11.9	11.9	12.0
Females 16 years and over	1 652	1 652	1 508
Employed	719	719	683
Unemployed	116	116	114
With own children under 6 years	371	371	299
In labor force	152	152	141
With own children 6 to 17 years only	462	462	422
In labor force	346	346	323
Persons 16 to 19 years	198	198	166
Not enrolled in school	55	55	23
Unemployed or not in labor force	2	2	2
Not high school graduate	2	2	2
Employed	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	2	2	2
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 441	1 441	1 216
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 112	1 112	926
50 to 52 weeks	652	652	576
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 982	1 982	1 830
With a mobility or self-care limitation	98	98	87
With a mobility limitation	20	20	20
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	78	78	67
With a work disability	111	111	111
In labor force	34	34	34
Prevented from working	51	51	51
No work disability	1 871	1 871	1 719
In labor force	1 139	1 139	1 091
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	123	123	119
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County	
		Total	Lawton city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 069	1 069	1 023
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	46	46	44
Professional specialty occupations	95	95	87
Technicians and related support occupations	33	33	33
Sales occupations	125	125	125
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	101	101	90
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	316	316	305
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	34	34	32
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	56	56	56
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	224	224	212
Transportation and material moving occupations	8	8	8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	31	31	31
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	645	645	599
Less than \$5,000	43	43	43
\$5,000 to \$9,999	64	64	64
\$10,000 to \$14,999	117	117	117
\$15,000 to \$24,999	161	161	135
\$25,000 to \$34,999	102	102	102
\$35,000 to \$49,999	64	64	52
\$50,000 to \$74,999	73	73	65
\$75,000 to \$99,999	16	16	16
\$100,000 or more	5	5	5
Median (dollars)	19 821	19 821	19 969
Mean (dollars)	27 474	27 474	27 205
Families	538	538	492
Median income (dollars)	21 319	21 319	21 528
Per capita income (dollars)	7 373	7 373	7 516
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	645	645	599
With earnings	547	547	503
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 081	25 081	24 669
With Social Security income	93	93	91
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 128	9 128	9 071
With public assistance income	33	33	33
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 812	4 812	4 812
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	29 095	29 095	28 919
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 499	27 499	27 001
Married-couple families (dollars)	35 741	35 741	36 480
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 136	37 136	38 953
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 181	17 181	17 181
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 383	12 383	12 383
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	538	538	492
Householder worked in 1989	421	421	377
With related children under 18 years	338	338	294
With related children under 5 years	110	110	92
Married-couple families	343	343	297
Householder worked in 1989	286	286	242
With related children under 18 years	207	207	163
With related children under 5 years	85	85	67
Female householder, no husband present	191	191	191
Householder worked in 1989	131	131	131
With related children under 18 years	127	127	127
With related children under 5 years	25	25	25
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	163	163	151
Nonfamily householder	107	107	107
65 years and over	13	13	13
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 809	2 809	2 525
Persons under 18 years	677	677	585
Related children under 18 years	673	673	581
Related children 5 to 17 years	514	514	450
Persons 65 years and over	123	123	119
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	99	99	81
Percent below poverty level	18.4	18.4	16.5
Householder worked in 1989	57	57	39
With related children under 18 years	95	95	77
With related children under 5 years	53	53	35
Married-couple families	41	41	23
Householder worked in 1989	32	32	14
With related children under 18 years	37	37	19
With related children under 5 years	28	28	10
Female householder, no husband present	58	58	58
Householder worked in 1989	25	25	25
With related children under 18 years	58	58	58
With related children under 5 years	25	25	25
Unrelated individuals	57	57	45
Nonfamily householder	11	11	11
65 years and over	5	5	5
Persons	423	423	303
Percent below poverty level	15.1	15.1	12.0
Persons under 18 years	195	195	129
Related children under 18 years	191	191	125
Related children 5 to 17 years	125	125	86
Persons 65 years and over	5	5	5
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	115	115	110
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	543	543	423

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lowtan, OK MSA	Comanche County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County		Fort Sill COP, Comanche County	Lawton city, Comanche County	
		Total	Fort Sill COP	Lawton city	Tract 24	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	6 765	6 765	1 140	4 916	1 192	1 140	482	457	
Native	5 729	5 729	907	4 194	959	907	460	424	
Foreign born	1 036	1 036	233	722	233	233	22	33	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	143	143	16	115	16	16	9	—	
Persons 5 years and over	6 038	6 038	1 071	4 331	1 112	1 071	445	421	
Speak a language other than English	3 367	3 367	736	2 307	777	736	187	243	
Do not speak English "very well"	1 026	1 026	255	686	255	255	50	9	
In linguistically isolated households	315	315	54	234	54	54	9	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 391	2 391	303	1 778	334	303	176	164	
Preprimary school	76	76	8	59	8	8	—	10	
Public school	52	52	—	48	—	—	—	10	
Elementary or high school	1 702	1 702	154	1 299	175	154	146	104	
Public school	1 661	1 661	147	1 265	168	147	146	104	
College	613	613	141	420	151	141	30	50	
Public college	485	485	116	317	126	116	30	50	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 931	2 931	357	2 282	377	357	246	224	
Less than 9th grade	334	334	18	251	18	18	24	—	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	375	375	19	296	19	19	7	6	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	841	841	118	647	118	118	123	58	
Some college, no degree	768	768	122	591	122	122	60	72	
Associate degree	147	147	35	112	35	35	12	13	
Bachelor's degree	389	389	27	326	47	47	20	75	
Graduate or professional degree	77	77	18	59	18	18	—	—	
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.8	75.8	89.6	76.0	90.2	89.6	87.4	97.3	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.9	15.9	12.6	16.9	17.2	12.6	8.1	33.5	
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 440	1 440	1 443	1 458	1 531	1 443	1 672	1 057	
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	6 038	6 038	1 071	4 331	1 112	1 071	445	421	
Same house	1 689	1 689	105	1 323	105	105	107	143	
Different house in United States	3 213	3 213	702	2 220	702	702	236	162	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 068	1 068	41	947	41	41	55	51	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	276	276	20	110	20	20	—	—	
Different MSA/PMSA	1 610	1 610	568	993	568	568	124	98	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	259	259	73	170	73	73	57	13	
Abroad	1 136	1 136	264	788	305	264	102	116	
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	3 111	3 111	755	2 092	765	755	201	229	
Car, truck, or van	2 352	2 352	256	1 900	266	256	185	229	
Drive alone	1 927	1 927	172	1 591	182	172	166	197	
Carpooled	425	425	84	309	84	84	19	32	
Public transportation	19	19	11	8	11	11	—	—	
Other means	676	676	433	175	433	433	16	—	
Worked at home	64	64	55	9	55	55	—	—	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.3	14.3	10.4	15.0	10.4	10.4	14.1	18.6	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	3 021	3 021	744	2 060	754	744	201	220	
Central city	1 249	1 249	26	1 141	26	26	101	93	
Outside central city	1 772	1 772	718	919	728	718	100	127	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	90	90	11	32	11	11	—	—	
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	4 529	4 529	903	3 209	923	903	297	299	
In labor force	3 469	3 469	799	2 381	809	799	240	247	
Employed	1 819	1 819	61	1 520	61	61	155	161	
Unemployed	273	273	24	227	24	24	21	18	
Percent of civilian labor force	13.0	13.0	28.2	13.0	28.2	28.2	11.9	10.1	
Females 16 years and over	1 865	1 865	178	1 469	188	178	151	124	
Employed	849	849	37	721	37	37	96	71	
Unemployed	172	172	24	130	24	24	12	—	
With own children under 6 years	551	551	81	405	91	81	39	19	
In labor force	281	281	38	222	38	38	20	9	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	446	446	32	356	32	32	50	20	
In labor force	319	319	23	256	23	23	40	20	
Persons 16 to 19 years	653	653	238	333	238	238	17	19	
Not enrolled in school	292	292	197	62	197	197	—	12	
Unemployed or not in labor force	53	53	—	45	—	—	—	8	
Not high school graduate	89	89	23	36	23	23	—	8	
Employed	35	35	—	13	—	—	—	—	
Unemployed	31	31	—	23	—	—	—	8	
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 431	3 431	687	2 444	697	687	241	293	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 627	2 627	573	1 833	583	573	181	237	
50 to 52 weeks	1 889	1 889	345	1 370	355	345	166	202	
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 908	2 908	180	2 354	190	180	223	225	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	84	84	7	57	7	7	—	—	
With a mobility limitation	28	28	—	19	—	—	—	—	
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
With a self-care limitation	63	63	7	45	7	7	—	—	
With a work disability	114	114	—	95	—	—	—	9	
Prevented from working	49	49	—	34	—	—	—	—	
No work disability	51	51	—	49	—	—	—	9	
In labor force	2 794	2 794	180	2 259	190	180	223	216	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 995	1 995	85	1 665	85	85	176	179	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	27	27	—	27	—	—	—	—	
With a mobility limitation	14	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	
With a self-care limitation	22	22	—	22	—	—	—	—	

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lowtan, OK MSA	Comanche County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County	Fort Sill COP, Comanche County	Lawton city, Comanche County	
		Total	Fort Sill COP	Lawton city	Tract 24	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4.01
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 819	1 819	61	1 520	61	61	155	161
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	207	207	7	177	7	7	8	34
Professional special occupations	207	207	5	200	5	5	20	29
Technicians and related support occupations	56	56	9	47	9	9	—	—
Sales occupations	199	199	—	191	—	—	9	35
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	231	231	—	202	—	—	17	19
Private household occupations	14	14	—	14	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	31	31	—	31	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	419	419	35	333	35	35	51	26
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	57	57	—	8	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	97	97	—	69	—	—	23	—
Machin operators, assemblers, and inspectors	111	111	5	87	5	5	8	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	121	121	—	106	—	—	10	9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	69	69	—	55	—	—	9	9
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 859	1 859	131	1 560	141	131	129	167
Less than \$5,000	155	155	5	134	5	5	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	132	132	—	104	—	—	23	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	214	214	21	174	21	21	16	9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	510	510	62	430	62	62	15	58
\$25,000 to \$34,999	419	419	15	362	25	15	43	33
\$35,000 to \$49,999	290	290	21	245	21	21	14	67
\$50,000 to \$74,999	104	104	—	86	—	—	18	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	35	35	7	25	7	7	—	—
Median (dollars)	22 230	22 230	20 750	22 238	21 250	20 750	27 019	28 958
Mean (dollars)	26 672	26 672	27 580	26 446	27 894	27 580	26 565	30 001
Families	1 514	1 514	126	1 223	136	126	114	138
Median income (dollars)	21 786	21 786	21 000	21 754	21 500	21 000	27 143	28 500
Per capita income (dollars)	8 192	8 192	7 207	8 572	7 161	7 207	7 630	10 615
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 859	1 859	131	1 560	141	131	129	167
With earnings	1 665	1 665	126	1 392	136	126	120	167
Mean earnings (dollars)	26 341	26 341	26 219	26 005	26 644	26 219	22 962	28 314
With Social Security income	185	185	16	152	16	16	9	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 783	5 783	3 132	6 142	3 132	3 132	4 200	—
With public assistance income	131	131	9	113	9	9	—	9
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 509	2 509	2 520	2 451	2 520	2 520	—	1 764
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	26 581	26 581	27 901	26 332	28 203	27 901	26 131	29 352
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 069	22 069	20 876	21 463	22 035	20 876	27 612	25 621
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 071	30 071	28 750	30 163	29 023	28 750	29 093	31 311
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 160	25 160	20 486	24 758	21 943	20 486	30 744	28 043
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	11 052	11 052	22 460	10 663	22 460	22 460	18 200	17 082
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 875	11 875	22 460	11 537	22 460	22 460	18 968	17 082
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	1 514	1 514	126	1 223	136	126	114	138
Householder worked in 1989	1 348	1 348	121	1 091	131	121	105	138
With related children under 18 years	1 112	1 112	86	883	96	86	94	86
With related children under 5 years	534	534	58	421	68	58	27	35
Married-couple families	1 172	1 172	109	919	119	109	83	119
Householder worked in 1989	1 113	1 113	104	877	114	104	74	119
With related children under 18 years	844	844	69	653	79	69	69	67
With related children under 5 years	435	435	50	335	60	50	27	26
Female householder, no husband present	286	286	17	248	17	17	31	19
Householder worked in 1989	185	185	17	164	17	17	31	19
With related children under 18 years	238	238	17	200	17	17	25	19
With related children under 5 years	82	82	8	69	8	8	—	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	609	609	5	572	5	5	33	39
Nanfamily householder	345	345	5	337	5	5	15	29
65 years and over	84	84	—	81	—	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 015	6 015	524	4 794	576	524	482	451
Persons under 18 years	2 394	2 394	248	1 809	280	248	202	165
Related children under 18 years	2 357	2 357	248	1 787	280	248	202	165
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 640	1 640	179	1 212	200	179	165	129
Persons 65 years and over	205	205	9	182	9	9	10	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	279	279	11	208	11	11	23	—
Percent below poverty level	18.4	18.4	8.7	17.0	8.1	8.7	20.2	—
Householder worked in 1989	145	145	6	104	6	6	14	—
With related children under 18 years	242	242	11	171	11	11	23	—
With related children under 5 years	121	121	6	82	6	6	—	—
Married-couple families	125	125	11	73	11	11	9	—
Householder worked in 1989	93	93	6	54	6	6	—	—
With related children under 18 years	119	119	11	67	11	11	9	—
With related children under 5 years	70	70	6	36	6	6	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	148	148	—	129	—	—	14	—
Householder worked in 1989	52	52	—	50	—	—	14	—
With related children under 18 years	117	117	—	98	—	—	14	—
With related children under 5 years	45	45	—	40	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	90	90	—	75	—	—	9	10
Nanfamily householder	44	44	—	44	—	—	9	—
65 years and over	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Persons	1 069	1 069	50	807	50	50	76	10
Percent below poverty level	17.8	17.8	9.5	16.8	8.7	9.5	15.8	2.2
Persons under 18 years	512	512	26	371	26	26	44	—
Related children under 18 years	485	485	26	359	26	26	44	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	347	347	16	270	16	16	44	—
Persons 65 years and over	11	11	—	11	—	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	613	613	28	471	28	28	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 707	1 707	134	1 318	134	134	130	145

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lowton, OK MSA	Comanche County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County		Fort Sill CDP, Comanche County		Lawton city, Comanche County	
		Total	Fort Sill CDP	Lawton city	Tract 24	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	Tract 3	Tract 4.01
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	77 331	77 331	6 385	55 210	6 462	6 385	4 085	4 769		
Native	74 680	74 680	6 226	52 944	6 292	6 226	3 878	4 462		
Foreign born	2 651	2 651	159	2 266	170	159	207	307		
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	122	122	—	111	—	—	—	11		
Persons 5 years and over	71 494	71 494	5 972	50 768	6 042	5 972	3 800	4 355		
Speak a language other than English	4 079	4 079	387	3 283	398	387	382	457		
Do not speak English "very well"	933	933	56	812	67	56	53	136		
In linguistically isolated households	161	161	—	139	11	—	—	19		
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	19 361	19 361	1 321	14 287	1 346	1 321	1 092	1 268		
Preprimary school	991	991	75	776	75	75	53	56		
Public school	624	624	30	500	30	30	44	38		
Elementary or high school	13 046	13 046	707	9 414	714	707	744	865		
Public school	12 624	12 624	680	9 087	687	680	726	853		
College	5 324	5 324	539	4 097	557	539	295	347		
Public college	4 718	4 718	426	3 664	444	426	286	301		
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	46 784	46 784	1 984	34 246	2 029	1 984	2 543	2 774		
Less than 9th grade	2 744	2 744	8	1 768	8	8	67	66		
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5 635	5 635	46	3 990	46	46	241	284		
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	15 223	15 223	653	10 969	653	653	863	783		
Some college, no degree	11 466	11 466	624	8 525	637	624	754	871		
Associate degree	2 321	2 321	130	1 836	137	130	128	168		
Bachelor's degree	6 285	6 285	418	4 681	443	418	369	376		
Graduate or professional degree	3 110	3 110	105	2 477	105	105	121	226		
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.1	82.1	97.3	83.2	97.3	97.3	87.9	87.4		
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.1	20.1	26.4	20.9	27.0	26.4	19.3	21.7		
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 322	1 322	1 580	1 261	1 527	1 580	1 188	1 038		
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	71 494	71 494	5 972	50 768	6 042	5 972	3 800	4 355		
Same house	31 200	31 200	238	22 358	238	238	1 945	1 908		
Different house in United States	35 884	35 884	4 960	25 207	5 000	4 960	1 662	2 133		
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	13 807	13 807	230	11 853	242	230	679	860		
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	3 397	3 397	29	1 220	29	29	79	100		
Different MSA/PMSA	12 305	12 305	3 479	7 888	3 493	3 479	584	967		
Not in on MSA/PMSA	6 375	6 375	1 222	4 246	1 236	1 222	320	206		
Abroad	4 410	4 410	774	3 203	804	774	193	314		
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	37 024	37 024	4 579	25 390	4 611	4 579	1 927	2 291		
Car, truck, or van	32 301	32 301	1 875	23 858	1 907	1 875	1 801	2 204		
Drive alone	27 433	27 433	1 206	20 561	1 238	1 206	1 560	1 817		
Carpooled	4 868	4 868	669	3 297	669	669	241	387		
Public transportation	194	194	111	81	111	111	46	46		
Other means	3 672	3 672	2 407	1 059	2 407	2 407	81	31		
Worked at home	857	857	186	392	186	186	31	41		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.5	15.5	9.3	14.7	9.3	9.3	15.7	16.5		
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	35 171	35 171	4 415	24 415	4 447	4 415	1 808	2 239		
Central city	20 900	20 900	231	17 344	237	237	231	1 244		
Outside central city	14 271	14 271	4 184	7 071	4 210	4 184	564	811		
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 853	1 853	164	975	164	164	119	52		
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	59 474	59 474	5 281	42 096	5 344	5 281	3 111	3 567		
In labor force	40 235	40 235	4 763	27 691	4 802	4 763	2 135	2 460		
Employed	28 923	28 923	346	21 761	352	346	1 629	1 760		
Unemployed	2 611	2 611	14	1 954	21	14	158	128		
Percent of civilian labor force	8.3	8.3	3.9	8.2	5.6	3.9	8.8	6.8		
Females 16 years and over	28 709	28 709	870	21 812	907	870	1 597	1 813		
Employed	13 983	13 983	276	10 707	282	276	807	847		
Unemployed	1 228	1 228	14	971	21	14	65	65		
With own children under 6 years	5 240	5 240	389	3 918	395	389	232	423		
In labor force	2 829	2 829	91	2 137	97	91	119	189		
With own children 6 to 17 years only	5 471	5 471	263	3 827	269	263	322	339		
In labor force	4 142	4 142	150	2 912	150	150	243	254		
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 066	5 066	1 218	2 990	1 218	1 218	218	317		
Not enrolled in school	1 997	1 997	1 073	764	1 073	1 073	64	154		
Unemployed or not in labor force	584	584	—	488	—	—	22	133		
Not high school graduate	509	509	88	340	88	88	7	69		
Employed	98	98	—	86	—	—	7	—		
Unemployed	80	80	—	64	—	—	—	—		
Not in labor force	243	243	—	190	—	—	—	69		
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	43 373	43 373	4 703	30 232	4 742	4 703	2 354	2 740		
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	34 758	34 758	4 018	24 001	4 057	4 018	1 826	2 240		
50 to 52 weeks	24 504	24 504	2 484	17 349	2 503	2 484	1 236	1 579		
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	42 231	42 231	870	31 590	907	870	2 380	2 662		
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 990	1 990	—	1 583	—	—	118	64		
With a mobility limitation	1 023	1 023	—	784	—	—	65	27		
In labor force	198	198	—	166	—	—	16	8		
With a self-care limitation	1 398	1 398	—	1 147	—	—	76	45		
With a work disability	4 420	4 420	22	3 427	22	22	297	274		
In labor force	2 024	2 024	7	1 627	7	7	168	154		
Prevented from working	1 847	1 847	—	1 364	—	—	117	62		
No work disability	37 811	37 811	848	28 163	885	848	2 083	2 388		
In labor force	28 470	28 470	353	21 291	366	353	1 570	1 701		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	7 717	7 717	8	5 705	8	8	383	241		
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 643	1 643	—	1 165	—	—	47	64		
With a mobility limitation	1 258	1 258	—	886	—	—	22	64		
With a self-care limitation	936	936	—	640	—	—	36	35		

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Comanche County		Fort Sill CDP, Comanche County	Lawton city, Comanche County	
		Total	Fort Sill CDP	Lawton city	Tract 24	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	28 923	28 923	346	21 761	352	346	1 629	1 760	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 635	3 635	34	2 898	34	34	157	313	
Professional specialty occupations	4 675	4 675	87	3 630	93	87	279	228	
Technicians and related support occupations	1 123	1 123	19	916	19	19	96	37	
Sales occupations	3 872	3 872	40	3 092	40	40	307	331	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4 655	4 655	64	3 560	64	64	257	307	
Private household occupations	108	108	—	83	—	—	10	—	
Protective service occupations	387	387	—	327	—	—	18	12	
Service occupations, except protective and household	3 423	3 423	79	2 700	79	79	180	217	
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	751	751	—	182	—	—	24	7	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	2 705	2 705	—	1 804	—	—	92	110	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 239	1 239	—	860	—	—	69	71	
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 257	1 257	8	855	8	8	24	66	
Holders, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 093	1 093	15	854	15	15	116	61	
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	28 193	28 193	707	21 695	733	707	1 636	1 705	
Less than \$5,000	1 710	1 710	—	1 321	—	—	66	52	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2 484	2 484	12	1 917	12	12	164	78	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 815	2 815	48	2 146	55	48	108	146	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6 594	6 594	244	5 106	251	244	382	354	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5 350	5 350	155	4 098	155	155	360	443	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 010	5 010	153	3 937	159	153	339	308	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3 072	3 072	80	2 313	86	80	181	265	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	677	677	6	513	6	6	28	39	
\$100,000 or more	481	481	9	344	9	9	8	20	
Median (dollars)	25 769	25 769	26 847	25 704	26 810	26 847	28 019	30 705	
Mean (dollars)	30 813	30 813	32 071	30 586	31 974	32 071	29 946	33 622	
Families	21 245	21 245	700	15 946	726	700	1 293	1 389	
Median income (dollars)	29 290	29 290	26 716	29 172	26 679	26 716	29 734	32 981	
Per capita income (dollars)	11 893	11 893	9 300	12 124	9 307	9 300	11 881	11 998	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	28 193	28 193	707	21 695	733	707	1 636	1 705	
With earnings	23 560	23 560	707	18 194	733	707	1 399	1 616	
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 857	28 857	30 247	28 406	30 168	30 247	26 485	27 904	
With Social Security income	6 433	6 433	23	4 798	23	23	385	285	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 604	6 604	6 915	6 653	6 915	6 915	6 287	7 017	
With public assistance income	1 513	1 513	6	1 212	6	6	85	44	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 964	2 964	1 652	2 963	1 652	1 652	2 582	4 312	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	34 180	34 180	31 698	34 009	31 613	31 698	32 798	35 958	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 487	32 487	32 103	31 923	32 351	32 103	32 387	35 358	
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 937	36 937	32 122	37 165	32 020	32 122	35 346	36 834	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 241	36 241	32 279	36 300	32 526	32 279	35 152	37 081	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 993	17 993	10 930	18 152	10 930	10 930	18 712	30 588	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 689	14 689	14 000	14 843	14 000	14 000	15 740	27 779	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	20 845	20 837	730	15 636	739	733	1 251	1 368	
Householder worked in 1989	17 415	17 407	722	13 097	731	725	1 052	1 234	
With related children under 18 years	11 384	11 367	638	8 521	633	647	623	810	
With related children under 5 years	4 963	4 955	313	3 879	302	322	245	418	
Married-couple families	17 153	17 145	708	12 561	717	711	1 003	1 216	
Householder worked in 1989	14 651	14 643	708	10 703	717	711	837	1 122	
With related children under 18 years	8 928	8 911	624	6 430	619	633	476	688	
With related children under 5 years	4 063	4 055	313	3 087	302	322	163	342	
Female householder, no husband present	3 043	3 043	22	2 538	22	22	193	128	
Householder worked in 1989	2 297	2 297	14	1 991	14	14	171	97	
With related children under 18 years	2 193	2 193	14	1 850	14	14	123	107	
With related children under 5 years	793	793	—	688	—	—	58	67	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	8 069	8 079	9	6 464	9	9	329	350	
Nonfamily householder	6 201	6 211	—	5 105	—	—	248	256	
65 years and over	2 224	2 224	—	1 637	—	—	44	38	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	71 272	71 274	2 630	53 245	2 679	2 633	3 969	4 621	
Persons under 18 years	19 534	19 534	1 155	14 347	1 169	1 155	1 001	1 316	
Related children under 18 years	19 398	19 398	1 155	14 262	1 169	1 155	994	1 316	
Related children 5 to 17 years	13 694	13 694	736	9 941	743	736	737	884	
Persons 65 years and over	7 219	7 219	—	5 252	—	—	331	219	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	2 430	2 430	42	1 792	42	42	136	108	
Percent below poverty level	11.4	11.4	6.0	11.2	5.8	6.0	10.5	7.8	
Householder worked in 1989	1 662	1 662	42	1 268	42	42	111	78	
With related children under 18 years	1 924	1 924	36	1 488	36	36	110	98	
With related children under 5 years	969	969	30	767	30	30	60	69	
Married-couple families	1 106	1 106	42	697	42	42	61	37	
Householder worked in 1989	756	756	42	491	42	42	53	26	
With related children under 18 years	771	771	36	515	36	36	35	27	
With related children under 5 years	459	459	30	336	30	30	23	16	
Female householder, no husband present	1 199	1 199	—	1 007	—	—	75	62	
Householder worked in 1989	839	839	—	718	—	—	58	52	
With related children under 18 years	1 082	1 082	—	912	—	—	75	62	
With related children under 5 years	484	484	—	407	—	—	37	44	
Unrelated individuals	2 222	2 222	—	1 677	—	—	53	85	
Nonfamily householder	1 358	1 358	—	1 053	—	—	29	32	
65 years and over	649	649	—	444	—	—	—	—	
Persons	9 034	9 034	146	6 609	146	146	426	407	
Percent below poverty level	12.7	12.7	5.6	12.4	5.4	5.5	10.7	8.8	
Persons under 18 years	2 964	2 964	67	2 254	67	67	154	134	
Related children under 18 years	2 851	2 851	67	2 189	67	67	147	134	
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 880	1 880	60	1 429	60	60	72	74	
Persons 65 years and over	967	967	—	625	—	—	11	—	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 685	3 685	—	2 757	—	—	156	166	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	12 558	12 549	331	9 380	331	331	568	502	

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lowton, OK MSA	Comanche County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County				
		Total	Fort Sill CDP	Lowton city	Tract 4.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 19.02	Tract 20.01	Tract 20.02
All housing units-----	43 589	43 589	1 372	34 622	1 244	1 790	919	1 263	2 482
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990-----	456	456	-	299	46	-	13	30	40
1985 to 1988-----	3 124	3 124	63	2 495	342	408	22	401	338
1980 to 1984-----	5 110	5 110	48	3 674	263	485	29	356	419
1970 to 1979-----	11 046	11 046	168	8 651	282	639	198	416	1 052
1960 to 1969-----	9 147	9 147	350	7 556	283	228	237	45	491
1950 to 1959-----	8 109	8 109	331	7 111	24	30	331	-	80
1940 to 1949-----	3 420	3 420	62	2 900	4	-	75	9	43
1939 or earlier-----	3 177	3 177	350	1 936	-	-	14	6	19
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom-----	504	504	6	464	12	-	44	20	19
1 bedroom-----	5 671	5 671	34	5 164	160	47	112	30	245
2 bedrooms-----	12 461	12 461	410	9 794	103	297	301	288	348
3 bedrooms-----	21 040	21 040	532	16 345	748	1 289	402	742	1 653
4 bedrooms-----	3 521	3 521	381	2 605	192	157	60	155	210
5 or more bedrooms-----	392	392	9	250	29	-	-	28	7
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	114	114	-	114	12	-	-	9	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	222	222	-	222	57	-	-	20	-
Vacant condominium housing units-----	9	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities-----	43 061	43 061	1 372	34 186	1 244	1 713	919	1 104	2 482
Source of water, public system or private company-----	42 200	42 200	1 359	34 568	1 237	1 782	914	1 245	2 448
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	39 012	39 012	1 335	34 348	1 187	1 719	891	1 208	2 244
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	385	385	-	274	-	17	-	159	-
Owner-occupied housing units-----	71	71	-	42	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units-----	35	35	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Occupied housing units-----	37 569	37 569	1 352	29 566	1 181	1 546	700	1 007	2 341
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas-----	25 292	25 292	845	22 454	782	1 286	488	800	1 695
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	2 249	2 249	5	210	14	27	5	13	51
Electricity-----	9 449	9 449	495	6 760	375	224	207	180	580
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other fuels-----	541	541	-	124	10	9	-	14	15
No fuel used-----	25	25	7	18	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None-----	2 941	2 941	24	2 550	23	13	92	5	80
1-----	14 187	14 187	550	11 974	293	421	338	270	791
2-----	15 108	15 108	690	11 485	566	824	195	539	1 118
3 or more-----	5 333	5 333	88	3 557	299	288	75	193	352
Vehicles per household-----	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units-----	22 609	22 609	24	17 114	897	1 093	353	822	1 570
1989 to March 1990-----	2 601	2 601	13	2 079	156	238	27	127	140
1985 to 1988-----	5 188	5 188	6	3 980	243	341	17	360	546
1980 to 1984-----	3 884	3 884	-	2 678	217	235	26	165	351
1970 to 1979-----	5 567	5 567	-	4 188	181	217	57	158	371
1969 or earlier-----	5 369	5 369	5	4 189	100	62	226	12	162
Renter-occupied housing units-----	14 960	14 960	1 328	12 452	284	453	347	185	771
1989 to March 1990-----	9 317	9 317	722	8 015	212	277	153	82	419
1985 to 1988-----	4 289	4 289	538	3 412	63	176	130	98	270
1980 to 1984-----	702	702	68	553	9	-	33	5	51
1970 to 1979-----	445	445	-	343	-	-	21	-	31
1969 or earlier-----	207	207	-	129	-	-	10	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit-----	3 135	3 135	35	2 457	4	164	49	29	102
Householder 65 years and over-----	6 231	6 231	-	4 715	176	56	161	54	239
Owner-occupied housing units-----	5 388	5 388	-	4 050	153	56	138	43	177
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	28	28	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit-----	248	248	-	157	-	-	-	13	-
No vehicle available-----	1 013	1 013	-	822	15	7	46	-	19
Complete plumbing facilities-----	37 463	37 463	1 352	29 517	1 181	1 546	700	1 007	2 341
1.00 or less persons per room-----	35 756	35 756	1 246	28 207	1 142	1 499	666	991	2 221
1.01 or more persons per room-----	1 707	1 707	106	1 310	39	47	34	16	120
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	106	106	-	49	-	-	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room-----	106	106	-	49	-	-	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	34 438	34 438	13 282	34 920	53 364	38 515	25 440	44 416	34 845
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	20 840	20 840	29 801	19 920	34 408	29 651	17 665	33 531	24 286
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	5 938	5 938	108	4 710	54	123	160	45	244
Owner-occupied housing units-----	1 997	1 997	7	1 283	37	92	62	39	68
Renter-occupied housing units-----	3 941	3 941	101	3 427	17	31	98	6	176

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County—Con.			Fort Sill COP, Comanche County							Lawton city, Comanche County			
	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.01				
All housing units	2 782	1 418	1 372	1 990	1 396	2 533	2 819	1 621	1 224	2 945				
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT														
1989 to March 1990	95	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	46	49				
1985 to 1988	121	63	63	56	28	143	139	133	337	50				
1980 to 1984	511	48	48	84	25	123	458	477	263	119				
1970 to 1979	910	176	168	478	234	718	1 135	980	275	884				
1960 to 1969	465	388	350	248	373	1 137	966	17	275	1 177				
1950 to 1959	248	331	331	969	651	406	76	6	24	632				
1940 to 1949	150	62	62	117	74	6	41	—	4	27				
1939 or earlier	282	350	350	38	11	—	—	—	—	7				
BEDROOMS														
No bedroom	12	6	6	33	12	—	45	23	12	9				
1 bedroom	181	34	34	350	237	266	426	245	160	263				
2 bedrooms	755	410	410	721	447	394	587	382	103	488				
3 bedrooms	1 535	578	532	839	619	1 649	1 429	884	736	1 798				
4 bedrooms	239	381	381	47	45	206	309	87	192	387				
5 or more bedrooms	60	9	9	—	36	18	23	—	21	—				
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS														
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	18	12	44				
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	57	71				
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6				
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS														
Complete kitchen facilities	2 762	1 418	1 372	1 984	1 391	2 522	2 819	1 621	1 224	2 937				
Source of water, public system or private company	2 434	1 405	1 359	1 990	1 396	2 515	2 819	1 621	1 224	2 945				
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 582	1 370	1 335	1 990	1 392	2 520	2 819	1 621	1 187	2 928				
Locking complete plumbing facilities	34	—	—	10	5	—	—	—	—	—				
Owner-occupied housing units	22	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Renter-occupied housing units	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Occupied housing units	2 465	1 398	1 352	1 630	1 170	2 215	2 481	1 368	1 161	2 776				
HOUSE HEATING FUEL														
Utility gas	743	880	845	1 337	777	1 598	1 574	789	770	2 141				
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	749	5	5	—	7	28	—	9	14	22				
Electricity	805	506	495	285	386	581	897	570	367	601				
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
All other fuels	168	—	—	8	—	8	10	—	10	12				
No fuel used	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
VEHICLES AVAILABLE														
None	144	24	24	138	135	93	96	24	23	59				
1	607	550	550	780	587	904	971	475	293	1 034				
2	1 140	736	690	547	350	868	1 063	625	561	1 342				
3 or more	574	88	88	165	98	350	351	244	284	341				
Vehicles per household	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.7				
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT														
Owner-occupied housing units	2 002	24	24	857	542	1 330	1 327	801	877	1 825				
1989 to March 1990	151	13	13	102	43	98	153	127	156	302				
1985 to 1988	428	6	6	104	103	223	289	225	231	370				
1980 to 1984	426	—	—	77	47	180	252	222	217	219				
1970 to 1979	559	—	—	171	155	511	473	227	173	577				
1969 or earlier	438	5	5	403	194	318	160	—	100	357				
Renter-occupied housing units	463	1 374	1 328	773	628	885	1 154	567	284	951				
1989 to March 1990	263	755	722	466	365	710	830	405	212	672				
1985 to 1988	133	551	538	257	189	149	280	143	63	206				
1980 to 1984	28	68	68	38	35	8	44	10	9	58				
1970 to 1979	22	—	—	12	39	18	—	9	—	7				
1969 or earlier	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8				
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS														
No telephone in unit	272	35	35	109	121	163	185	18	4	50				
Householder 65 years and over	517	—	—	326	113	226	144	60	176	355				
Owner-occupied housing units	476	—	—	307	113	219	144	46	153	326				
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—				
No telephone in unit	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
No vehicle available	51	—	—	38	13	—	—	—	15	—				
Complete plumbing facilities	2 440	1 398	1 352	1 626	1 170	2 215	2 481	1 368	1 161	2 776				
1.00 or less persons per room	2 303	1 292	1 246	1 556	1 132	2 138	2 304	1 332	1 122	2 709				
1.01 or more persons per room	137	106	106	70	38	77	177	36	39	67				
Locking complete plumbing facilities	25	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—				
1.00 or less persons per room	25	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—				
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Mean household income in 1989:	29 833	13 282	13 282	30 558	25 058	35 579	41 004	43 349	50 475	36 912				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 481	29 743	29 801	19 096	15 872	20 195	22 352	24 311	34 408	26 880				
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	447	108	108	185	254	259	295	59	54	160				
Owner-occupied housing units	279	7	7	22	24	68	50	18	37	78				
Renter-occupied housing units	168	101	101	163	230	191	245	41	17	82				

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.									
	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
All housing units-----	1 773	1 036	1 462	1 453	940	1 164	1 267	260	1 228	599
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990-----	—	7	14	—	—	27	16	8	—	5
1985 to 1988-----	408	33	174	33	—	30	13	—	63	6
1980 to 1984-----	485	30	209	65	—	5	9	3	139	21
1970 to 1979-----	632	121	53	135	26	49	57	80	308	86
1960 to 1969-----	218	413	187	207	29	140	70	20	223	140
1950 to 1959-----	30	365	654	785	129	345	295	47	137	162
1940 to 1949-----	—	56	133	136	617	355	306	20	113	160
1939 or earlier-----	—	11	38	92	139	213	501	82	245	19
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom-----	—	10	53	37	12	26	10	30	47	6
1 bedroom-----	47	85	115	442	55	265	321	134	533	67
2 bedrooms-----	280	257	563	642	488	498	481	53	478	341
3 bedrooms-----	1 289	559	669	277	295	298	326	6	154	152
4 bedrooms-----	157	102	52	55	90	70	93	30	10	21
5 or more bedrooms-----	—	23	10	—	—	7	36	7	6	12
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units-----	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities-----	1 696	1 029	1 435	1 431	931	1 158	1 262	260	1 228	591
Source of water, public system or private company-----	1 765	1 036	1 462	1 449	940	1 164	1 267	260	1 228	599
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	1 719	1 026	1 462	1 442	940	1 154	1 246	260	1 228	589
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	17	14	30	22	7	—	—	—	10	—
Owner-occupied housing units-----	—	7	8	6	7	—	—	—	10	—
Renter-occupied housing units-----	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units-----	1 529	941	1 283	1 181	841	928	1 013	183	980	470
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas-----	1 276	750	1 034	975	771	808	833	84	587	358
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	20	—	—	—	10	6	15	—	14	—
Electricity-----	224	191	241	206	54	102	165	99	373	93
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels-----	9	—	8	—	6	—	—	—	—	19
No fuel used-----	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	6	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None-----	13	74	103	190	84	103	146	94	147	144
1 -----	421	345	583	554	344	479	560	82	580	164
2 -----	807	382	480	361	314	280	256	7	217	156
3 or more -----	288	140	117	76	99	66	51	—	36	6
Vehicles per household-----	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.2	.5	1.2	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units-----	1 076	644	731	447	639	535	433	29	247	233
1989 to March 1990-----	238	47	79	19	54	78	30	—	15	40
1985 to 1988-----	331	140	171	78	130	66	110	—	44	44
1980 to 1984-----	228	79	79	66	45	61	69	—	28	26
1970 to 1979-----	217	169	160	70	128	103	55	—	60	13
1969 or earlier-----	62	209	242	214	282	227	169	29	100	110
Renter-occupied housing units-----	453	297	552	734	202	393	580	154	733	237
1989 to March 1990-----	277	155	463	492	105	303	334	46	511	171
1985 to 1988-----	176	93	72	195	84	73	181	77	134	43
1980 to 1984-----	—	22	7	26	13	11	28	15	41	15
1970 to 1979-----	—	6	—	5	—	6	28	16	29	8
1969 or earlier-----	—	21	10	16	—	—	9	—	18	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit-----	164	8	43	285	27	80	185	21	175	54
Householder 65 years and over-----	56	276	322	217	280	263	266	137	140	116
Owner-occupied housing units-----	56	241	314	184	280	249	215	29	109	93
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit-----	—	—	—	17	—	—	7	7	—	15
No vehicle available-----	7	30	22	46	46	51	54	69	16	57
Complete plumbing facilities-----	1 529	927	1 275	1 175	834	928	1 013	183	970	470
1.00 or less persons per room-----	1 482	924	1 195	1 104	809	897	947	183	891	450
1.01 or more persons per room-----	47	3	80	71	25	31	66	—	79	20
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	14	8	6	7	—	—	—	10	—
1.00 or less persons per room-----	—	14	8	6	7	—	—	—	10	—
1.01 or more persons per room-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	38 800	54 147	35 741	25 656	28 384	27 694	28 802	8 569	19 646	22 993
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	29 651	21 834	21 729	13 963	20 918	14 218	17 258	8 771	15 076	13 417
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	113	92	137	314	138	152	318	84	303	170
Owner-occupied housing units-----	82	24	26	20	95	16	43	7	65	54
Renter-occupied housing units-----	31	68	111	294	43	136	275	77	238	116

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.								
	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)
All housing units	1 304	1 056	986	544	628	909	1 217	2 268	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	—	15	17	—	13	30	40	—
1985 to 1988	31	34	17	5	33	22	377	330	—
1980 to 1984	64	135	35	12	181	29	346	357	—
1970 to 1979	146	301	50	116	216	198	410	963	—
1960 to 1969	420	221	98	39	183	237	45	473	—
1950 to 1959	381	239	240	137	8	331	—	62	—
1940 to 1949	181	54	289	84	—	75	9	43	—
1939 or earlier	81	72	242	134	7	4	—	—	—
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	—	16	—	—	44	20	19	—
1 bedroom	138	244	177	175	42	112	20	245	—
2 bedrooms	600	302	438	233	130	296	288	304	—
3 bedrooms	514	454	328	114	341	397	712	1 506	—
4 bedrooms	52	46	27	22	103	60	155	187	—
5 or more bedrooms	—	10	—	—	12	—	22	7	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	13	—	9	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	17	—	20	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 293	1 033	940	538	628	909	1 058	2 268	—
Source of water, public system or private company	1 304	1 056	986	544	628	909	1 208	2 253	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 304	1 045	971	544	628	891	1 208	2 234	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	159	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 041	886	735	385	591	690	961	2 127	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	927	804	657	337	348	478	795	1 646	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	15	16	8	—	5	13	8	—
Electricity	104	67	62	40	237	207	144	464	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	10	—	—	—	6	—	9	9	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	196	335	110	83	—	87	5	68	—
1	399	308	392	149	216	333	265	756	—
2	358	197	215	115	272	195	498	1 019	—
3 or more	88	46	18	38	103	75	193	284	—
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.7	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	599	454	409	173	394	353	781	1 378	—
1989 to March 1990	57	54	30	20	54	27	116	140	—
1985 to 1988	87	79	94	63	104	17	347	530	—
1980 to 1984	116	90	38	37	44	26	154	278	—
1970 to 1979	114	87	70	38	114	57	152	294	—
1969 or earlier	225	144	177	15	78	226	12	136	—
Renter-occupied housing units	442	432	326	212	197	337	180	749	—
1989 to March 1990	245	156	179	123	151	153	82	409	—
1985 to 1988	159	190	86	35	46	130	93	258	—
1980 to 1984	10	42	21	11	—	33	5	51	—
1970 to 1979	16	38	28	26	—	21	—	31	—
1969 or earlier	12	6	12	17	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	168	251	109	63	9	49	24	92	—
Householder 65 years and over	252	251	235	57	40	156	54	197	—
Owner-occupied housing units	217	159	198	42	40	138	43	135	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	30	52	12	4	—	—	13	—	—
No vehicle available	77	148	40	33	—	41	—	19	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 041	886	735	385	591	690	961	2 127	—
1.00 or less persons per room	1 002	805	704	334	579	656	945	2 007	—
1.01 or more persons per room	39	81	31	51	12	34	16	120	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 087	19 427	19 987	21 675	44 595	25 440	43 693	33 974	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 212	7 655	17 011	12 731	26 220	17 827	34 130	24 376	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	324	470	245	102	43	160	45	234	—
Owner-occupied housing units	125	138	81	17	24	62	39	68	—
Renter-occupied housing units	199	332	164	85	19	98	6	166	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Comanche County									
	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.03	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)
All housing units.....	20	17	10	46	214	559	2 019	1 882	2 782	46
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	40	15	95	—
1985 to 1988.....	5	—	—	24	8	46	156	206	121	—
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	10	62	116	280	409	511	—
1970 to 1979.....	7	7	—	6	89	160	406	634	910	8
1960 to 1969.....	8	10	—	—	18	66	440	196	465	38
1950 to 1959.....	—	—	—	—	18	42	263	96	248	—
1940 to 1949.....	—	—	—	—	—	76	184	48	150	—
1939 or earlier.....	—	—	10	6	19	46	250	278	282	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	20	12	—
1 bedroom.....	—	—	—	10	—	7	104	171	181	—
2 bedrooms.....	—	17	5	—	44	146	784	506	755	—
3 bedrooms.....	12	—	5	30	147	391	1 010	987	1 535	46
4 bedrooms.....	—	—	—	—	23	8	109	156	239	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	8	—	—	6	—	7	10	42	60	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	20	17	10	46	214	559	1 989	1 840	2 762	46
Source of water, public system or private company.....	13	17	5	37	195	402	1 418	1 706	2 434	46
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	—	—	—	—	10	7	1 215	480	1 582	35
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	38	35	34	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	22	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	8	3	—
Occupied housing units.....	20	17	10	46	214	501	1 769	1 563	2 465	46
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	12	10	10	5	49	51	1 007	71	743	35
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	7	—	—	43	200	269	766	749	—
Electricity.....	8	—	—	36	116	216	365	637	805	11
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	—	—	—	5	6	21	128	89	168	—
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	—	—	5	—	12	8	88	110	144	—
1.....	—	—	5	5	35	60	523	428	607	—
2.....	5	17	—	41	99	226	737	622	1 140	46
3 or more.....	15	—	—	—	68	207	421	403	574	—
Vehicles per household.....	3.5	2.0	.5	1.9	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	20	17	—	41	192	462	1 423	1 314	2 002	—
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	11	—	46	135	166	151	—
1985 to 1988.....	12	10	—	13	16	64	377	282	428	—
1980 to 1984.....	—	7	—	11	73	106	255	328	426	—
1970 to 1979.....	8	—	—	6	77	99	301	329	559	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	—	26	147	355	209	438	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	10	5	22	39	346	249	463	46
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	—	10	16	154	104	263	33
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	—	5	12	11	111	54	133	13
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	25	19	28	—
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	43	22	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	10	—	—	3	19	29	17	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	5	10	3	154	199	272	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	—	—	5	—	42	157	477	318	517	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	42	145	393	282	476	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	54	21	—
No vehicle available.....	—	—	5	—	—	8	68	59	51	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	20	17	10	46	214	501	1 745	1 555	2 440	46
1.00 or less persons per room.....	20	17	10	46	214	486	1 699	1 462	2 303	46
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	15	46	93	137	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	8	25	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	8	25	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:	180 034	20 416	—	58 192	41 096	36 509	28 675	37 323	29 833	—
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	—	12 200	11 994	21 191	19 893	17 815	21 370	21 481	28 065
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	—	10	—	—	10	65	288	300	447	—
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	10	—	—	—	44	181	193	279	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	10	21	107	107	168	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lowton, OK MSA	Comanche County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County				
		Total	Fort Sill CDP	Lawton city	Tract 4.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 19.02	Tract 20.01	Tract 20.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units									
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	19 119	19 119	12	15 793	836	908	286	690	1 312
With a mortgage									
Less than \$300	13 447	13 447	—	11 497	641	830	188	652	1 192
\$300 to \$399	1 506	1 506	—	1 156	34	45	50	—	89
\$400 to \$499	1 727	1 727	—	1 490	34	63	56	3	118
\$500 to \$599	1 894	1 894	—	1 618	37	81	14	73	112
\$600 to \$799	2 098	2 098	—	1 862	56	157	—	79	241
\$800 to \$999	3 291	3 291	—	2 830	141	295	57	214	390
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 790	1 790	—	1 560	158	124	—	170	204
\$1,500 to \$1,999	946	946	—	811	153	60	11	96	31
\$2,000 or more	118	118	—	103	12	—	—	6	7
Median (dollars)	77	77	—	67	16	5	—	11	—
Not mortgaged	576	576	—	579	814	636	365	768	619
Less than \$100	5 672	5 672	12	4 296	195	78	98	38	120
\$100 to \$199	437	437	12	289	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	3 341	3 341	—	2 597	63	57	41	16	54
\$300 to \$399	1 383	1 383	—	1 081	96	21	25	22	66
\$400 to \$499	352	352	—	206	30	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	107	107	—	86	6	—	32	—	—
Median (dollars)	52	52	—	37	—	—	—	—	—
172	172	100—	172	230	174	225	207	206	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	5 583	5 583	12	4 376	95	227	111	39	263
Less than 20 percent	1 785	1 785	7	1 368	32	31	11	4	40
20 to 24 percent	631	631	—	477	4	—	29	—	61
25 to 29 percent	586	586	—	453	—	32	—	—	24
30 to 34 percent	418	418	—	338	5	21	—	—	10
35 percent or more	1 938	1 938	—	1 594	49	129	71	31	100
Not computed	225	225	5	146	5	14	—	4	28
Median	27.2	27.2	10.0—	28.0	40.0	44.5	50.0+	50.0+	28.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 758	5 758	—	4 758	183	252	103	222	434
Less than 20 percent	2 951	2 951	—	2 327	67	44	77	54	68
20 to 24 percent	776	776	—	653	3	47	—	24	83
25 to 29 percent	707	707	—	633	32	84	—	36	67
30 to 34 percent	536	536	—	487	15	40	6	18	122
35 percent or more	788	788	—	658	66	37	20	90	94
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.6	19.6	—	20.4	28.4	27.1	15.4	29.6	29.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 130	4 130	—	3 570	184	264	50	171	361
Less than 20 percent	2 748	2 748	—	2 335	101	141	38	54	201
20 to 24 percent	879	879	—	788	21	65	12	69	131
25 to 29 percent	317	317	—	290	36	34	—	31	8
30 to 34 percent	118	118	—	102	16	24	—	17	14
35 percent or more	68	68	—	55	10	—	—	—	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.8	16.8	—	17.0	19.0	19.2	17.3	22.3	18.5
\$50,000 or more	3 648	3 648	—	3 089	374	165	22	258	254
Less than 20 percent	3 039	3 039	—	2 565	258	156	22	201	220
20 to 24 percent	461	461	—	392	88	9	—	42	34
25 to 29 percent	120	120	—	113	28	—	—	10	—
30 to 34 percent	14	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—
Not computed	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.0	13.0	—	13.0	15.8	14.5	10.0—	14.4	12.6
14 722	14 722	1 259	12 413	284	447	342	185	764	
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	136	136	—	111	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	1 089	1 089	5	924	—	—	21	5	121
\$200 to \$299	2 425	2 425	16	2 165	—	—	28	12	16
\$300 to \$399	4 141	4 141	295	3 598	83	72	148	8	146
\$400 to \$499	3 042	3 042	266	2 681	68	107	63	24	114
\$500 to \$599	1 581	1 581	62	1 440	62	93	34	31	178
\$600 to \$749	984	984	24	934	47	142	11	90	165
\$750 to \$999	251	251	37	194	17	13	—	8	18
\$1,000 or more	31	31	—	31	7	—	7	—	—
No cash rent	1 042	1 042	554	335	—	20	37	—	6
Median (dollars)	378	378	407	379	474	530	377	612	476
HOUSEHOLD IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	3 823	3 823	22	3 435	24	43	66	11	205
Less than 20 percent	129	129	—	118	—	—	—	—	9
20 to 24 percent	124	124	—	86	—	—	—	—	15
25 to 29 percent	137	137	—	118	—	—	16	—	18
30 to 34 percent	117	117	—	102	—	—	—	—	4
35 percent or more	2 806	2 806	6	2 597	20	31	39	11	159
Not computed	510	510	16	414	4	12	11	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	45.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	49.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 518	4 518	331	3 916	51	99	189	32	135
Less than 20 percent	463	463	16	374	—	—	14	5	16
20 to 24 percent	831	831	22	757	7	12	40	—	12
25 to 29 percent	941	941	69	848	—	26	45	12	12
30 to 34 percent	748	748	20	695	14	19	21	6	29
35 percent or more	1 239	1 239	61	1 152	30	42	50	9	66
Not computed	296	296	143	90	—	—	19	—	—
Median	29.3	29.3	29.1	29.6	36.3	33.0	28.4	29.6	34.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 207	4 207	530	3 449	118	185	56	96	232
Less than 20 percent	2 028	2 028	187	1 668	24	41	34	3	70
20 to 24 percent	997	997	118	847	55	82	6	37	64
25 to 29 percent	592	592	16	576	39	62	9	22	26
30 to 34 percent	190	190	—	190	—	—	—	26	18
35 percent or more	103	103	—	103	—	—	—	8	54
Not computed	297	297	209	65	—	—	7	—	—
Median	19.7	19.7	19.2	20.1	23.2	23.1	17.9	26.8	23.6
\$35,000 or more	2 174	2 174	376	1 613	91	120	31	46	192
Less than 20 percent	1 723	1 723	177	1 373	64	89	23	38	159
20 to 24 percent	165	165	6	159	15	23	8	8	20
25 to 29 percent	40	40	—	40	12	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	246	246	193	41	—	8	—	—	6
Median	13.8	13.8	13.1	13.9	12.6	13.2	13.4	16.7	15.6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County—Con.		Fort Sill CDP, Comanche County	Lawton city, Comanche County						Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.01
	Tract 23	Tract 24		Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 248	12	12	827	532	1 287	1 282	764	831	1 797	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage											
Less than \$300	753	—	—	495	393	1 048	1 074	727	641	1 504	
\$300 to \$399	200	—	—	42	77	178	99	17	34	145	
\$400 to \$499	122	—	—	110	83	174	122	6	34	216	
\$500 to \$599	92	—	—	119	104	182	121	82	37	154	
\$600 to \$799	156	—	—	106	65	127	196	85	56	257	
\$800 to \$999	44	—	—	88	47	231	327	269	141	338	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	37	—	—	22	17	109	108	189	158	238	
\$1,500 to \$1,999	10	—	—	8	—	47	101	71	153	103	
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	16	44	
Median (dollars)	448	—	—	481	431	494	600	734	814	594	
Not mortgaged	495	12	12	332	139	239	208	37	190	293	
Less than \$100	33	12	12	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$100 to \$199	253	—	—	247	98	135	122	—	63	156	
\$200 to \$299	107	—	—	68	41	80	75	37	91	102	
\$300 to \$399	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	35	
\$400 to \$499	17	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	6	—	
\$500 or more	10	—	—	—	—	9	11	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	187	100	100	163	168	192	185	263	228	195	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Less than \$20,000	536	12	12	265	226	289	203	70	95	412	
Less than 20 percent	134	7	7	137	83	69	50	—	32	42	
20 to 24 percent	78	—	—	12	20	50	24	—	4	62	
25 to 29 percent	89	—	—	19	6	18	11	6	—	78	
30 to 34 percent	55	—	—	33	25	19	17	—	5	63	
35 percent or more	157	—	—	64	82	127	96	64	49	149	
Not computed	23	5	5	—	10	6	5	—	5	18	
Median	27.5	10.0	10.0	19.4	29.2	31.2	34.1	49.4	40.0	31.2	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	360	—	—	299	188	413	398	203	178	589	
Less than 20 percent	229	—	—	227	78	246	175	26	62	253	
20 to 24 percent	70	—	—	26	59	29	50	46	3	89	
25 to 29 percent	9	—	—	22	9	60	37	44	32	99	
30 to 34 percent	24	—	—	7	34	22	70	20	15	64	
35 percent or more	28	—	—	17	8	56	66	67	66	84	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	16.0	—	—	14.8	21.4	17.1	22.4	28.4	28.8	22.3	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	211	—	—	155	91	333	364	281	184	479	
Less than 20 percent	168	—	—	138	80	232	247	133	101	288	
20 to 24 percent	31	—	—	17	11	58	81	123	21	109	
25 to 29 percent	4	—	—	—	—	43	17	25	36	46	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	16	6	
35 percent or more	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	30	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	15.3	—	—	15.2	11.5	15.5	17.0	20.3	19.0	18.3	
\$50,000 or more	141	—	—	108	27	252	317	210	374	317	
Less than 20 percent	125	—	—	89	27	244	265	172	258	269	
20 to 24 percent	16	—	—	11	—	8	46	26	88	41	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	8	—	—	6	9	28	7	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	12.9	—	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	13.9	16.8	15.8	13.4	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	415	1 305	1 259	773	628	885	1 154	567	284	933	
GROSS RENT											
Less than \$100	17	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$100 to \$199	43	5	5	13	122	8	—	—	—	—	
\$200 to \$299	108	16	16	229	145	65	107	39	—	—	
\$300 to \$399	103	295	295	277	148	200	472	228	83	254	
\$400 to \$499	47	266	266	163	146	303	277	117	68	246	
\$500 to \$599	41	75	62	48	47	196	161	40	62	287	
\$600 to \$749	—	24	24	7	6	71	110	110	47	83	
\$750 to \$999	—	37	37	5	—	27	9	17	17	63	
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	
No cash rent	56	587	554	11	7	15	18	16	—	—	
Median (dollars)	331	408	407	340	319	462	398	405	474	482	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Less than \$10,000	141	22	22	141	222	231	234	45	24	79	
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20 to 24 percent	13	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	12	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	68	6	6	135	139	223	197	29	20	79	
Not computed	38	16	16	6	45	8	37	16	4	—	
Median	41.7	45.0	45.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	105	354	331	343	200	242	413	225	51	275	
Less than 20 percent	26	16	16	40	24	6	—	22	—	—	
20 to 24 percent	23	22	22	81	65	14	88	39	7	24	
25 to 29 percent	12	69	69	44	36	25	124	73	—	65	
30 to 34 percent	10	20	20	112	5	39	98	41	14	33	
35 percent or more	10	61	61	60	70	151	91	50	30	153	
Not computed	24	166	143	6	—	7	12	—	—	—	
Median	23.2	29.1	29.1	30.2	26.5	37.3	29.5	28.5	36.3	36.1	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	75	538	530	203	152	309	364	199	118	298	
Less than 20 percent	64	187	187	134	82	102	198	97	24	152	
20 to 24 percent	7	123	118	46	45	95	61	42	55	44	
25 to 29 percent	—	16	16	10	19	63	73	32	39	71	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	13	6	49	6	17	—	21	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	11	—	10	
Not computed	4	212	209	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	
Median	13.7	19.3	19.2	17.6	19.3	22.8	19.4	20.3	23.2	19.9	
\$35,000 or more	94	391	376	86	54	103	143	98	91	281	
Less than 20 percent	94	185	177	76	54	91	109	98	64	247	
20 to 24 percent	—	6	6	5	—	12	25	—	15	22	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	12	12	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	200	193	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	12.1	13.3	13.1	10.0	13.6	15.7	13.9	15.0	12.6	16.1	

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.									
	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
Specified owner-occupied housing units	891	583	679	400	627	507	403	29	189	200
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	813	326	418	204	331	235	148	—	66	96
Less than \$300	38	23	23	31	57	19	—	—	9	11
\$300 to \$399	53	38	77	50	54	19	23	—	22	42
\$400 to \$499	81	51	62	38	57	65	49	—	15	5
\$500 to \$599	157	46	91	47	58	73	30	—	13	13
\$600 to \$799	295	54	89	33	52	39	31	—	—	25
\$800 to \$999	124	55	49	5	43	—	9	—	7	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	60	23	27	—	6	14	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	24	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	5	12	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	640	625	546	448	495	513	504	—	457	393
Not mortgaged	78	257	261	196	296	272	255	29	123	104
Less than \$100	—	—	12	33	32	16	—	—	16	15
\$100 to \$199	57	67	157	148	189	174	148	29	91	75
\$200 to \$299	21	108	66	9	49	69	76	—	16	7
\$300 to \$399	—	54	14	6	22	7	31	—	—	7
\$400 to \$499	—	17	12	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	11	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	174	263	177	142	168	151	188	152	154	132
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	217	96	193	154	220	217	168	29	76	125
Less than 20 percent	31	31	78	104	71	128	72	14	6	54
20 to 24 percent	—	15	19	—	39	22	10	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent	32	11	29	23	12	34	32	—	17	10
30 to 34 percent	21	—	12	—	15	5	15	—	7	12
35 percent or more	119	39	55	27	73	28	33	15	29	43
Not computed	14	—	—	—	10	—	6	—	17	—
Median	43.5	25.9	24.9	16.4	24.4	17.0	24.5	35.3	34.6	26.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	252	127	176	147	219	167	122	—	105	24
Less than 20 percent	44	72	96	108	164	99	99	—	85	5
20 to 24 percent	47	18	29	21	24	39	6	—	13	11
25 to 29 percent	84	24	24	6	12	20	9	—	—	4
30 to 34 percent	40	6	18	12	9	5	—	—	—	4
35 percent or more	37	7	9	—	10	4	8	—	7	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.1	17.3	18.8	16.3	12.7	14.6	12.6	—	11.7	23.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	257	159	134	80	105	79	43	—	8	35
Less than 20 percent	134	127	108	80	63	79	38	—	8	28
20 to 24 percent	65	19	13	—	26	—	5	—	—	7
25 to 29 percent	34	13	7	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	24	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.5	12.1	14.2	12.1	18.1	12.6	15.7	—	10.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more	165	201	176	19	83	44	70	—	—	16
Less than 20 percent	156	185	148	14	73	33	55	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	9	—	14	5	10	5	9	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	11	14	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	5	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.5	10.0	10.0	18.4	10.0	13.3	11.5	—	—	10.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	447	297	552	734	202	393	580	154	733	237
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	16	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	7	—	—	18	85	93	52	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	23	71	340	15	145	178	24	304	49
\$300 to \$399	72	150	171	196	48	132	166	8	243	56
\$400 to \$499	107	47	230	105	68	70	90	—	100	99
\$500 to \$599	93	21	48	7	32	20	13	—	14	—
\$600 to \$749	142	31	19	12	—	8	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	4	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	20	6	4	13	23	—	35	13	20	9
Median (dollars)	530	382	417	292	413	327	298	166	300	377
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	43	74	71	317	43	136	224	118	250	103
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	7	—	—	27	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	10	—	—	23	—	8	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	12	5	—	24	8	5	5
35 percent or more	31	63	71	282	31	116	142	47	224	81
Not computed	12	11	6	7	20	55	8	18	9	9
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	33.3	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	99	96	264	257	63	127	144	23	297	76
Less than 20 percent	—	4	12	59	—	8	47	15	68	—
20 to 24 percent	12	6	26	52	8	12	37	—	137	13
25 to 29 percent	26	22	35	76	22	60	16	8	20	18
30 to 34 percent	19	32	95	45	16	32	8	—	21	—
35 percent or more	42	32	92	25	8	15	36	—	47	45
Not computed	—	—	4	9	—	—	—	4	—	—
Median	33.0	32.5	33.0	26.2	29.3	28.6	23.4	17.5	22.9	38.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	185	77	198	119	63	123	131	8	164	43
Less than 20 percent	41	33	88	70	29	85	62	—	144	29
20 to 24 percent	82	16	62	21	23	23	46	—	14	6
25 to 29 percent	62	14	48	14	5	7	4	—	6	8
30 to 34 percent	—	14	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.1	21.7	20.9	14.7	19.9	16.7	19.0	—	14.0	17.9
\$35,000 or more	120	50	19	41	33	7	81	5	22	15
Less than 20 percent	89	44	19	41	25	7	81	—	18	15
20 to 24 percent	23	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—
Median	13.2	12.8	10.0	11.7	13.0	17.5	11.5	—	12.5	10.3

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.							
	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	485	392	394	141	381	286	666	1 220
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	267	176	143	91	346	188	638	1 129
Less than \$300	91	61	21	—	41	50	—	89
\$300 to \$399	61	29	42	7	51	56	3	118
\$400 to \$499	37	35	51	62	22	14	73	102
\$500 to \$599	59	14	15	22	26	—	79	227
\$600 to \$799	19	37	14	—	72	57	200	372
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—	68	—	170	189
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	66	11	96	25
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Median (dollars)	372	395	412	443	675	365	774	617
Not mortgaged	218	216	251	50	35	98	28	91
Less than \$100	50	35	49	14	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	148	161	189	32	19	41	12	39
\$200 to \$299	20	20	13	4	16	25	16	52
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	142	139	132	154	194	225	206	206
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	323	261	200	72	71	111	35	248
Less than 20 percent	105	118	76	25	—	11	—	31
20 to 24 percent	41	36	9	4	14	29	—	61
25 to 29 percent	34	15	19	5	24	—	—	18
30 to 34 percent	40	24	15	—	—	—	—	10
35 percent or more	97	51	81	38	33	71	31	100
Not computed	6	17	—	—	—	—	4	28
Median	26.8	20.6	28.9	35.5	29.5	50.0+	50.0+	30.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	84	89	128	42	100	103	211	394
Less than 20 percent	61	73	109	14	40	77	54	60
20 to 24 percent	14	—	10	11	9	—	24	75
25 to 29 percent	9	8	9	11	25	—	36	49
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	6	9	6	18	122
35 percent or more	—	8	—	—	17	20	79	88
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	13.4	10.0	23.2	25.2	15.4	28.8	30.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	49	28	60	22	57	50	188	339
Less than 20 percent	49	21	52	22	39	38	51	179
20 to 24 percent	—	7	—	—	14	12	69	131
25 to 29 percent	—	—	8	—	6	—	31	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	14
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	12.5	10.9	10.0	18.2	17.3	22.4	19.3
\$50,000 or more	29	14	6	5	143	22	252	239
Less than 20 percent	29	14	6	5	79	22	195	211
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	50	—	42	28
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	14	—	10	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.2	12.5	10.9	10.0	18.2	17.3	22.4	19.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10.0— 442	10.0— 424	10.0— 326	10.0— 212	13.8 197	10.0— 337	14.5 180	12.2 742
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	7	60	8	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	20	172	60	35	—	21	—	121
\$200 to \$299	118	61	88	102	6	28	12	16
\$300 to \$399	159	66	115	62	—	148	8	136
\$400 to \$499	68	29	32	—	107	63	24	102
\$500 to \$599	32	10	4	2	60	34	31	178
\$600 to \$749	7	—	—	—	15	11	90	165
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	9	—	8	18
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
No cash rent	31	26	19	11	—	32	—	6
Median (dollars)	344	168	297	261	482	377	614	491
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	216	340	150	88	19	61	11	195
Less than 20 percent	9	45	8	—	—	—	—	9
20 to 24 percent	6	39	—	—	—	—	—	15
25 to 29 percent	—	24	—	4	—	16	—	18
30 to 34 percent	11	27	—	6	—	—	—	4
35 percent or more	153	156	96	67	16	39	11	149
Not computed	37	49	46	11	3	6	—	—
Median	30.0+	36.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	47.6
\$10,000 to \$19,999	111	47	90	79	43	189	27	135
Less than 20 percent	14	5	10	10	—	14	—	16
20 to 24 percent	8	16	24	30	6	40	—	12
25 to 29 percent	49	15	29	16	—	45	12	12
30 to 34 percent	13	—	—	16	—	21	6	29
35 percent or more	17	11	8	7	37	50	9	66
Not computed	10	—	19	—	—	19	—	—
Median	27.9	25.8	25.3	24.9	38.9	28.4	31.3	34.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	108	37	69	36	73	56	96	220
Less than 20 percent	82	25	60	18	18	34	3	58
20 to 24 percent	19	—	9	12	19	6	37	64
25 to 29 percent	7	6	—	—	31	9	22	26
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	5	—	26	18
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	54
Not computed	—	6	—	6	—	7	—	—
Median	17.5	12.9	15.1	17.5	24.9	17.9	26.8	24.1
\$35,000 or more	7	—	17	9	62	31	46	192
Less than 20 percent	4	—	17	9	45	23	38	159
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	17	8	8	20
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	6
Median	10.0—	—	10.0—	10.0—	15.0	13.4	16.7	15.6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Comanche County									
	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.03	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	5	17	—	24	92	204	908	816	1 248	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	—	17	—	14	63	122	506	475	753	—
Less than \$300	—	7	—	—	—	—	100	43	200	—
\$300 to \$399	—	10	—	—	—	—	87	18	122	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	10	13	86	75	92	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	14	25	75	30	92	—
\$600 to \$799	—	—	—	14	18	46	98	129	156	—
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—	15	25	36	110	44	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	6	8	24	60	37	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	10	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	357	—	718	638	723	471	705	448	—	—
Not mortgaged	5	—	10	29	82	402	341	495	—	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	7	71	25	33	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	4	15	23	271	178	253	—	—
\$200 to \$299	5	—	6	14	38	43	89	107	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	14	8	49	75	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	17	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	10	—	—
Median (dollars)	275	—	208	198	226	141	181	187	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	—	10	—	4	15	45	383	202	536	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	4	9	12	158	93	134	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	13	47	16	78	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	6	7	28	3	89	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	14	11	55	—	—
35 percent or more	—	10	—	—	7	125	45	157	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	6	11	34	23	—	—
Median	—	50.0+	—	12.5	14.2	22.9	23.0	19.1	27.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5	—	11	40	58	313	213	360	—	—
Less than 20 percent	5	—	—	8	27	214	141	229	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	8	—	37	8	70	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	18	6	24	17	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	24	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	11	6	25	13	47	28	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	10.0-	—	37.5	26.1	28.7	15.8	14.2	16.0	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7	—	3	22	48	106	163	211	—	—
Less than 20 percent	7	—	3	22	36	82	95	168	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	4	23	33	31	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	8	1	14	4	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	10.0-	—	17.5	12.5	17.4	13.1	16.8	15.3	—
\$50,000 or more	6	—	6	15	53	106	238	141	—	—
Less than 20 percent	6	—	9	45	74	215	215	125	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	6	8	23	16	16	16	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	10.0-	—	10.0-	19.2	13.2	11.8	13.1	12.9	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	—	5	5	22	24	317	216	415	46
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	17	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	5	—	—	62	50	43	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	—	101	35	108	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	10	17	61	57	103	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	12	—	26	10	47	—	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—	9	16	41	13	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	12	14	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	7	38	14	56	33	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	331	541
Median (dollars)	—	—	113	452	324	278	318	331	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	—	—	5	—	10	24	127	59	141	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	15	10	13	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	12	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	10	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	10	17	63	45	68	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	7	26	4	38	—	—
Median	—	—	50.0+	50.0+	39.8	50.0+	41.7	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	—	5	—	—	67	71	105	23	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	5	—	—	24	18	26	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	15	14	23	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	12	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7	16	10	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	10	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	24	23	—
Median	—	—	12.5	—	—	21.7	25.0	23.2	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	12	—	97	36	75	8	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	12	—	68	29	64	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	13	7	7	5	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	4	3	—
\$35,000 or more	—	—	—	17.5	—	15.8	15.0	13.7	22.5	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	26	50	94	15	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	24	47	94	8	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	7	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	16.8	12.1	17.5	—

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County			
		Total	Fort Sill COP	Lawton city	Tract 4.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 19.02	Tract 20.01
Occupied housing units -----	28 780	28 780	743	22 123	1 019	1 109	205	848
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	367	367	—	219	30	—	10	23
1985 to 1988 -----	2 138	2 138	39	1 632	246	274	—	296
1980 to 1984 -----	3 256	3 256	15	2 192	238	337	4	190
1970 to 1979 -----	7 202	7 202	81	5 387	209	385	60	297
1960 to 1969 -----	6 080	6 080	172	4 905	275	91	45	27
1950 to 1959 -----	5 173	5 173	144	4 531	17	22	62	—
1940 to 1949 -----	2 363	2 363	43	1 960	4	—	19	9
1939 or earlier -----	2 201	2 201	249	1 297	—	—	5	6
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	321	321	6	303	12	—	7	13
1 bedroom -----	2 781	2 781	15	2 523	86	12	47	23
2 bedrooms -----	7 640	7 640	195	5 805	70	210	64	115
3 bedrooms -----	15 247	15 247	294	11 455	658	811	78	565
4 bedrooms -----	2 517	2 517	224	1 862	164	76	9	115
5 or more bedrooms -----	274	274	9	175	29	—	—	17
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	28 710	28 710	743	22 075	1 019	1 099	205	848
Source of water, public system or private company -----	27 626	27 626	737	22 087	1 012	1 101	200	830
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	25 143	25 143	731	21 958	983	1 057	188	793
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	79	79	—	22	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	44	44	—	15	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	35	35	—	7	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	19 544	19 544	503	17 298	717	945	85	661
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 858	1 858	—	161	14	27	5	13
Electricity -----	6 843	6 843	240	4 547	278	128	115	160
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	510	510	—	105	10	9	—	14
No fuel used -----	12	12	—	12	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	1 678	1 678	8	1 418	15	—	36	—
1 -----	10 424	10 424	253	8 793	254	290	69	216
2 -----	12 137	12 137	428	9 012	451	592	95	450
3 or more -----	4 541	4 541	54	2 900	299	227	5	182
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.3	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	18 838	18 838	11	13 886	794	786	85	711
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 132	2 132	—	1 653	107	152	16	123
1985 to 1988 -----	4 293	4 293	6	3 211	231	264	5	296
1980 to 1984 -----	3 246	3 246	—	2 155	197	172	—	165
1970 to 1979 -----	4 583	4 583	—	3 356	159	161	21	115
1969 or earlier -----	4 584	4 584	5	3 511	100	37	43	12
Renter-occupied housing units -----	9 942	9 942	732	8 237	225	323	120	137
1989 to March 1990 -----	6 190	6 190	368	5 318	153	203	73	60
1985 to 1988 -----	2 876	2 876	323	2 267	63	120	35	77
1980 to 1984 -----	424	424	41	327	9	—	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	277	277	—	223	—	—	7	—
1969 or earlier -----	175	175	—	102	—	—	5	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	1 783	1 783	11	1 377	4	111	22	29
Householder 65 years and over -----	5 388	5 388	—	3 993	154	41	43	54
Owner-occupied housing units -----	4 699	4 699	—	3 457	131	41	31	43
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	24	24	—	8	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	134	134	—	95	—	—	—	13
No vehicle available -----	736	736	—	585	15	—	12	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	28 701	28 701	743	22 101	1 019	1 109	205	848
1.00 or less persons per room -----	27 919	27 919	706	21 531	1 012	1 091	200	836
1.01 or more persons per room -----	782	782	37	570	7	18	5	12
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	79	79	—	22	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	79	79	—	22	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	35 373	35 373	16 679	35 872	54 907	42 096	19 652	45 510
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	21 868	21 868	32 475	20 979	33 693	28 942	19 460	37 421
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	3 685	3 685	26	2 795	46	71	30	39
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 426	1 426	—	884	37	51	9	39
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 259	2 259	26	1 911	9	20	21	—

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County—Con.			Fort Sill CDP, Comanche County	Lawton city, Comanche County			
	Tract 20.02	Tract 23	Tract 24		Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01
Occupied housing units	1 859	2 136	781	743	1 224	801	1 613	1 753
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	34	89	—	—	—	—	—	4
1985 to 1988	230	109	39	39	29	—	59	88
1980 to 1984	306	367	15	15	30	18	51	248
1970 to 1979	806	675	89	81	236	118	404	703
1960 to 1969	369	360	202	172	163	213	837	647
1950 to 1959	52	177	144	144	659	420	256	55
1940 to 1949	43	139	43	43	79	25	6	8
1939 or earlier	19	220	249	249	28	7	—	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	19	12	6	6	6	7	—	35
1 bedroom	201	110	15	15	126	82	126	189
2 bedrooms	269	564	195	195	467	243	173	291
3 bedrooms	1 227	1 224	332	294	597	402	1 112	1 019
4 bedrooms	136	192	224	224	28	39	184	212
5 or more bedrooms	7	34	9	9	—	28	18	7
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 859	2 136	781	743	1 224	801	1 613	1 753
Source of water, public system or private company	1 825	1 847	775	737	1 224	801	1 613	1 753
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 633	1 169	761	731	1 224	801	1 613	1 753
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	1 317	617	533	503	1 010	615	1 242	1 199
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51	640	—	—	7	10	—	—
Electricity	476	719	248	240	206	179	353	544
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	15	160	—	—	8	—	8	10
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	48	91	8	8	63	68	23	28
1	633	488	253	253	601	350	668	623
2	893	1 016	466	428	433	285	641	840
3 or more	285	541	54	54	127	98	281	262
Vehicles per household	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	1 296	1 737	11	11	732	444	1 082	1 043
1989 to March 1990	119	145	—	6	87	35	81	103
1985 to 1988	407	392	6	6	81	74	157	219
1980 to 1984	319	347	—	—	60	42	134	212
1970 to 1979	310	477	—	—	142	130	455	349
1969 or earlier	141	376	5	5	362	163	255	160
Renter-occupied housing units	563	399	770	732	492	357	531	710
1989 to March 1990	311	213	398	368	321	241	417	509
1985 to 1988	188	127	331	323	121	94	106	175
1980 to 1984	39	23	41	41	38	5	8	26
1970 to 1979	25	19	—	—	12	17	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	60	174	11	11	60	62	52	82
Householder 65 years and over	232	471	—	—	298	101	194	130
Owner-occupied housing units	170	430	—	—	279	101	187	130
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	19	41	—	—	38	13	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 859	2 111	781	743	1 224	801	1 613	1 753
1.00 or less persons per room	1 797	2 037	744	706	1 209	768	1 565	1 718
1.01 or more persons per room	62	74	37	37	15	33	48	35
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:	35 579	31 347	16 679	16 679	30 037	26 397	35 666	40 421
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 641	23 120	32 236	32 475	20 195	18 748	20 531	22 538
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	166	336	26	26	98	117	150	120
Owner-occupied housing units	49	198	—	—	17	16	40	24
Renter-occupied housing units	117	138	26	26	81	101	110	96

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.							
	Tract 4.02	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 11
	Occupied housing units	1 012	999	2 258	1 092	798	1 048	862	744
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	8	30	49	—	7	14	—	9
1985 to 1988	107	241	39	274	31	118	16	6
1980 to 1984	229	238	71	337	25	133	37	5
1970 to 1979	650	202	679	378	103	49	87	29
1960 to 1969	12	267	940	81	251	103	99	61
1950 to 1959	6	17	463	22	330	503	485	142
1940 to 1949	—	4	10	—	40	101	80	176
1939 or earlier	—	—	7	—	11	27	58	316
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	16	12	9	—	10	31	34	10
1 bedroom	65	86	186	12	32	67	195	182
2 bedrooms	189	70	344	193	177	372	432	252
3 bedrooms	689	646	1 426	811	465	528	158	202
4 bedrooms	53	164	293	76	93	44	43	68
5 or more bedrooms	—	21	—	—	21	6	—	30
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 012	999	2 258	1 082	798	1 048	862	744
Source of water, public system or private company	1 012	999	2 258	1 084	798	1 048	858	744
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 012	983	2 245	1 057	794	1 048	862	728
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	7	8	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	655	705	1 729	935	654	852	765	636
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	14	17	20	—	—	—	15
Electricity	357	270	500	128	144	188	97	93
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	10	12	9	—	8	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	7	15	34	—	59	64	126	55
1	327	254	845	290	268	479	384	417
2	479	446	1 099	575	347	395	286	227
3 or more	199	284	280	227	124	110	66	45
Vehicles per household	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	627	774	1 548	769	584	684	387	372
1989 to March 1990	111	107	265	152	27	79	13	30
1985 to 1988	185	219	311	254	118	151	67	84
1980 to 1984	145	197	177	165	69	72	39	63
1970 to 1979	186	151	464	161	166	140	65	55
1969 or earlier	—	100	331	37	204	242	203	140
Renter-occupied housing units	385	225	710	323	214	364	475	372
1989 to March 1990	249	153	518	203	90	311	313	195
1985 to 1988	117	63	140	120	83	36	131	134
1980 to 1984	10	9	45	—	14	7	10	10
1970 to 1979	9	—	7	—	6	—	5	24
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	21	10	16	9
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	—	4	31	111	—	19	186	95
Householder 65 years and over	40	154	324	41	271	315	196	199
Owner-occupied housing units	26	131	303	41	236	307	173	180
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
No vehicle available	—	15	—	—	30	22	41	9
Complete plumbing facilities	1 012	999	2 258	1 092	791	1 040	862	744
1.00 or less persons per room	995	992	2 221	1 074	791	984	811	724
1.01 or more persons per room	17	7	37	18	—	56	51	20
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	7	8	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	7	8	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	45 419	51 674	37 095	42 576	55 875	35 853	25 620	29 253
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 574	33 693	28 239	28 942	23 143	23 354	15 574	19 604
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	26	46	127	61	62	100	179	169
Owner-occupied housing units	—	37	78	41	17	26	15	28
Renter-occupied housing units	26	9	49	20	45	74	164	141

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.						Remainder of Comanche County	
	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	718	858	463	200	802	1 657	1 310	2 136
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	10	23	34	15	89
1985 to 1988	49	8	23	—	272	222	137	109
1980 to 1984	51	37	127	4	180	256	315	367
1970 to 1979	153	103	165	60	291	717	467	675
1960 to 1969	147	290	133	45	27	351	137	360
1950 to 1959	71	265	8	62	—	34	71	177
1940 to 1949	86	108	—	19	9	43	17	139
1939 or earlier	161	47	7	—	—	—	151	220
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	24	—	—	7	13	19	—	12
1 bedroom	260	94	21	47	13	201	49	110
2 bedrooms	308	376	86	64	115	225	339	564
3 bedrooms	116	350	266	73	535	1 092	794	1 224
4 bedrooms	10	38	83	9	115	113	103	192
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	7	—	11	7	25	34
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	718	858	463	200	802	1 657	1 302	2 136
Source of water, public system or private company	718	858	463	200	793	1 642	1 186	1 847
Sewage disposal, public sewer	718	858	463	188	793	1 623	276	1 169
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	25
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	473	763	306	80	656	1 280	28	617
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	14	—	—	5	13	8	600	640
Electricity	231	85	157	115	124	360	595	719
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	10	—	—	9	9	87	160
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	95	131	—	31	—	48	70	91
1	427	337	158	69	211	598	320	488
2	173	315	220	95	409	794	554	1 016
3 or more	23	75	85	5	182	217	366	541
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	210	522	319	85	670	1 104	1 141	1 737
1989 to March 1990	15	42	46	16	112	119	151	145
1985 to 1988	44	87	85	5	283	391	241	392
1980 to 1984	18	105	36	—	154	246	304	347
1970 to 1979	51	95	87	21	109	233	275	477
1969 or earlier	82	193	65	43	12	115	170	376
Renter-occupied housing units	508	336	144	115	132	553	169	399
1989 to March 1990	352	185	98	73	60	301	87	213
1985 to 1988	103	121	46	35	72	188	44	127
1980 to 1984	27	5	—	—	—	39	9	23
1970 to 1979	18	16	—	7	—	25	—	19
1969 or earlier	8	9	—	—	—	—	29	17
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	104	128	—	22	24	50	79	174
Householder 65 years and over	129	218	34	38	54	190	254	471
Owner-occupied housing units	98	183	34	31	43	128	240	430
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
No telephone in unit	—	18	—	—	13	—	11	14
No vehicle available	16	56	—	7	—	19	32	41
Complete plumbing facilities	718	858	463	200	802	1 657	1 302	2 111
1.00 or less persons per room	675	835	463	195	790	1 595	1 251	2 037
1.01 or more persons per room	43	23	—	5	12	62	51	74
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	25
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	25
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:	19 382	19 359	48 408	19 652	44 734	34 620	38 909	31 347
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	14 330	13 044	28 955	19 675	38 384	25 956	23 937	23 120
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	235	241	21	30	39	156	185	336
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	56	107	11	9	39	49	125	198
Owner-occupied housing units	179	134	10	21	—	107	60	138
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County			
		Total	Fort Sill CDP	Lawton city	Tract 4.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 19.02	Tract 20.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	15 673	15 673	5	12 748	733	608	36	579
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	10 822	10 822	—	9 087	580	570	11	553
Less than \$300	1 161	1 161	—	934	34	45	5	—
\$300 to \$399	1 347	1 347	—	1 130	34	38	—	3
\$400 to \$499	1 583	1 583	—	1 331	37	49	—	73
\$500 to \$599	1 736	1 736	—	1 519	56	107	—	54
\$600 to \$799	2 629	2 629	—	2 191	125	208	6	199
\$800 to \$999	1 406	1 406	—	1 176	129	63	—	141
\$1,000 to \$1,499	777	777	—	648	137	55	—	66
\$1,500 to \$1,999	106	106	—	91	12	—	—	6
\$2,000 or more	77	77	—	67	16	5	—	11
Median (dollars)	577	577	—	576	804	632	754	750
Not mortgaged	4 851	4 851	5	3 661	153	38	25	26
Less than \$100	386	386	5	248	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	2 801	2 801	—	2 180	43	24	13	4
\$200 to \$299	1 235	1 235	—	963	74	14	12	22
\$300 to \$399	302	302	—	179	30	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	75	75	—	54	6	—	—	—
\$500 or more	52	52	—	37	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	173	173	100	173	247	175	148	220
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	4 307	4 307	5	3 319	75	122	11	24
Less than 20 percent	1 496	1 496	—	1 141	12	14	11	4
20 to 24 percent	484	484	—	343	4	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	476	476	—	363	—	20	—	—
30 to 34 percent	325	325	—	263	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more	1 356	1 356	—	1 083	49	74	—	16
Not computed	170	170	5	126	5	14	—	4
Median	25.9	25.9	—	26.5	50.0+	47.4	15.4	45.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 669	4 669	—	3 786	161	171	25	166
Less than 20 percent	2 470	2 470	—	1 933	67	24	19	42
20 to 24 percent	602	602	—	497	3	24	—	24
25 to 29 percent	607	607	—	542	32	71	—	25
30 to 34 percent	427	427	—	381	15	34	6	5
35 percent or more	563	563	—	433	44	18	—	70
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.9	18.9	—	19.6	26.6	27.6	12.3	28.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 519	3 519	—	3 008	184	177	—	171
Less than 20 percent	2 419	2 419	—	2 044	101	117	—	54
20 to 24 percent	725	725	—	645	21	38	—	69
25 to 29 percent	227	227	—	200	36	8	—	31
30 to 34 percent	95	95	—	79	16	14	—	17
35 percent or more	53	53	—	40	10	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.3	16.3	—	16.5	19.0	16.4	—	22.3
\$50,000 or more	3 178	3 178	—	2 635	313	138	—	218
Less than 20 percent	2 669	2 669	—	2 211	236	129	—	176
20 to 24 percent	361	361	—	292	49	9	—	27
25 to 29 percent	120	120	—	113	28	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent	14	14	—	14	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	5
Not computed	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.8	12.8	—	12.8	15.3	14.3	—	14.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	9 776	9 776	706	8 212	225	323	115	137
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	46	46	—	31	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	659	659	5	547	—	—	12	5
\$200 to \$299	1 666	1 666	8	1 452	—	—	7	12
\$300 to \$399	2 781	2 781	131	2 444	83	57	71	3
\$400 to \$499	1 998	1 998	133	1 786	44	69	25	12
\$500 to \$599	1 007	1 007	35	904	27	78	—	18
\$600 to \$749	680	680	24	635	47	86	—	80
\$750 to \$999	186	186	20	146	17	13	—	—
\$1,000 or more	22	22	—	22	7	—	—	7
No cash rent	731	731	350	245	—	20	—	—
Median (dollars)	380	380	419	381	456	522	362	618
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	2 327	2 327	15	2 023	24	32	20	—
Less than 20 percent	46	46	—	35	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	63	63	—	35	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	100	100	—	81	—	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent	87	87	—	72	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	1 743	1 743	6	1 579	20	20	13	—
Not computed	288	288	9	221	4	12	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	45.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	47.5	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 825	2 825	122	2 481	43	88	51	26
Less than 20 percent	291	291	8	240	—	—	5	5
20 to 24 percent	475	475	6	428	7	12	4	—
25 to 29 percent	638	638	26	591	—	26	24	12
30 to 34 percent	490	490	7	450	6	19	8	6
35 percent or more	745	745	13	706	30	31	10	3
Not computed	186	186	62	66	—	—	—	—
Median	29.3	29.3	28.1	29.6	37.4	31.6	28.4	28.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 962	2 962	303	2 484	83	130	34	65
Less than 20 percent	1 483	1 483	81	1 270	24	24	34	3
20 to 24 percent	684	684	76	585	35	65	—	18
25 to 29 percent	397	397	11	386	24	41	—	26
30 to 34 percent	141	141	—	141	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	56	56	—	56	—	—	—	—
Not computed	201	201	135	46	—	—	—	—
Median	19.4	19.4	20.2	19.7	22.5	23.2	16.3	28.2
\$35,000 or more	1 662	1 662	266	1 224	75	73	10	46
Less than 20 percent	1 328	1 328	116	1 052	48	53	10	38
20 to 24 percent	113	113	6	107	15	12	—	8
25 to 29 percent	40	40	—	40	12	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	181	181	144	25	—	8	—	—
Not computed	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.2	12.7	12.5	16.7

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County—Con.			Fort Sill CDP, Comanche County	Lawton city, Comanche County			
	Troct 20.02	Troct 23	Troct 24		Troct 1	Troct 2	Troct 3	Troct 4.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 067	1 021	5	5	702	434	1 047	1 015
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	947	647	—	—	396	307	823	833
Less than \$300	70	124	—	—	33	71	150	90
\$300 to \$399	108	114	—	—	69	64	136	84
\$400 to \$499	98	88	—	—	99	79	166	108
\$500 to \$599	203	83	—	—	89	45	109	143
\$600 to \$799	291	147	—	—	80	39	173	248
\$800 to \$999	146	44	—	—	18	9	51	82
\$1,000 to \$1,499	31	37	—	—	8	—	38	78
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	597	496	—	—	497	423	471	596
Not mortgaged	120	374	5	5	306	127	224	182
Less than \$100	—	31	5	5	13	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	54	177	—	—	225	86	120	116
\$200 to \$299	66	87	—	—	68	41	80	55
\$300 to \$399	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	17	—	—	—	—	15	—
\$500 or more	—	10	—	—	—	—	9	11
Median (dollars)	206	189	100	100	167	170	195	179
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	227	408	5	5	234	174	206	134
Less than 20 percent	40	106	—	—	130	77	61	41
20 to 24 percent	50	78	—	—	12	20	33	18
25 to 29 percent	24	69	—	—	19	—	18	—
30 to 34 percent	10	37	—	—	26	19	12	17
35 percent or more	83	117	—	—	47	48	76	53
Not computed	20	1	5	5	—	10	6	5
Median	27.8	26.4	—	—	18.2	21.3	26.7	31.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	305	302	—	—	242	147	365	319
Less than 20 percent	51	187	—	—	184	60	226	159
20 to 24 percent	62	54	—	—	12	44	29	46
25 to 29 percent	45	9	—	—	22	9	60	37
30 to 34 percent	80	24	—	—	7	34	22	38
35 percent or more	67	28	—	—	17	—	28	39
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	29.4	16.9	—	—	13.6	21.5	16.8	20.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	296	172	—	—	135	86	276	291
Less than 20 percent	201	138	—	—	121	75	209	192
20 to 24 percent	80	22	—	—	14	11	47	63
25 to 29 percent	8	4	—	—	—	—	20	17
30 to 34 percent	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
35 percent or more	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.2	15.7	—	—	14.9	11.0	14.6	17.1
\$50,000 or more	239	139	—	—	91	27	200	271
Less than 20 percent	205	123	—	—	72	27	192	227
20 to 24 percent	34	16	—	—	11	—	8	38
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.1	13.0	—	—	10.0	10.0	10.3	13.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	556	360	744	706	492	357	531	710
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	88	40	5	5	7	55	8	—
\$200 to \$299	16	92	8	8	132	52	36	72
\$300 to \$399	146	82	131	131	170	126	148	270
\$400 to \$499	102	47	133	133	135	83	158	141
\$500 to \$599	110	41	43	35	25	28	99	141
\$600 to \$749	81	—	24	24	7	6	40	65
\$750 to \$999	7	—	20	20	5	—	27	9
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	6	51	380	350	11	7	15	12
Median (dollars)	416	340	422	419	358	338	450	404
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	152	117	15	15	56	101	127	95
Less than 20 percent	5	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
20 to 24 percent	9	13	—	—	—	10	—	—
25 to 29 percent	18	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	120	54	6	6	50	71	119	79
Not computed	—	28	9	9	6	7	8	16
Median	50.0	38.0	45.0	45.0	50.0+	48.3	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	85	77	145	122	225	109	150	236
Less than 20 percent	11	17	8	8	20	19	6	—
20 to 24 percent	12	12	6	6	44	26	14	53
25 to 29 percent	12	9	26	26	36	29	15	56
30 to 34 percent	29	10	7	7	67	5	21	53
35 percent or more	21	10	13	13	52	30	87	62
Not computed	—	19	85	62	6	7	12	12
Median	31.3	25.0	28.1	28.1	30.7	26.6	36.6	30.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	150	72	303	303	142	105	197	290
Less than 20 percent	58	61	81	81	104	49	58	154
20 to 24 percent	39	7	76	76	21	39	71	53
25 to 29 percent	16	—	11	11	4	11	40	68
30 to 34 percent	7	—	—	—	13	6	28	—
35 percent or more	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Not computed	—	4	135	135	—	—	—	—
Median	22.2	13.8	20.2	20.2	16.7	20.4	22.9	19.7
\$35,000 or more	169	94	281	266	69	42	57	89
Less than 20 percent	148	94	124	116	59	42	45	76
20 to 24 percent	8	—	6	6	5	—	12	4
25 to 29 percent	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	6	—	151	144	5	—	—	—
Median	14.8	12.1	14.3	13.9	12.0	12.8	14.3	14.1

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.							
	Tract 4.02	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 11
	599	728	1 527	591	523	632	352	351
Specified owner-occupied housing units								
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	574	580	1 257	553	282	371	167	121
Less than \$300	17	34	140	38	21	16	26	—
\$300 to \$399	6	34	179	28	38	70	46	9
\$400 to \$499	65	37	111	49	35	55	27	43
\$500 to \$599	77	56	205	107	43	76	47	23
\$600 to \$799	235	125	275	208	33	78	21	31
\$800 to \$999	125	129	214	63	53	49	—	9
\$1,000 to \$1,499	41	137	85	55	23	27	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	12	39	—	24	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	8	16	9	5	12	—	—	6
Median (dollars)	721	804	597	637	690	549	452	524
Not mortgaged	25	148	270	38	241	261	185	230
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	12	27	—
\$100 to \$199	—	43	156	24	53	157	143	139
\$200 to \$299	25	69	87	14	108	66	9	70
\$300 to \$399	—	30	27	—	52	14	6	21
\$400 to \$499	—	6	—	—	17	12	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	275	243	189	175	268	177	145	184
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	19	75	379	112	77	189	133	137
Less than 20 percent	—	12	42	14	17	78	93	72
20 to 24 percent	—	4	53	—	15	19	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	—	71	20	8	29	23	32
30 to 34 percent	—	5	56	—	—	12	—	6
35 percent or more	13	49	139	64	37	51	17	27
Not computed	—	5	18	14	—	—	—	—
Median	43.9	50.0+	31.3	45.6	29.1	24.3	16.5	19.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	173	156	473	171	110	140	131	114
Less than 20 percent	26	62	202	24	72	75	104	91
20 to 24 percent	38	3	58	24	11	14	15	6
25 to 29 percent	44	32	90	71	21	24	—	9
30 to 34 percent	11	15	60	34	6	18	12	—
35 percent or more	54	44	63	18	—	9	—	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.6	27.0	23.0	27.6	14.8	18.8	15.5	12.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	251	184	401	170	148	134	80	43
Less than 20 percent	119	101	236	110	122	108	80	38
20 to 24 percent	115	21	109	38	13	13	—	5
25 to 29 percent	17	36	26	8	13	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	16	—	14	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more	—	10	30	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.3	19.0	18.4	16.9	11.7	14.2	12.1	15.7
\$50,000 or more	156	313	274	138	188	169	8	57
Less than 20 percent	132	236	232	129	172	141	8	42
20 to 24 percent	12	49	35	9	—	14	—	9
25 to 29 percent	9	28	7	—	11	14	—	6
30 to 34 percent	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.8	15.3	11.5	14.3	10.0	10.0	17.5	12.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	385	225	692	323	214	364	475	372
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	7	—	36	36
\$200 to \$299	17	—	—	—	13	44	245	143
\$300 to \$399	159	83	188	57	91	115	91	95
\$400 to \$499	57	44	222	69	39	172	72	57
\$500 to \$599	40	27	177	78	21	18	7	13
\$600 to \$749	79	47	71	86	25	11	7	—
\$750 to \$999	17	17	34	13	8	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	7	—	—	4	—	4	—
No cash rent	16	—	—	20	6	4	13	28
Median (dollars)	425	456	470	522	396	416	287	295
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	37	24	35	32	59	58	186	114
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
35 percent or more	21	20	35	20	55	58	162	96
Not computed	16	4	—	12	4	—	6	18
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	131	43	189	88	52	170	149	88
Less than 20 percent	7	—	—	—	4	—	41	30
20 to 24 percent	28	7	9	12	—	18	30	21
25 to 29 percent	24	—	65	26	11	28	48	10
30 to 34 percent	29	6	21	19	13	56	30	8
35 percent or more	43	30	94	31	24	64	—	19
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Median	31.1	37.4	34.9	31.6	34.2	33.3	25.4	23.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	132	83	234	130	59	117	104	115
Less than 20 percent	74	24	142	24	15	60	55	62
20 to 24 percent	7	35	33	65	16	34	21	30
25 to 29 percent	23	24	49	41	14	23	14	4
30 to 34 percent	17	—	10	—	14	—	7	—
35 percent or more	11	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	19
Median	19.3	22.5	19.0	23.2	24.5	19.9	14.2	17.6
\$35,000 or more	85	75	234	73	44	19	36	55
Less than 20 percent	85	48	200	53	38	19	36	55
20 to 24 percent	—	15	22	12	4	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	—
Median	14.3	13.2	16.2	12.7	12.9	10.0	12.1	11.6

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.							Remainder of Comanche County	
	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)		Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units									
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	152	415	306	36	555	975		685	1 021
With a mortgage	50	235	278	11	539	884		396	647
Less than \$300	—	83	29	5	—	70		9	124
\$300 to \$399	22	50	38	—	3	108		10	114
\$400 to \$499	15	37	22	—	73	88		60	88
\$500 to \$599	6	59	21	—	54	189		22	83
\$600 to \$799	—	6	66	6	185	273		121	147
\$800 to \$999	7	—	57	—	141	131		110	44
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	45	—	66	25		54	37
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	6	—		—	10
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	11	—		10	—
Median (dollars)	460	365	672	754	757	593		767	496
Not mortgaged	102	180	28	25	16	91		289	374
Less than \$100	16	50	—	—	—	—		24	31
\$100 to \$199	70	110	12	13	—	39		135	177
\$200 to \$299	16	20	16	12	16	52		81	87
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—		49	52
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	17
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	10
Median (dollars)	143	129	210	148	225	206		190	189
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	67	264	38	11	20	212		134	408
Less than 20 percent	6	90	—	11	—	31		66	106
20 to 24 percent	—	33	6	—	—	50		3	78
25 to 29 percent	8	34	11	—	—	18		3	69
30 to 34 percent	7	40	—	—	—	10		11	37
35 percent or more	29	61	21	—	16	83		30	117
Not computed	17	6	—	—	4	20		21	1
Median	36.3	25.9	37.5	15.4	50.0+	29.2		18.9	26.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	77	73	79	25	155	265		166	302
Less than 20 percent	64	50	29	19	42	43		102	187
20 to 24 percent	6	14	4	—	24	54		8	54
25 to 29 percent	—	9	25	—	25	27		9	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—	9	6	5	80		—	24
35 percent or more	7	—	12	—	59	61		47	28
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	11.8	12.1	26.3	12.3	27.3	30.5		15.5	16.9
Less than 20 percent	8	49	59	—	168	274		161	172
20 to 24 percent	8	49	39	—	51	179		93	138
25 to 29 percent	—	—	14	—	69	80		33	22
30 to 34 percent	—	—	6	—	31	8		14	4
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	17	7		16	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—		5	8
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
\$50,000 or more	10.0	12.2	16.8	—	22.4	16.7		17.0	15.7
Less than 20 percent	—	29	130	—	212	224		224	139
20 to 24 percent	—	29	79	—	170	196		201	123
25 to 29 percent	—	—	37	—	27	28		16	16
30 to 34 percent	—	—	14	—	10	—		7	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	5	—		—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
GROSS RENT	508	336	144	115	14.7	12.6		12.5	13.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	508	336	144	115	14.7	12.6		142	360
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	7	—	—	—	—		—	7
\$100 to \$199	25	9	—	—	—	—		8	40
\$200 to \$299	209	96	6	7	12	16		24	92
\$300 to \$399	183	125	—	71	3	136		49	82
\$400 to \$499	63	45	79	25	12	102		10	47
\$500 to \$599	8	24	35	—	18	110		10	41
\$600 to \$749	—	7	15	—	80	81		9	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	9	—	—	7		20	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	7	—		12	—
No cash rent	20	23	—	—	—	6		51	51
Median (dollars)	309	340	484	362	621	419		345	340
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	191	160	10	20	—	142		25	117
Less than 20 percent	—	9	—	—	—	5		—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	9		—	13
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	7	—	18		—	12
30 to 34 percent	—	11	—	—	—	—		—	10
35 percent or more	173	122	10	13	—	110		23	54
Not computed	18	18	—	—	—	—		2	28
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	47.5	—	46.2		50.0+	38.0
Less than 20 percent	190	95	31	51	21	85		53	77
20 to 24 percent	54	10	—	5	—	11		—	17
25 to 29 percent	70	8	6	4	—	12		14	12
30 to 34 percent	16	43	—	24	12	12		4	9
35 percent or more	12	13	—	8	6	29		16	10
Not computed	34	11	25	10	3	21		12	10
Median	4	10	—	—	—	—		7	19
\$20,000 to \$34,999	22.8	27.8	39.3	28.4	29.4	31.3		31.6	25.0
Less than 20 percent	110	77	41	34	65	150		25	72
20 to 24 percent	96	51	9	34	3	58		18	61
25 to 29 percent	14	19	9	—	18	39		7	7
30 to 34 percent	—	7	18	—	18	16		—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	5	—	26	7		—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	30		—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	4
\$35,000 or more	13.9	17.9	25.7	16.3	28.2	22.2		17.5	13.8
Less than 20 percent	17	4	62	10	46	169		39	94
20 to 24 percent	13	4	45	10	38	148		36	94
25 to 29 percent	—	—	17	—	8	8		—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7		—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Not computed	—	4	—	—	—	—		3	—
Median	12.5	10.0	15.0	12.5	16.7	14.8		16.5	12.1

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County			
		Total	Fort Sill COP	Lawton city	Tract 5.02	Tract 19.02	Tract 20.02	Tract 24
Occupied housing units -----	5 800	5 800	466	5 305	320	444	374	469
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	418	418	17	395	47	17	78	17
1980 to 1984 -----	672	672	24	636	86	19	63	24
1970 to 1979 -----	1 510	1 510	61	1 444	101	24	120	61
1960 to 1969 -----	1 502	1 502	142	1 357	86	148	85	145
1950 to 1959 -----	1 146	1 146	139	1 007	—	193	28	139
1940 to 1949 -----	287	287	13	271	—	39	—	13
1939 or earlier -----	258	258	70	188	—	4	—	70
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	61	61	—	61	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom -----	981	981	12	969	27	30	—	12
2 bedrooms -----	1 423	1 423	128	1 292	22	136	38	128
3 bedrooms -----	2 796	2 796	191	2 590	234	235	304	194
4 bedrooms -----	490	490	135	350	37	43	32	135
5 or more bedrooms -----	49	49	—	43	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	5 793	5 793	466	5 298	320	444	374	469
Source of water, public system or private company -----	5 775	5 775	459	5 287	320	444	374	462
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	5 692	5 692	441	5 248	314	444	362	441
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	3 759	3 759	220	3 524	256	361	277	220
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	49	49	5	44	—	—	—	5
Electricity -----	1 973	1 973	234	1 725	64	83	97	237
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
No fuel used -----	13	13	7	6	—	—	—	7
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	973	973	9	952	13	56	32	9
1 -----	2 481	2 481	201	2 277	110	227	111	201
2 -----	1 882	1 882	231	1 637	174	91	175	234
3 or more -----	464	464	25	439	23	70	56	25
Vehicles per household -----	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 113	2 113	7	2 097	236	255	206	7
1989 to March 1990 -----	257	257	7	244	67	11	7	7
1985 to 1988 -----	505	505	—	502	52	12	112	—
1980 to 1984 -----	298	298	—	298	42	26	32	—
1970 to 1979 -----	548	548	—	548	50	36	50	—
1969 or earlier -----	505	505	—	505	25	170	5	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	3 687	3 687	459	3 208	84	189	168	462
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 351	2 351	265	2 083	56	62	86	268
1985 to 1988 -----	1 016	1 016	167	832	28	89	70	167
1980 to 1984 -----	205	205	27	178	—	24	12	27
1970 to 1979 -----	99	99	—	99	—	14	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	16	16	—	16	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	862	862	24	838	53	12	34	24
Householder 65 years and over -----	506	506	—	506	15	118	7	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	409	409	—	409	15	107	7	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	55	55	—	55	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	202	202	—	202	7	34	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	5 793	5 793	466	5 298	320	444	374	469
1.00 or less persons per room -----	5 320	5 320	427	4 864	291	415	339	430
1.01 or more persons per room -----	473	473	39	434	29	29	35	39
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989.								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	31 757	31 757	5 613	31 740	28 133	27 982	32 806	5 613
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	18 480	18 480	28 203	16 988	25 666	18 024	21 864	28 195
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	1 492	1 492	44	1 445	52	103	52	44
Owner-occupied housing units -----	275	275	7	265	41	53	5	7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 217	1 217	37	1 180	11	50	47	37

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fort Sill CDP, Comanche County	Lawton city, Comanche County					
		Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02
Occupied housing units	466	261	297	449	526	258	395
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	17	15	23	38	23	18	—
1980 to 1984	24	37	7	42	66	101	27
1970 to 1979	61	96	60	102	232	139	154
1960 to 1969	142	38	83	170	195	—	131
1950 to 1959	139	61	93	97	10	—	74
1940 to 1949	13	14	31	—	—	—	9
1939 or earlier	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	—	27	—	—	10	—	—
1 bedroom	12	88	96	80	119	46	57
2 bedrooms	128	58	88	59	106	63	60
3 bedrooms	191	69	99	288	254	115	211
4 bedrooms	135	19	6	22	21	34	67
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	8	—	16	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	466	261	297	449	526	258	395
Source of water, public system or private company	459	261	297	431	526	258	395
Sewage disposal, public sewer	441	261	293	444	526	258	391
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	220	193	111	241	247	108	315
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	5	—	—	18	—	9	—
Electricity	234	68	186	190	279	141	80
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	9	48	46	61	68	9	20
1	201	119	198	163	258	90	168
2	231	69	53	167	153	123	174
3 or more	25	25	—	58	47	36	33
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	7	64	60	152	182	122	184
1989 to March 1990	7	5	8	17	35	16	13
1985 to 1988	—	18	15	23	43	40	54
1980 to 1984	—	3	5	26	27	35	29
1970 to 1979	—	15	13	39	77	31	75
1969 or earlier	—	23	19	47	—	—	13
Renter-occupied housing units	459	197	237	297	344	136	211
1989 to March 1990	265	118	111	243	258	124	145
1985 to 1988	167	79	74	36	77	12	53
1980 to 1984	27	—	30	—	9	—	13
1970 to 1979	—	—	22	18	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	24	22	53	101	97	10	19
Householder 65 years and over	—	18	6	32	14	8	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	18	6	32	14	8	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	466	261	297	449	526	258	395
1.00 or less persons per room	427	219	292	441	427	248	365
1.01 or more persons per room	39	42	5	8	99	10	30
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:	5 613	29 065	21 226	34 111	48 312	46 475	39 330
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	28 203	19 724	12 978	20 242	21 302	23 841	19 432
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	46	102	80	153	8	33
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	44	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	7	5	—	9	14	8	—
Renter-occupied housing units	37	41	102	71	139	—	33

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.						
	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 11	Tract 16	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	320	201	181	650	117	444	362
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	47	11	7	27	7	17	78
1980 to 1984 -----	86	8	—	47	36	19	51
1970 to 1979 -----	101	10	—	199	36	24	120
1960 to 1969 -----	86	43	—	131	38	148	85
1950 to 1959 -----	—	114	38	161	—	193	28
1940 to 1949 -----	—	8	69	26	—	39	—
1939 or earlier -----	—	7	60	59	—	4	—
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom -----	27	81	20	103	15	30	—
2 bedrooms -----	22	78	80	198	29	136	38
3 bedrooms -----	234	42	75	311	48	235	292
4 bedrooms -----	37	—	—	34	20	43	32
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	—	6	4	5	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	320	201	181	650	117	444	362
Source of water, public system or private company -----	320	201	181	650	117	444	362
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	314	190	181	650	117	444	362
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	256	100	128	614	36	361	265
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Electricity -----	64	101	53	30	75	83	97
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	13	48	79	269	—	56	20
1 -----	110	105	88	208	50	227	111
2 -----	174	43	8	140	49	91	175
3 or more -----	23	5	6	33	18	70	56
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.0	.7	.9	1.7	1.4	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	236	17	29	316	75	255	206
1989 to March 1990 -----	67	6	—	18	8	11	7
1985 to 1988 -----	52	—	—	50	19	12	112
1980 to 1984 -----	42	11	—	40	8	26	32
1970 to 1979 -----	50	—	—	71	27	36	50
1969 or earlier -----	25	—	29	137	13	170	5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	84	184	152	334	42	189	156
1989 to March 1990 -----	56	128	98	142	42	62	86
1985 to 1988 -----	28	45	32	128	—	89	58
1980 to 1984 -----	—	11	18	36	—	24	12
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—	4	22	—	14	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	53	60	72	198	6	12	34
Householder 65 years and over -----	15	—	61	182	6	118	7
Owner-occupied housing units -----	15	—	29	136	6	107	7
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	7	36	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	7	—	45	89	—	34	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	320	201	181	650	117	444	362
1.00 or less persons per room -----	291	189	156	592	108	415	327
1.01 or more persons per room -----	29	12	25	58	9	29	35
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	28 133	40 973	26 827	19 050	28 378	27 982	32 806
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	25 666	10 138	12 882	7 446	19 550	18 024	21 084
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	52	95	109	353	19	103	52
Owner-occupied housing units -----	41	—	9	83	13	53	5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	11	95	100	270	6	50	47

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County			
		Total	Fort Sill CDP	Lawton city	Tract 5.02	Tract 19.02	Tract 20.02	Tract 24
Specified owner-occupied housing units	2 000	2 000	7	1 984	229	237	194	7
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	1 615	1 615	—	1 606	189	164	194	—
Less than \$300	142	142	—	139	—	32	11	—
\$300 to \$399	209	209	—	209	19	56	10	—
\$400 to \$499	188	188	—	188	23	14	14	—
\$500 to \$599	246	246	—	246	41	—	23	—
\$600 to \$799	424	424	—	424	71	51	71	—
\$800 to \$999	282	282	—	282	30	—	58	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	112	112	—	106	5	11	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	12	12	—	12	—	—	7	—
\$2,000 more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	612	612	—	611	641	382	733	—
Not mortgaged	385	385	7	378	40	73	—	7
Less than \$100	31	31	7	24	—	—	—	7
\$100 to \$199	264	264	—	264	33	28	—	—
\$200 to \$299	46	46	—	46	7	13	—	—
\$300 to \$399	12	12	—	12	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	32	32	—	32	—	32	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	161	161	100	163	173	275	—	100
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	689	689	7	679	105	87	28	7
Less than 20 percent	148	148	7	141	17	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	84	84	—	84	—	16	11	—
25 to 29 percent	70	70	—	70	12	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	61	61	—	61	21	—	—	—
35 percent or more	326	326	—	323	55	71	17	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	33.5	33.5	10.0	33.6	41.1	50.0+	44.3	10.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	607	607	—	607	50	78	93	—
Less than 20 percent	234	234	—	234	14	58	17	—
20 to 24 percent	103	103	—	103	14	—	14	—
25 to 29 percent	35	35	—	35	7	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent	85	85	—	85	6	—	34	—
35 percent or more	150	150	—	150	9	20	20	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.4	23.4	—	23.4	23.9	16.6	31.1	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	410	410	—	410	47	50	58	—
Less than 20 percent	212	212	—	212	5	38	—	—
20 to 24 percent	112	112	—	112	27	12	44	—
25 to 29 percent	58	58	—	58	15	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	13	13	—	13	—	—	7	—
35 percent or more	15	15	—	15	—	—	7	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.7	19.7	—	19.7	23.4	17.3	23.3	—
\$50,000 or more	294	294	—	288	27	22	15	—
Less than 20 percent	231	231	—	225	27	22	15	—
20 to 24 percent	63	63	—	63	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.5	15.5	—	15.3	15.2	10.0	10.0	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	3 630	3 630	416	3 194	78	189	168	419
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	67	67	—	67	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	290	290	—	290	—	—	27	—
\$200 to \$299	568	568	8	560	—	15	—	8
\$300 to \$399	977	977	119	858	15	77	—	119
\$400 to \$499	837	837	102	723	38	32	12	102
\$500 to \$599	401	401	16	385	5	25	46	—
\$600 to \$749	218	218	—	213	20	8	72	16
\$750 to \$999	49	49	17	32	—	—	11	17
\$1,000 or more	9	9	—	9	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	214	214	154	57	—	32	—	—
Median (dollars)	381	381	401	378	488	387	599	401
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	1 112	1 112	—	1 112	11	23	35	—
Less than 20 percent	70	70	—	70	—	—	4	—
20 to 24 percent	34	34	—	34	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	28	28	—	28	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	25	25	—	25	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	844	844	—	844	11	17	27	—
Not computed	111	111	—	111	—	6	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	46.8	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1 253	1 253	135	1 118	11	123	50	135
Less than 20 percent	113	113	8	105	—	9	5	8
20 to 24 percent	262	262	8	254	—	36	—	22
25 to 29 percent	209	209	22	187	—	12	—	6
30 to 34 percent	181	181	6	175	—	10	—	4
35 percent or more	399	399	26	373	11	37	45	26
Not computed	89	89	65	24	—	19	—	65
Median	30.0	30.0	29.3	30.0	49.2	27.9	39.8	29.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	916	916	186	715	34	22	60	189
Less than 20 percent	419	419	106	301	17	—	12	106
20 to 24 percent	243	243	34	209	17	6	25	34
25 to 29 percent	122	122	—	122	—	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent	49	49	—	49	—	—	11	—
35 percent or more	27	27	—	27	—	—	12	—
Not computed	56	56	46	7	—	7	—	49
Median	20.2	20.2	18.3	21.3	20.0	25.8	23.6	18.3
\$35,000 or more	349	349	95	249	22	21	23	95
Less than 20 percent	270	270	52	213	11	13	11	52
20 to 24 percent	36	36	—	36	11	8	12	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	43	43	43	—	—	—	—	43
Median	13.7	13.7	11.8	14.2	17.5	14.0	20.2	11.8

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fort Sill CDP, Comanche County	Lawton city, Comanche County					
		Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	Tract 4.02
							Tract 5.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	7	64	60	144	176	122	177
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage-----		52	60	137	170	122	177
Less than \$300-----		—	—	19	9	—	—
\$300 to \$399-----		17	19	29	5	—	20
\$400 to \$499-----		10	19	7	13	7	36
\$500 to \$599-----		17	14	9	36	8	35
\$600 to \$799-----		8	—	33	58	24	44
\$800 to \$999-----		—	8	31	26	64	19
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----		—	—	9	23	19	18
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----		—	—	—	—	—	5
\$2,000 or more-----		—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----		495	429	659	668	907	595
Not mortgaged-----	7	12	—	7	6	—	—
Less than \$100-----	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	—	12	—	7	6	—	—
\$200 to \$299-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	100	125	—	175	125	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000-----	7	24	32	55	40	8	17
Less than 20 percent-----	7	7	—	—	9	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	8	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	6	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	6	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	17	20	40	—	8	10
Not computed-----	—	—	—	25	—	—	—
Median-----	10.0	37.3	36.5	50.0+	38.1	50.0+	35.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	—	12	23	41	59	30	59
Less than 20 percent-----	—	5	6	20	5	—	23
20 to 24 percent-----	—	7	9	—	4	8	20
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	23	9	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	8	21	27	13	12
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	—	20.7	23.1	35.2	34.5	33.9	21.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	—	20	5	37	46	30	67
Less than 20 percent-----	—	17	5	23	28	14	48
20 to 24 percent-----	—	3	—	—	18	8	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	14	—	8	13
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more-----	—	16.5	17.5	18.8	19.1	20.6	17.7
Less than 20 percent-----	—	8	—	11	31	54	34
20 to 24 percent-----	—	8	—	11	23	40	28
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	8	14	6
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	—	16.5	17.5	18.8	19.1	20.6	17.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	416	197	237	10.0-	15.8	18.4	16.9
GROSS RENT				297	344	136	211
Less than \$100-----	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	—	6	46	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299-----	8	83	93	23	25	14	—
\$300 to \$399-----	119	52	22	52	164	35	66
\$400 to \$499-----	102	33	50	112	117	60	24
\$500 to \$599-----	16	23	19	79	9	—	88
\$600 to \$749-----	—	—	—	31	29	27	12
\$750 to \$999-----	17	—	—	—	—	—	21
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	154	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	401	307	282	480	391	414	516
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000-----	—	44	100	94	129	—	44
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	44	68	94	118	—	44
Not computed-----	—	—	17	—	11	—	—
Median-----	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	135	75	78	74	146	60	86
Less than 20 percent-----	8	20	5	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	8	9	39	—	35	11	15
25 to 29 percent-----	22	8	—	10	48	49	—
30 to 34 percent-----	6	30	—	18	45	—	12
35 percent or more-----	26	8	34	46	18	—	59
Not computed-----	65	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	29.3	30.1	24.4	38.5	29.0	26.9	37.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	186	61	47	83	40	67	55
Less than 20 percent-----	104	30	33	38	16	23	10
20 to 24 percent-----	34	25	6	12	8	35	11
25 to 29 percent-----	—	6	8	12	5	9	13
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	21	6	—	11
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	5	—	10
Not computed-----	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	18.3	20.1	16.0	21.5	22.5	21.5	27.5
\$35,000 or more-----	95	17	12	46	29	9	26
Less than 20 percent-----	52	17	12	46	24	9	26
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	11.8	10.0-	16.3	16.4	11.0	17.5	15.7

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton city, Comanche County—Con.						
	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 11	Tract 16	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	229	17	25	272	75	237	194
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	189	17	—	112	68	164	194
Less than \$300	—	—	—	41	12	32	11
\$300 to \$399	19	—	—	14	13	56	10
\$400 to \$499	23	6	—	13	—	14	14
\$500 to \$599	41	—	—	14	5	—	23
\$600 to \$799	71	6	—	30	6	51	71
\$800 to \$999	30	5	—	—	11	—	58
\$1,000 to \$1,499	5	—	—	—	21	11	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	641	621	—	404	683	382	733
Not mortgaged	40	—	25	160	7	73	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	24	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	33	—	9	116	7	28	—
\$200 to \$299	7	—	6	20	—	13	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	32	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	173	—	279	137	125	275	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	105	—	19	176	33	87	28
Less than 20 percent	17	—	—	86	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	10	25	8	16	11
25 to 29 percent	12	—	—	15	13	—	—
30 to 34 percent	21	—	9	18	—	—	—
35 percent or more	55	—	—	32	12	71	17
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	41.1	—	24.7	20.4	28.3	50.0+	44.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	50	6	—	66	21	78	93
Less than 20 percent	14	—	—	50	11	58	17
20 to 24 percent	14	6	—	—	5	—	14
25 to 29 percent	7	—	—	8	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	34
35 percent or more	9	—	—	8	5	20	20
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.9	22.5	—	14.3	19.6	16.6	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	47	—	—	21	8	50	58
Less than 20 percent	5	—	—	21	—	38	—
20 to 24 percent	27	—	—	—	—	12	44
25 to 29 percent	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	8	—	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.4	—	—	10.0	45.0	17.3	23.3
\$50,000 or more	27	11	6	9	13	22	15
Less than 20 percent	27	6	6	9	—	22	15
20 to 24 percent	—	5	—	—	13	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.2	19.6	10.0	10.0	22.5	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	78	184	152	326	42	189	156
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	—	—	—	60	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	14	43	106	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	70	35	61	—	15	27
\$300 to \$399	15	81	44	47	—	77	—
\$400 to \$499	38	19	23	29	23	32	—
\$500 to \$599	5	—	—	10	19	25	46
\$600 to \$749	20	—	—	—	—	8	72
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	7	13	—	32	—
Median (dollars)	488	306	280	190	468	387	604
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	11	91	76	259	6	23	35
Less than 20 percent	—	7	14	45	—	—	4
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	28	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	4	—	9	—	—	4
35 percent or more	11	80	36	128	6	17	27
Not computed	—	—	26	36	—	6	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	49.2	39.3	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	11	82	44	47	9	123	46.8
Less than 20 percent	—	14	17	5	—	9	5
20 to 24 percent	—	22	4	16	—	36	—
25 to 29 percent	—	28	6	15	—	12	—
30 to 34 percent	—	10	—	—	—	10	—
35 percent or more	11	8	17	11	9	37	45
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
Median	49.2	25.9	25.8	25.8	37.5	27.9	39.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	34	11	16	20	27	22	48
Less than 20 percent	17	11	—	14	7	6	25
20 to 24 percent	17	—	16	—	7	9	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	6	13	9	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.0	17.5	22.5	14.2	24.6	25.8	24.8
\$35,000 or more	22	—	16	—	—	21	23
Less than 20 percent	11	—	16	—	—	13	11
20 to 24 percent	11	—	—	—	—	8	12
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	—	10.0	—	—	14.0	20.2

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County	Remainder of Comanche County	
		Total	Lawton city	Tract 23	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	1 375	1 375	724	280	233	280
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990 -----	12	12	3	6	—	6
1985 to 1988 -----	82	82	40	—	31	—
1980 to 1984 -----	171	171	40	79	23	79
1970 to 1979 -----	400	400	167	102	97	102
1960 to 1969 -----	230	230	143	40	26	40
1950 to 1959 -----	308	308	245	31	13	31
1940 to 1949 -----	64	64	44	2	13	2
1939 or earlier -----	108	108	42	20	30	20
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom -----	3	3	—	—	3	—
1 bedroom -----	162	162	126	22	14	22
2 bedrooms -----	339	339	183	47	53	47
3 bedrooms -----	695	695	323	173	126	173
4 bedrooms -----	147	147	81	23	34	23
5 or more bedrooms -----	29	29	11	15	3	15
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 369	1 369	724	274	233	274
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 318	1 318	724	266	233	266
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	970	970	713	151	48	151
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	4	4	4	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	4	4	4	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas -----	877	877	665	110	41	110
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	311	311	—	90	159	90
Electricity -----	175	175	59	72	31	72
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	12	12	—	8	2	8
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None -----	179	179	76	53	40	53
1 -----	580	580	323	97	104	97
2 -----	407	407	206	102	54	102
3 or more -----	209	209	119	28	35	28
Vehicles per household -----	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	811	811	320	232	165	232
1989 to March 1990 -----	46	46	16	6	9	6
1985 to 1988 -----	151	151	43	22	39	22
1980 to 1984 -----	174	174	70	68	24	68
1970 to 1979 -----	252	252	105	77	54	77
1969 or earlier -----	188	188	86	59	39	59
Renter-occupied housing units -----	564	564	404	48	68	48
1989 to March 1990 -----	304	304	246	37	15	37
1985 to 1988 -----	155	155	127	3	—	3
1980 to 1984 -----	43	43	22	5	10	5
1970 to 1979 -----	54	54	6	3	43	3
1969 or earlier -----	8	8	3	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit -----	400	400	165	88	117	88
Householder 65 years and over -----	218	218	102	43	64	43
Owner-occupied housing units -----	188	188	97	43	42	43
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	4	4	4	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	59	59	7	7	43	7
No vehicle available -----	56	56	16	10	27	10
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 371	1 371	720	280	233	280
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 204	1 204	640	244	193	244
1.01 or more persons per room -----	167	167	80	36	40	36
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	4	4	4	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	4	4	4	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	25 987	25 987	31 864	17 852	24 879	17 852
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	16 927	16 927	18 135	12 626	13 843	12 626
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	431	431	200	91	110	91
Owner-occupied housing units -----	195	195	37	74	68	74
Renter-occupied housing units -----	236	236	163	17	42	17

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Comanche County	Remainder of Comanche County	
		Total	Lawton city	Tract 23	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	636	636	282	199	123	199
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	389	389	203	85	73	85
Less than \$300	147	147	36	64	34	64
\$300 to \$399	61	61	41	8	8	8
\$400 to \$499	36	36	12	4	15	4
\$500 to \$599	23	23	13	—	8	—
\$600 to \$799	85	85	64	9	8	9
\$800 to \$999	37	37	37	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	380	380	548	200—	316	200—
Not mortgaged	247	247	79	114	50	114
Less than \$100	18	18	17	—	1	—
\$100 to \$199	158	158	44	71	41	71
\$200 to \$299	41	41	11	20	8	20
\$300 to \$399	30	30	7	23	—	23
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	171	171	159	186	140	186
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000	267	267	69	116	66	116
Less than 20 percent	61	61	15	21	25	21
20 to 24 percent	24	24	11	—	13	—
25 to 29 percent	31	31	11	20	—	20
30 to 34 percent	16	16	—	16	—	16
35 percent or more	100	100	32	37	15	37
Not computed	35	35	—	22	13	22
Median	30.0	30.0	28.9	31.9	20.6	31.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	198	198	88	51	47	51
Less than 20 percent	130	130	50	35	39	35
20 to 24 percent	24	24	6	16	—	16
25 to 29 percent	27	27	18	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	4	—	—	—
35 percent or more	10	10	10	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.0	14.0	17.0	13.6	11.3	13.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	128	128	90	32	2	32
Less than 20 percent	72	72	43	23	2	23
20 to 24 percent	33	33	24	9	—	9
25 to 29 percent	23	23	23	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.7	14.7	20.4	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
\$50,000 or more	43	43	35	—	8	—
Less than 20 percent	37	37	29	—	8	—
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.4	15.4	14.2	—	17.5	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	552	552	404	39	65	39
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	76	76	23	3	42	3
\$200 to \$299	97	97	64	13	11	13
\$300 to \$399	202	202	167	18	6	18
\$400 to \$499	53	53	49	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	47	47	36	—	6	—
\$600 to \$749	30	30	30	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	8	8	8	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	39	39	27	5	—	5
Median (dollars)	337	337	346	329	176	329
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000	215	215	150	14	32	14
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	16	16	6	—	10	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	159	159	114	14	22	14
Not computed	40	40	30	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	166	166	120	25	37.3	50.0+
Less than 20 percent	34	34	4	9	18	25
20 to 24 percent	62	62	51	11	18	9
25 to 29 percent	20	20	20	—	—	11
30 to 34 percent	19	19	19	—	—	—
35 percent or more	26	26	26	—	—	—
Not computed	5	5	5	—	—	—
Median	23.8	23.8	26.3	20.5	15.5	5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	96	96	65	—	9	—
Less than 20 percent	53	53	31	—	9	—
20 to 24 percent	24	24	20	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	5	5	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	8	8	—	—	—
Not computed	6	6	6	—	—	—
Median	18.6	18.6	19.6	—	11.3	—
\$35,000 or more	75	75	69	—	6	—
Less than 20 percent	59	59	53	—	6	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	16	16	16	—	—	—
Not computed	14.1	14.1	13.7	—	17.5	—

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lowton, OK MSA	Comanche County	
		Total	Lowton city
Occupied housing units -----	648	648	609
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	16	16	16
1985 to 1988 -----	58	58	58
1980 to 1984 -----	34	34	25
1970 to 1979 -----	203	203	197
1960 to 1969 -----	149	149	138
1950 to 1959 -----	92	92	85
1940 to 1949 -----	73	73	67
1939 or earlier -----	23	23	23
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	-	-	-
1 bedroom -----	114	114	114
2 bedrooms -----	124	124	111
3 bedrooms -----	358	358	341
4 bedrooms -----	50	50	41
5 or more bedrooms -----	2	2	2
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	642	642	603
Source of water, public system or private company -----	648	648	609
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	648	648	609
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	455	455	416
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	5	5	5
Electricity -----	188	188	188
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	-	-	-
All other fuels -----	-	-	-
No fuel used -----	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	5	5	5
1 -----	279	279	257
2 -----	290	290	282
3 or more -----	74	74	65
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.7	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	424	424	422
1989 to March 1990 -----	73	73	73
1985 to 1988 -----	124	124	124
1980 to 1984 -----	81	81	81
1970 to 1979 -----	103	103	103
1969 or earlier -----	43	43	41
Renter-occupied housing units -----	224	224	187
1989 to March 1990 -----	114	114	90
1985 to 1988 -----	102	102	89
1980 to 1984 -----	-	-	-
1970 to 1979 -----	-	-	-
1969 or earlier -----	8	8	8
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	27	27	27
Householder 65 years and over -----	63	63	61
Owner-occupied housing units -----	50	50	48
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	-	-	-
No vehicle available -----	-	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	648	648	609
1.00 or less persons per room -----	543	543	511
1.01 or more persons per room -----	105	105	98
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	30 132	30 132	30 103
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	21 345	21 345	19 644
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	102	102	86
Owner-occupied housing units -----	34	34	34
Renter-occupied housing units -----	68	68	52

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County	
		Total	Lawton city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	392	392	390
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	310	310	310
Less than \$300	21	21	21
\$300 to \$399	49	49	49
\$400 to \$499	55	55	55
\$500 to \$599	43	43	43
\$600 to \$799	73	73	73
\$800 to \$999	27	27	27
\$1,000 to \$1,499	42	42	42
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	539	539	539
Not mortgaged	82	82	80
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	41	41	39
\$200 to \$299	33	33	33
\$300 to \$399	8	8	8
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	200	200	202
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	175	175	175
Less than 20 percent	33	33	33
20 to 24 percent	39	39	39
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7
35 percent or more	90	90	90
Not computed	6	6	6
Median	36.5	36.5	36.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	93	93	93
Less than 20 percent	49	49	49
20 to 24 percent	15	15	15
25 to 29 percent	5	5	5
30 to 34 percent	8	8	8
35 percent or more	16	16	16
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	19.6	19.6	19.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	35	35	33
Less than 20 percent	19	19	17
20 to 24 percent	7	7	7
25 to 29 percent	9	9	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	19.1	19.1	19.7
\$50,000 or more	89	89	89
Less than 20 percent	73	73	73
20 to 24 percent	16	16	16
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	11.4	11.4	11.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	224	224	187
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	14	14	14
\$200 to \$299	39	39	39
\$300 to \$399	28	28	22
\$400 to \$499	51	51	42
\$500 to \$599	62	62	62
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	8	8	8
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	22	22	—
Median (dollars)	435	435	447
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	57	57	57
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	3	3	3
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	5	5
35 percent or more	38	38	38
Not computed	11	11	11
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	79	79	57
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	18	18	18
25 to 29 percent	6	6	—
30 to 34 percent	32	32	32
35 percent or more	7	7	7
Not computed	16	16	—
Median	31.2	31.2	31.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	56	56	56
Less than 20 percent	25	25	25
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8
25 to 29 percent	23	23	23
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	21.9	21.9	21.9
\$35,000 or more	32	32	17
Less than 20 percent	26	26	17
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	12.4	12.4	12.2

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Comanche County		Fort Sill COP, Comanche County	Lawton city, Comanche County	
		Total	Fort Sill CDP	Lawton city	Tract 24	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4.01	
Occupied housing units -----	1 924	1 924	151	1 622	156	151	147	204	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 -----	11	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	
1985 to 1988 -----	108	108	7	93	7	7	—	—	
1980 to 1984 -----	264	264	9	236	9	9	20	35	
1970 to 1979 -----	506	506	28	397	28	28	42	64	
1960 to 1969 -----	465	465	50	391	55	50	74	84	
1950 to 1959 -----	355	355	29	314	29	29	11	21	
1940 to 1949 -----	130	130	—	130	—	—	—	—	
1939 or earlier -----	85	85	28	50	28	28	—	—	
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom -----	26	26	—	26	—	—	—	—	
1 bedroom -----	379	379	7	353	7	7	14	42	
2 bedrooms -----	588	588	89	469	89	89	47	61	
3 bedrooms -----	739	739	34	625	39	34	86	77	
4 bedrooms -----	179	179	21	136	21	21	—	24	
5 or more bedrooms -----	13	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 902	1 902	151	1 602	156	151	147	204	
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 916	1 916	151	1 622	156	151	147	204	
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 864	1 864	151	1 611	156	151	147	204	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	16	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	16	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas -----	1 285	1 285	130	1 090	135	130	90	96	
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	73	73	—	14	—	—	—	—	
Electricity -----	553	553	21	505	21	21	57	108	
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
All other fuels -----	13	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None -----	164	164	7	157	7	7	9	—	
1 -----	971	971	95	817	95	95	91	108	
2 -----	669	669	43	560	48	43	47	57	
3 or more -----	120	120	6	88	6	6	—	39	
Vehicles per household -----	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	897	897	6	788	6	6	64	95	
1989 to March 1990 -----	142	142	6	136	6	6	—	—	
1985 to 1988 -----	276	276	—	241	—	—	34	35	
1980 to 1984 -----	161	161	—	128	—	—	—	17	
1970 to 1979 -----	202	202	—	172	—	—	14	18	
1969 or earlier -----	116	116	—	111	—	—	16	25	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 027	1 027	145	834	150	145	83	109	
1989 to March 1990 -----	690	690	86	575	86	86	68	90	
1985 to 1988 -----	261	261	46	200	51	46	15	19	
1980 to 1984 -----	61	61	13	44	13	13	—	—	
1970 to 1979 -----	15	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit -----	192	192	—	164	—	—	26	6	
Householder 65 years and over -----	141	141	—	138	—	—	—	—	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	122	122	—	119	—	—	—	—	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No telephone in unit -----	12	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	
No vehicle available -----	19	19	—	19	—	—	—	—	
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 908	1 908	151	1 606	156	151	147	204	
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 662	1 662	127	1 430	132	127	119	184	
1.01 or more persons per room -----	246	246	24	176	24	24	28	20	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	16	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	
1.00 or less persons per room -----	16	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	31 164	31 164	16 000	30 747	16 000	16 000	31 936	36 292	
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	21 563	21 563	25 892	21 309	26 096	25 892	20 135	26 123	
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	344	344	14	277	14	14	39	—	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	95	95	—	72	—	—	19	—	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	249	249	14	205	14	14	20	—	

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lowton, OK MSA	Comanche County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Comanche County	Fort Sill CDP, Comanche County	Lawton city, Comanche County	
		Total	Fort Sill CDP	Lawton city			Tract 3	Tract 4.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	824	824	-	744	-	-	64	86
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	654	654	-	587	-	-	56	70
Less than \$300	84	84	-	75	-	-	9	16
\$300 to \$399	122	122	-	91	-	-	-	11
\$400 to \$499	73	73	-	63	-	-	6	6
\$500 to \$599	116	116	-	107	-	-	16	9
\$600 to \$799	156	156	-	148	-	-	7	28
\$800 to \$999	70	70	-	70	-	-	18	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	33	33	-	33	-	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	541	541	-	563	-	-	541	561
Not mortgaged	170	170	-	157	-	-	8	16
Less than \$100	14	14	-	12	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	126	126	-	117	-	-	8	-
\$200 to \$299	30	30	-	28	-	-	-	16
\$300 to \$399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	169	169	-	171	-	-	175	244
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	227	227	-	205	-	-	19	-
Less than 20 percent	54	54	-	45	-	-	8	-
20 to 24 percent	8	8	-	8	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	14	14	-	14	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	29	29	-	27	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	108	108	-	97	-	-	11	-
Not computed	14	14	-	14	-	-	-	-
Median	35.2	35.2	-	35.2	-	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	316	316	-	291	-	-	50.0+	-
Less than 20 percent	160	160	-	138	-	-	13	38
20 to 24 percent	37	37	-	37	-	-	6	6
25 to 29 percent	58	58	-	58	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	9	9	-	9	-	-	9	-
35 percent or more	52	52	-	49	-	-	7	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	19.8	19.8	-	21.0	-	-	35.4	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	183	183	-	160	-	-	14	48
Less than 20 percent	122	122	-	101	-	-	7	41
20 to 24 percent	37	37	-	35	-	-	7	7
25 to 29 percent	7	7	-	7	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	17	17	-	17	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	17.4	17.4	-	17.9	-	-	-	-
\$50,000 or more	98	98	-	88	-	-	20.0	16.0
Less than 20 percent	63	63	-	53	-	-	18	-
20 to 24 percent	24	24	-	24	-	-	18	-
25 to 29 percent	11	11	-	11	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	12.1	12.1	-	13.5	-	-	10.0	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 015	1 015	136	834	141	136	83	109
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	23	23	-	13	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	55	55	-	55	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	161	161	-	149	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	329	329	43	272	43	43	14	66
\$400 to \$499	182	182	37	145	37	37	43	10
\$500 to \$599	70	70	6	59	11	6	11	11
\$600 to \$749	85	85	-	85	-	-	-	16
\$750 to \$999	21	21	6	15	6	6	15	-
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	89	89	44	41	44	44	44	6
Median (dollars)	365	365	405	360	409	405	456	377
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	228	228	7	197	7	7	20	-
Less than 20 percent	13	13	-	13	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	8	8	-	8	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	9	9	-	9	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	115	115	-	103	-	-	20	-
Not computed	83	83	7	64	7	7	-	-
Median	50.0+	50.0+	-	50.0+	-	-	-	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999	360	360	60	295	60	60	50.0+	-
Less than 20 percent	44	44	-	44	-	-	18	44
20 to 24 percent	72	72	8	64	8	8	-	-
25 to 29 percent	86	86	15	68	15	15	-	33
30 to 34 percent	41	41	7	32	7	7	-	-
35 percent or more	100	100	22	78	22	22	18	11
Not computed	17	17	8	9	8	8	-	-
Median	28.2	28.2	32.1	27.6	32.1	32.1	37.5	28.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	284	284	40	230	45	40	45	33
Less than 20 percent	100	100	6	87	6	6	7	27
20 to 24 percent	50	50	6	39	11	6	12	-
25 to 29 percent	57	57	-	57	-	-	11	-
30 to 34 percent	18	18	-	18	-	-	15	-
35 percent or more	17	17	-	17	-	-	-	-
Not computed	42	42	28	12	28	28	-	6
Median	22.1	22.1	17.5	22.8	21.1	17.5	26.6	16.0
\$35,000 or more	143	143	29	112	29	29	-	32
Less than 20 percent	119	119	21	96	21	21	-	16
20 to 24 percent	16	16	-	16	-	-	-	16
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	8	8	8	-	8	8	-	-
Median	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	-	-

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Comanche County		Fort Sill CDP, Co-manche County	Lawton city, Comanche County	
		Total	Fort Sill CDP	Lawton city	Tract 24	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4.01
Occupied housing units -----	27 981	27 981	685	21 450	723	685	1 564	1 646
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	367	367	—	219	—	—	—	4
1985 to 1988 -----	2 083	2 083	39	1 577	39	39	59	88
1980 to 1984 -----	3 153	3 153	6	2 115	6	6	51	232
1970 to 1979 -----	7 022	7 022	73	5 254	81	73	382	692
1960 to 1969 -----	5 858	5 858	145	4 719	175	145	810	588
1950 to 1959 -----	5 037	5 037	144	4 398	144	144	256	34
1940 to 1949 -----	2 310	2 310	43	1 907	43	43	6	8
1939 or earlier -----	2 151	2 151	235	1 261	235	235	—	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	305	305	6	287	6	6	—	35
1 bedroom -----	2 650	2 650	15	2 396	15	15	119	176
2 bedrooms -----	7 365	7 365	172	5 558	172	172	158	251
3 bedrooms -----	14 949	14 949	280	11 215	318	280	1 085	965
4 bedrooms -----	2 445	2 445	203	1 826	203	203	184	212
5 or more bedrooms -----	267	267	9	168	9	9	18	7
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	27 920	27 920	685	21 411	723	685	1 564	1 646
Source of water, public system or private company -----	26 830	26 830	679	21 414	717	679	1 564	1 646
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	24 386	24 386	673	21 285	703	673	1 564	1 646
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	79	79	—	22	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	44	44	—	15	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	35	35	—	7	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	19 010	19 010	445	16 846	475	445	1 207	1 150
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 818	1 818	—	152	—	—	10	—
Electricity -----	6 618	6 618	240	4 335	248	240	339	486
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	510	510	—	105	—	—	8	10
No fuel used -----	12	12	—	12	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	1 627	1 627	8	1 367	8	8	23	28
1 -----	9 984	9 984	224	8 409	224	224	647	571
2 -----	11 886	11 886	405	8 820	443	405	613	806
3 or more -----	4 484	4 484	48	2 854	48	48	281	241
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	18 419	18 419	11	13 526	11	11	1 062	973
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 089	2 089	—	1 610	—	—	81	103
1985 to 1988 -----	4 146	4 146	6	3 076	6	6	143	191
1980 to 1984 -----	3 180	3 180	—	2 111	—	—	134	195
1970 to 1979 -----	4 466	4 466	—	3 264	—	—	449	349
1969 or earlier -----	4 538	4 538	5	3 465	5	5	255	135
Renter-occupied housing units -----	9 562	9 562	674	7 924	712	674	502	673
1989 to March 1990 -----	5 950	5 950	347	5 106	377	347	403	472
1985 to 1988 -----	2 759	2 759	299	2 176	307	299	91	175
1980 to 1984 -----	401	401	28	317	28	28	8	26
1970 to 1979 -----	277	277	—	223	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	175	175	—	102	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	1 713	1 713	11	1 307	11	11	46	82
Householder 65 years and over -----	5 321	5 321	—	3 926	—	—	194	130
Owner-occupied housing units -----	4 632	4 632	—	3 390	—	—	187	130
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	24	24	—	8	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	122	122	—	83	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	736	736	—	585	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	27 902	27 902	685	21 428	723	685	1 564	1 646
1.00 or less persons per room -----	27 170	27 170	657	20 890	695	657	1 523	1 611
1.01 or more persons per room -----	732	732	28	538	28	28	41	35
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	79	79	—	22	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	79	79	—	22	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	35 397	35 397	16 679	35 918	16 679	16 679	35 700	40 555
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	21 833	21 833	31 864	21 017	31 639	31 864	20 200	22 258
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	3 615	3 615	26	2 741	26	26	150	120
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 406	1 406	—	875	—	—	40	24
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 209	2 209	26	1 866	26	26	110	96

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawton, OK MSA	Comanche County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Comanche County		Fort Sill COP, Comanche County	Lawton city, Comanche County	
		Total	Fort Sill COP	Lawton city	Tract 24	Tract 24 (pt.)		Tract 3	Tract 4.01
		15 316	15 316	5	12 432	5	5	1 027	954
Specified owner-occupied housing units									
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	15 316	15 316	5	12 432	5	5	5	1 027	954
With a mortgage	10 508	10 508	—	8 812	—	—	—	803	772
Less than \$300	1 112	1 112	—	885	—	—	—	150	74
\$300 to \$399	1 286	1 286	—	1 100	—	—	—	136	73
\$400 to \$499	1 562	1 562	—	1 312	—	—	—	160	102
\$500 to \$599	1 675	1 675	—	1 458	—	—	—	102	143
\$600 to \$799	2 553	2 553	—	2 121	—	—	—	166	220
\$800 to \$999	1 378	1 378	—	1 148	—	—	—	51	82
\$1,000 to \$1,499	759	759	—	630	—	—	—	38	78
\$1,500 to \$1,999	106	106	—	91	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	77	77	—	67	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	578	578	—	576	—	—	—	465	597
Not mortgaged	4 808	4 808	5	3 620	5	5	5	224	182
Less than \$100	374	374	5	236	5	5	5	—	—
\$100 to \$199	2 772	2 772	—	2 151	—	—	—	120	116
\$200 to \$299	1 233	1 233	—	963	—	—	—	80	55
\$300 to \$399	302	302	—	179	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	75	75	—	54	—	—	—	15	—
\$500 or more	52	52	—	37	—	—	—	9	11
Median (dollars)	173	173	100—	173	100—	100—	100—	195	179
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	4 238	4 238	5	3 261	5	5	5	206	134
Less than 20 percent	1 496	1 496	—	1 141	—	—	—	61	41
20 to 24 percent	476	476	—	335	—	—	—	33	18
25 to 29 percent	471	471	—	358	—	—	—	18	—
30 to 34 percent	311	311	—	249	—	—	—	12	17
35 percent or more	1 314	1 314	—	1 052	—	—	—	76	53
Not computed	170	170	5	126	5	5	5	6	5
Median	25.7	25.7	—	26.3	—	—	—	26.7	31.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 556	4 556	—	3 683	—	—	—	359	297
Less than 20 percent	2 392	2 392	—	1 862	—	—	—	226	143
20 to 24 percent	590	590	—	485	—	—	—	23	40
25 to 29 percent	587	587	—	522	—	—	—	60	37
30 to 34 percent	427	427	—	381	—	—	—	22	38
35 percent or more	560	560	—	433	—	—	—	28	39
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.1	19.1	—	19.8	—	—	—	16.5	20.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	3 389	3 389	—	2 890	—	—	—	262	252
Less than 20 percent	2 338	2 338	—	1 975	—	—	—	202	160
20 to 24 percent	690	690	—	610	—	—	—	40	56
25 to 29 percent	220	220	—	193	—	—	—	20	17
30 to 34 percent	88	88	—	72	—	—	—	—	19
35 percent or more	53	53	—	40	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.2	16.2	—	16.3	—	—	—	14.2	17.2
\$50,000 or more	3 133	3 133	—	2 598	—	—	—	200	271
Less than 20 percent	2 644	2 644	—	2 194	—	—	—	192	227
20 to 24 percent	352	352	—	283	—	—	—	8	38
25 to 29 percent	109	109	—	102	—	—	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent	14	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.8	12.8	—	12.8	—	—	—	10.3	13.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	9 405	9 405	657	7 899	695	657	657	502	673
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	46	46	—	31	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	654	654	5	542	5	5	5	8	—
\$200 to \$299	1 605	1 605	8	1 398	8	8	8	36	72
\$300 to \$399	2 626	2 626	119	2 301	119	119	119	134	233
\$400 to \$499	1 944	1 944	118	1 747	118	118	118	158	141
\$500 to \$599	1 004	1 004	35	901	43	35	35	99	141
\$600 to \$749	655	655	24	610	24	24	24	40	65
\$750 to \$999	165	165	14	131	14	14	14	12	9
\$1,000 or more	22	22	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	684	684	334	216	384	334	334	15	12
Median (dollars)	380	380	420	382	423	420	420	450	415
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	2 257	2 257	15	1 958	15	15	15	127	95
Less than 20 percent	46	46	—	35	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	63	63	—	35	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	100	100	—	81	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	87	87	—	72	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	1 693	1 693	6	1 534	6	6	6	119	79
Not computed	268	268	9	201	9	9	9	8	16
Median	50.0+	50.0+	45.0	50.0+	45.0	45.0	45.0	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 700	2 700	114	2 366	137	114	143	223	223
Less than 20 percent	286	286	8	235	8	8	8	6	—
20 to 24 percent	438	438	6	391	6	6	6	14	53
25 to 29 percent	620	620	26	573	26	26	26	15	43
30 to 34 percent	480	480	7	442	7	7	7	21	53
35 percent or more	707	707	13	668	13	13	13	80	62
Not computed	169	169	54	57	77	77	77	7	12
Median	29.4	29.4	28.1	29.6	28.1	28.1	28.1	36.4	30.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 864	2 864	291	2 400	291	291	291	175	282
Less than 20 percent	1 442	1 442	75	1 235	75	75	75	51	146
20 to 24 percent	664	664	70	571	70	70	70	71	53
25 to 29 percent	385	385	11	374	11	11	11	40	68
30 to 34 percent	123	123	—	123	—	—	—	13	—
35 percent or more	51	51	—	51	—	—	—	—	15
Not computed	199	199	135	46	135	135	135	—	—
Median	19.4	19.4	20.2	19.6	20.2	20.2	20.2	22.6	19.8
\$35,000 or more	1 584	1 584	237	1 175	252	237	237	57	73
Less than 20 percent	1 258	1 258	95	1 003	103	95	95	45	60
20 to 24 percent	113	113	6	107	6	6	6	12	4
25 to 29 percent	40	40	—	40	—	—	—	—	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	173	173	136	25	143	136	136	—	—
Median	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.0	14.5	14.1	14.1	14.3	15.5

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Lawton, OK MSA.....	111 486	14.6	43 589	15.2	LAWTON CITY, COMANCHE COUNTY—Con.				
COMANCHE COUNTY					Tract 8.....	2 978	13.9	1 453	14.7
Total.....	111 486	14.6	43 589	15.2	Tract 9.....	2 079	14.4	995	15.3
Fort Sill CDP.....	12 107	14.3	1 372	14.1	Tract 10.....	2 086	15.5	1 146	16.1
Lawton city.....	80 561	13.3	34 622	13.6	Tract 11.....	2 174	15.0	1 230	14.5
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN COMANCHE COUNTY					Tract 12.....	538	10.0	266	14.3
Tract 4.03.....	3 370	15.3	1 246	15.5	Tract 13.....	2 080	13.4	1 221	13.5
Tract 5.02.....	4 925	11.1	1 782	11.6	Tract 14.....	1 647	12.0	600	15.7
Tract 19.02.....	1 881	15.1	871	15.3	Tract 15.....	2 878	14.3	1 304	15.0
Tract 20.01.....	3 023	16.8	1 258	15.4	Tract 16.....	2 520	14.5	1 074	14.9
Tract 20.02.....	6 850	12.3	2 509	11.6	Tract 17.....	1 758	16.6	968	15.7
Tract 23.....	7 114	18.9	2 840	20.1	Tract 18.....	1 023	16.0	574	15.2
Tract 24.....	12 228	14.3	1 412	14.2	Tract 19.01.....	1 791	15.0	663	15.2
FORT SILL CDP, COMANCHE COUNTY					Tract 19.02 (pt.).....	1 824	15.5	844	15.5
Tract 24 (pt.).....	12 107	14.3	1 372	14.1	Tract 20.01 (pt.).....	2 902	16.7	1 215	15.3
LAWTON CITY, COMANCHE COUNTY					Tract 20.02 (pt.).....	6 224	12.5	2 268	11.7
Tract 1.....	4 297	13.2	1 990	13.9	Tract 23 (pt.).....	7	—	2	—
Tract 2.....	3 160	13.2	1 396	14.3	REMAINDER OF COMANCHE COUNTY				
Tract 3.....	6 216	11.4	2 533	10.9	Tract 4.03 (pt.).....	159	8.8	22	13.6
Tract 4.01.....	7 284	10.7	2 819	10.9	Tract 5.02 (pt.).....	25	28.0	9	22.2
Tract 4.02.....	3 948	13.7	1 621	14.4	Tract 19.02 (pt.).....	57	3.5	27	7.4
Tract 4.03 (pt.).....	3 211	15.6	1 224	15.5	Tract 20.01 (pt.).....	121	17.4	43	18.6
Tract 5.01.....	7 590	11.8	2 945	11.7	Tract 20.02 (pt.).....	626	9.9	241	10.4
Tract 5.02 (pt.).....	4 900	11.0	1 773	11.5	Tract 20.03.....	1 421	14.6	555	15.5
Tract 6.....	2 497	15.6	1 066	16.0	Tract 21.....	4 669	31.7	1 988	33.9
Tract 7.....	2 949	15.1	1 432	14.8	Tract 22.....	4 512	15.5	1 832	18.4
					Tract 23 (pt.).....	7 107	18.9	2 838	20.1
					Tract 24 (pt.).....	121	14.0	40	15.0

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"
Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

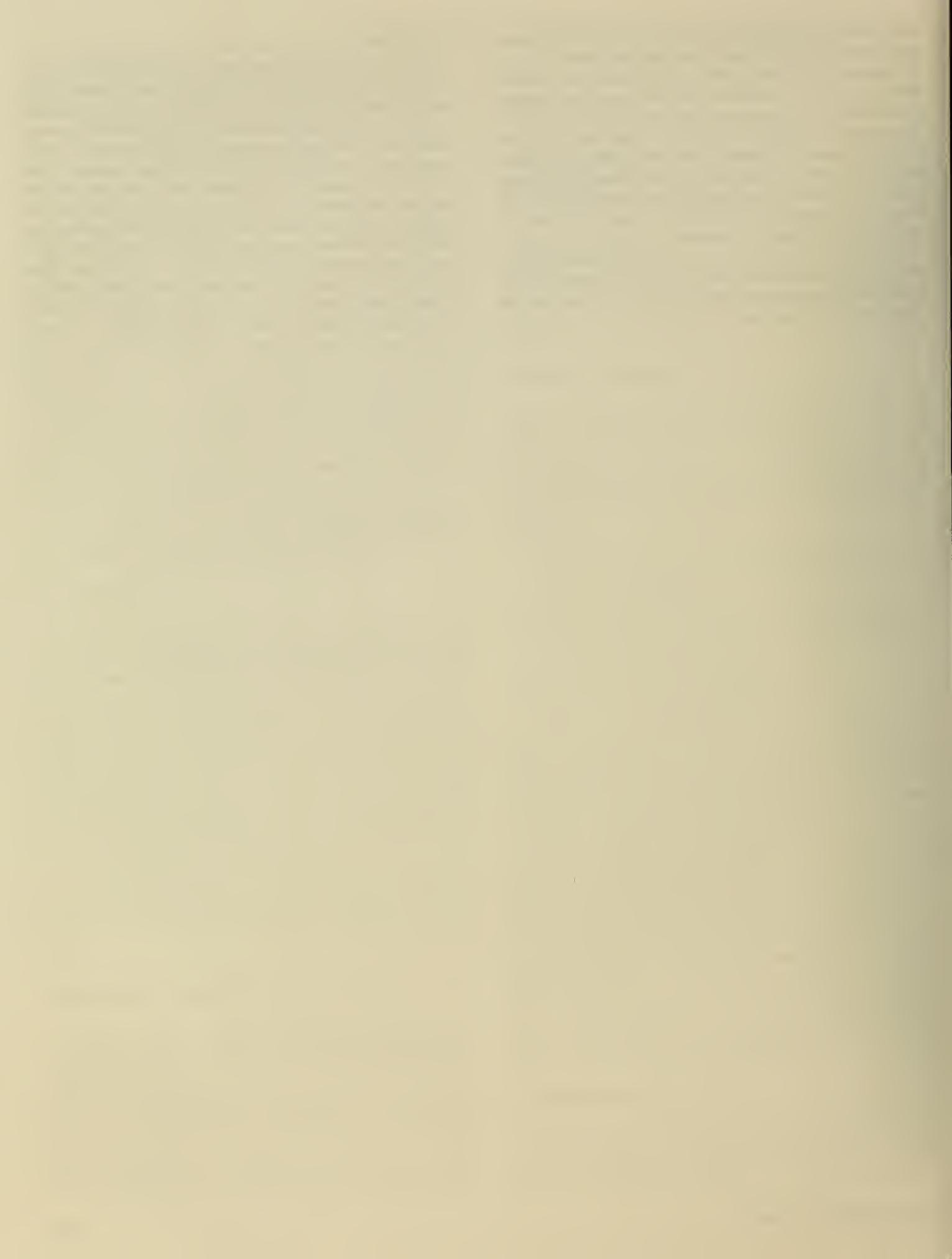
A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force.". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may underestimate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by censustakers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French Italian Portuguese German Yiddish Other West Germanic Scandinavian Polish Russian South Slavic Other Slavic Greek Indic Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	French, Cajun, French Creole Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch Danish, Norwegian, Swedish Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese Japanese Mon-Khmer Tagalog Korean Vietnamese Other languages (part)	Cambodian Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
All other languages	Arabic Hungarian Native North American languages Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).										
Under 65 years.....	\$6,310									
65 years and over.....	6,451	\$6,451								
5,947		5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilofian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Asian.”

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Pacific Islander” by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Hawaiian” as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Samoan” or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Guamanian” or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Pacific Islander.”

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the “White,” “Black,” “American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut,” and the “Asian or Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Persons reporting in the “Other race” category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—“Indian (Amer.),” “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API),” and “Other race”—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses “Comparability.”)

The written entries under “Indian (Amer.)” and “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)” were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the “Other race” category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under “Other race” underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father’s (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the “Other race” circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for “Other race” and “Other API” responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the “Other race” category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may underestimate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C. Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SE}(9,948) &= \sqrt{5(9,948)(1 - 9,948/21,220)} \\ &= 163 \text{ persons.} \end{aligned}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$\begin{aligned} [9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)] \\ \text{or} \\ 9,654 \text{ to } 10,242 \end{aligned}$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18

6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
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11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

17	Persons in Group Quarters
	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
19-36	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
37-72	Black Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate- gories as groups 1 through 36.
73-108	Asian or Pacific Islander Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate- gories as groups 1 through 36.
109-144	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate- gories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate- gories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner	Renter
	White Householder	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin	Householder of Hispanic origin
	Value	Rent
1	Less than \$20,000	Less than \$100
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	\$100 to \$199
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999	\$200 to \$299
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999	\$300 to \$399
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999	\$400 to \$499
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$500 to \$599
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999	\$600 to \$749
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999	\$750 to \$999
9	\$300,000 or more	\$1,000 or more
10	Other ¹	No cash rent
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
		Vacant Housing Units
		1 Vacant for rent
		2 Vacant for sale
		3 Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²														
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000	
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5 \hat{Y} \left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p} (100 - \hat{p})}$$

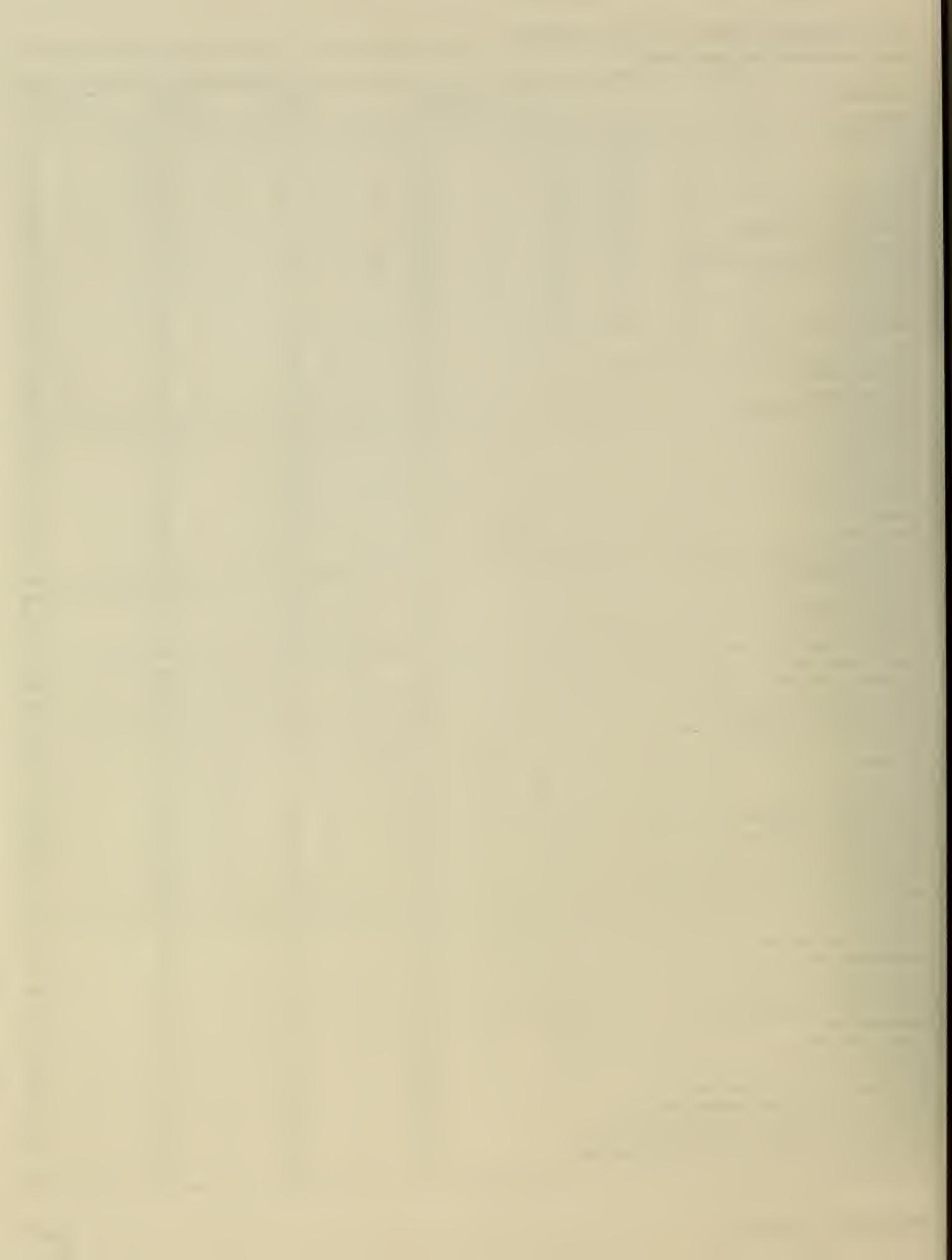
B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Oklahoma

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.2
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry	2.0	1.8	1.1	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.0	1.8	1.2	0.9
Citizenship	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.9
Year of entry	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.5
Household type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6
Place of work.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.4
House heating fuel	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

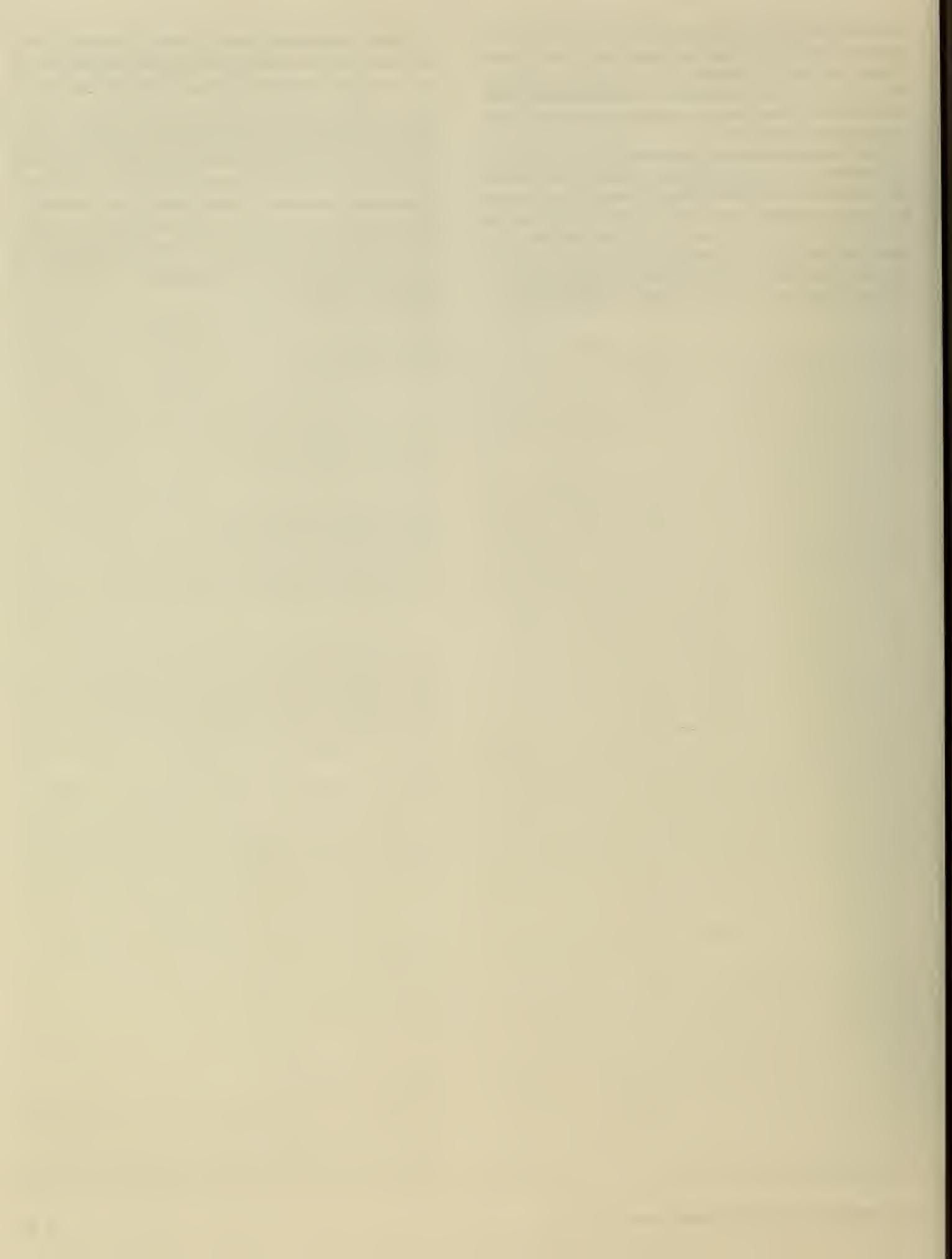
Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the **1990** **U.S. Census** **Form**

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
4 1	1 9 4 9	0 9	1 9 8 1
0 0 0 0 0	1 • 8 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 • 0 0	1 • 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1 •	9 • 1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 1 0	9 • 1 0 1 •
— 2 0 2 0 —	2 0 2 0	— 2 0 2 0 —	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 • 4 0	4 • 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 • 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 •	9 0 9 •	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups--including community organizations--and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
- Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If Other relative of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
If the Stepson/stepdaughter of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark Stepson/stepdaughter but do not mark Natural-born or adopted son/daughter. In other words, Stepson/stepdaughter takes precedence over Adopted son/daughter.
- Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.
If you fill the Indian (Amer.) circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).
If you fill the Other API circle [under Asian or Pacific Islander (API)], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the Other API category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.
If you fill the Other race circle, be sure to print the name of the race.
If the person considers himself/herself to be White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.
The Black or Negro category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
- Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this guide.
- If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
- A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.
If you fill the Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic circle, print one group.
A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the No (not Spanish/Hispanic) circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as No.
- If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as No.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. **Attached** means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a **one-family detached house**; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else.

Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a. *Count as work — Mark Yes:*

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d. *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e. *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a. *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work* (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b. *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for Drove alone.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.

- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.

- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."

- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following -

Metal furniture manufacturing
Retail grocery store
Petroleum refining
Cattle ranch

Do not enter -

Furniture company
Grocery store
Oil company
Ranch

- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following -

Production clerk
Carpenter's helper
Auto engine mechanic
Registered nurse

Do not enter -

Clerk
Helper
Mechanic
Nurse

- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.

- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all* jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of incorporated businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.

- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.

- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.

- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose primary source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.

- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.

- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.

- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90



OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM

Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

**Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

Para personas de habla hispana —
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

- 1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

- 1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

PLEASE ALSO ANSWER HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

		PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.		Last name		Last name	
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?		START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative _____	
Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.				If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut	
If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If Other race, print race. →		Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)		Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.		a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
		0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0	1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0	0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0	1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	
FOR CENSUS USE →		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

PERSON 7		NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD											
Last name													
First name	Middle initial												
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:													
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister												
<input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother												
<input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Grandchild												
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child	<input type="radio"/> Other relative												
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:													
<input type="radio"/> Roommate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner												
<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female												
What race do you belong to?													
<input type="radio"/> White													
<input type="radio"/> Black or Negro													
<input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)													
<input type="radio"/> Eskimo													
<input type="radio"/> Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander (API)												
<input type="radio"/> Chinese	<input type="radio"/> Japanese												
<input type="radio"/> Filipino	<input type="radio"/> Asian Indian												
<input type="radio"/> Hawaiian	<input type="radio"/> Samoan												
<input type="radio"/> Korean	<input type="radio"/> Guamanian												
<input type="radio"/> Vietnamese	<input type="radio"/> Other API												
Other race (Print race):													
a. Age	b. Year of birth												
1													
0 0 0 0 0	1 0 8 0 0 0 0												
1 0 1 0 1 0	9 0 1 0 1 0												
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0												
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0												
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0												
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0												
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0												
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0												
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0												
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0												
<input type="radio"/> Now married	<input type="radio"/> Separated												
<input type="radio"/> Widowed	<input type="radio"/> Never married												
<input type="radio"/> Divorced													
What language do you speak at home?													
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)													
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano													
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican													
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban													
<input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)													
H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?													
<input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).	<input type="radio"/> No												
H1b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?													
<input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).	<input type="radio"/> No												
H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.													
<input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer													
<input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house													
<input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses													
<input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments													
<input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments													
<input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments													
<input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments													
<input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments													
<input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments													
<input type="radio"/> Other													
H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?													
Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.													
<input type="radio"/> 1 room	<input type="radio"/> 4 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 7 rooms											
<input type="radio"/> 2 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 5 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 8 rooms											
<input type="radio"/> 3 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 6 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms											
H4. Is this house or apartment —													
<input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?													
<input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?													
<input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent?													
<input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?													
H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?													
<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No												
H5b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?													
<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No												
Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —													
H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?													
<input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000	<input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999												
<input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999	<input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999												
<input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999	<input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999												
<input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999	<input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999												
<input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999	<input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999												
<input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999	<input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999												
<input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999	<input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999												
<input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999	<input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999												
<input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999	<input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999												
<input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999	<input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999												
<input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999	<input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999												
<input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999	<input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999												
<input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999	<input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more												
Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —													
H7a. What is the monthly rent?													
<input type="radio"/> Less than \$80	<input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399												
<input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99	<input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424												
<input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124	<input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449												
<input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149	<input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474												
<input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174	<input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499												
<input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199	<input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524												
<input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224	<input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549												
<input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249	<input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599												
<input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274	<input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649												
<input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299	<input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699												
<input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324	<input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749												
<input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349	<input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999												
<input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374	<input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more												
b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?													
<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No												
FOR CENSUS USE													
A. Total persons	B. Type of unit		D. Months vacant		G. DO		ID						
	Occupied	Vacant	Less than 1	1 up to 12	I	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	<input type="radio"/> First form	<input type="radio"/> Regular	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> P/F	<input type="radio"/> RE	<input type="radio"/> I/T	<input type="radio"/> O	<input type="radio"/> 2				
	<input type="radio"/> Cont'n	<input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2	<input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24	<input type="radio"/> MV	<input type="radio"/> ED	<input type="radio"/> EN	<input type="radio"/> J/C 1	<input type="radio"/> 3				
			<input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6	<input type="radio"/> 24 or more	<input type="radio"/> P0	<input type="radio"/> P3	<input type="radio"/> P6	<input type="radio"/> J/C 2	<input type="radio"/> 4				
					<input type="radio"/> P1	<input type="radio"/> P4	<input type="radio"/> IA	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 5
					<input type="radio"/> P2	<input type="radio"/> P5	<input type="radio"/> SM	<input type="radio"/> H1	<input type="radio"/> 6				
					<input type="radio"/> F. Cov.	<input type="radio"/> 1b	<input type="radio"/> 1a	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 8				
					<input type="radio"/> 1c	<input type="radio"/> 1d	<input type="radio"/> 1e	<input type="radio"/> 1f	<input type="radio"/> 9				

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier 	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? 	<p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	<p>c. Water</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know 	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <p>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more 	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more 	<p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
----	-----

Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
----	-----

Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- Yes, mortgage, deed of trust,
or similar debt } Go to H23b
- Yes, contract to purchase
- No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
----	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

- No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- Yes, taxes included in payment
- No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- Yes, insurance included in payment
- No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- Yes
- No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
----	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

- No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
----	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
----	-----

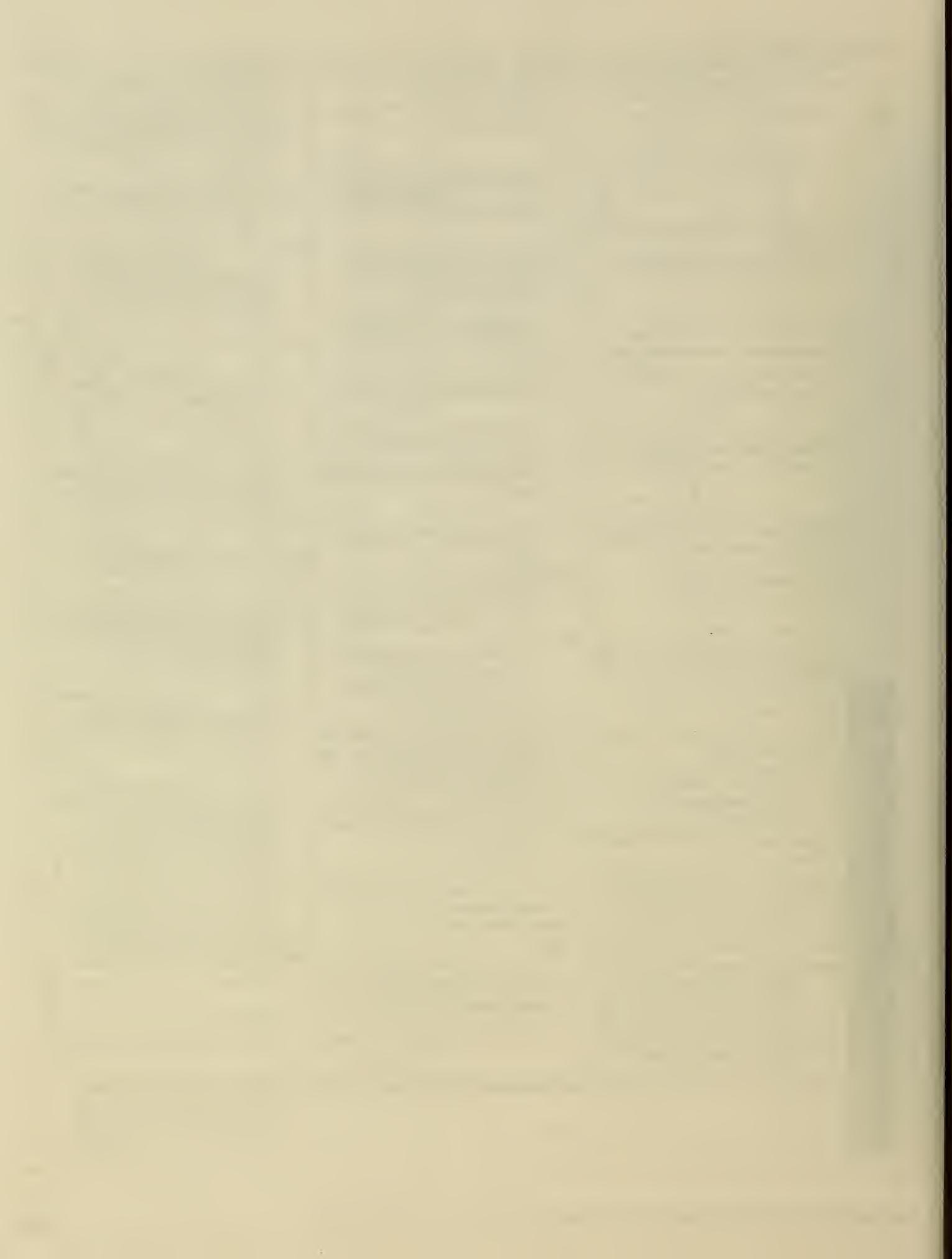
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. →

PERSON 1				
Last name _____	First name _____	Middle initial _____		
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? _____ (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)			14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	
			<input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person	<input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a
			<input type="radio"/> No	
			b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	
			(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country _____ (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)	
			(2) Name of county in the U.S. _____	
			(3) Name of city or town in the U.S. _____	
			(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?			15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? _____ <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950			b. What is this language? _____ (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college			c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.			16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person	
<input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)			17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18	
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)			b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time	
			c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? _____ Years	
18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No				
b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No				
19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No				
b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No				
If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input type="radio"/> 12 or more				
21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25				
b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. Hours _____				
22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) _____ (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)				
b. Name of city, town, or post office _____				
c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits				
d. County _____				
e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____				

<p>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat <input checked="" type="radio"/> Taxicab <p>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</p> <p>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Drove alone <input type="radio"/> 2 people <input type="radio"/> 3 people <input type="radio"/> 4 people <input type="radio"/> 5 people <input type="radio"/> 6 people <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people 	<p>28. Industry or Employer</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle → <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100%; height: 1.2em; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <p>(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100%; height: 1.2em; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <p>(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Retail trade <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.) 	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes → <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-left: 10px;"></div> <input type="radio"/> No <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-left: 10px;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes → <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-left: 10px;"></div> <input type="radio"/> No <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-left: 10px;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes → <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-left: 10px;"></div> <input type="radio"/> No <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-left: 10px;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes → <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-left: 10px;"></div> <input type="radio"/> No <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-left: 10px;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes → <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-left: 10px;"></div> <input type="radio"/> No <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-left: 10px;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes → <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-left: 10px;"></div> <input type="radio"/> No <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-left: 10px;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes → <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-left: 10px;"></div> <input type="radio"/> No <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-left: 10px;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes → <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-left: 10px;"></div> <input type="radio"/> No <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-left: 10px;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None OR <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-left: 10px;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <p><input type="radio"/> a.m. <input type="radio"/> p.m.</p> <p>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <p>Minutes — Skip to 28</p>	<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100%; height: 1.2em; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <p>(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icier)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100%; height: 1.2em; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <p>(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	
<p>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. <input type="radio"/> No <p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27 <p>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job 	<p>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization <input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) <input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm 	
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1989 <input type="radio"/> 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987 <p>Go to 28</p>	<p>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32 <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <p>Weeks</p>	
<p>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p>	<p>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <p>Hours</p>	

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- **People:** Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- **Business and industry:** Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- **Housing and construction:** Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- **Farms:** Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- **Governments:** Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- **Foreign trade:** Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- **Other nations:** Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH) 100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivi- sions of 1,000 or more inhabi- tants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdi- ction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabi- tants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	D Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ³ Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	D CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

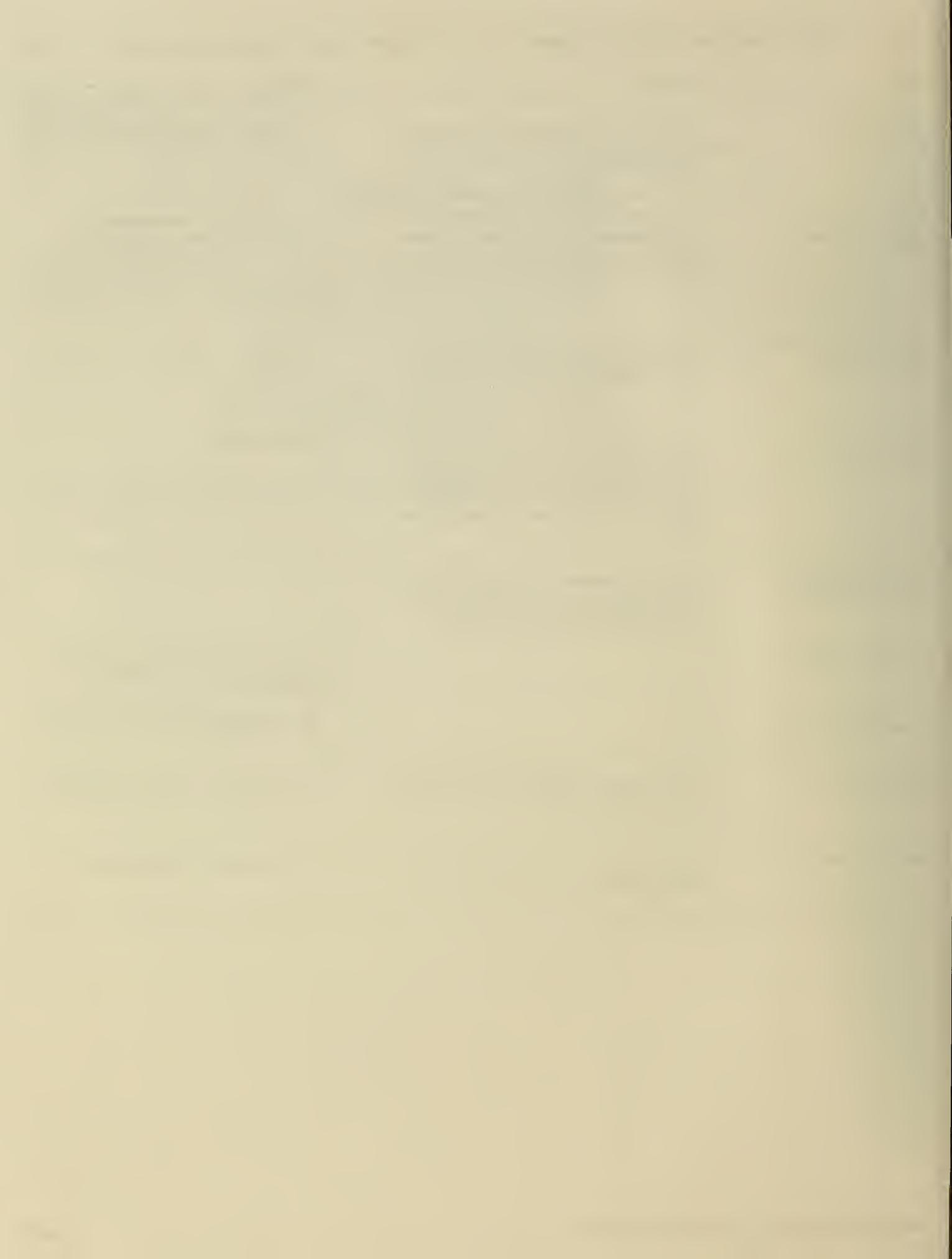
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

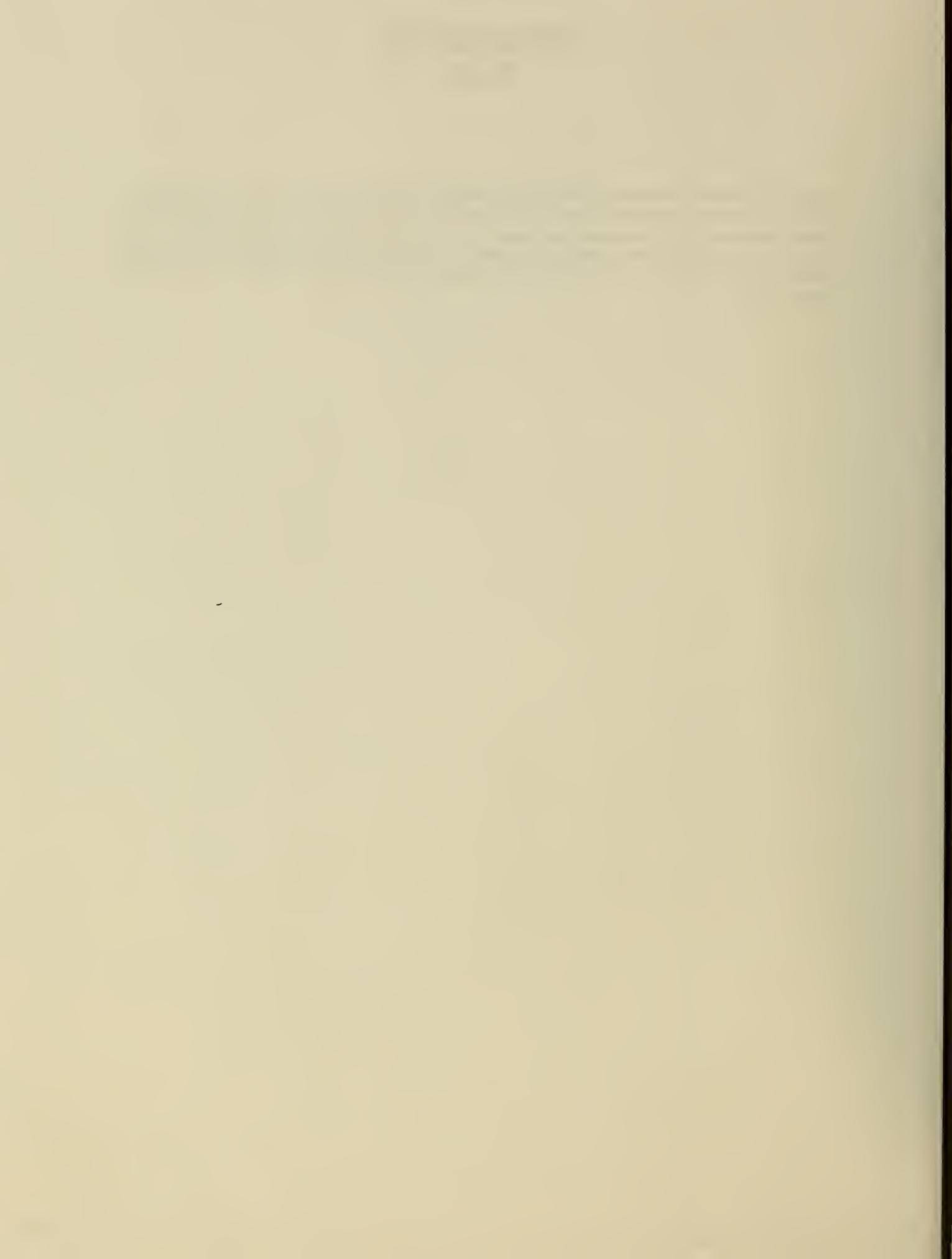
Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G.

Maps

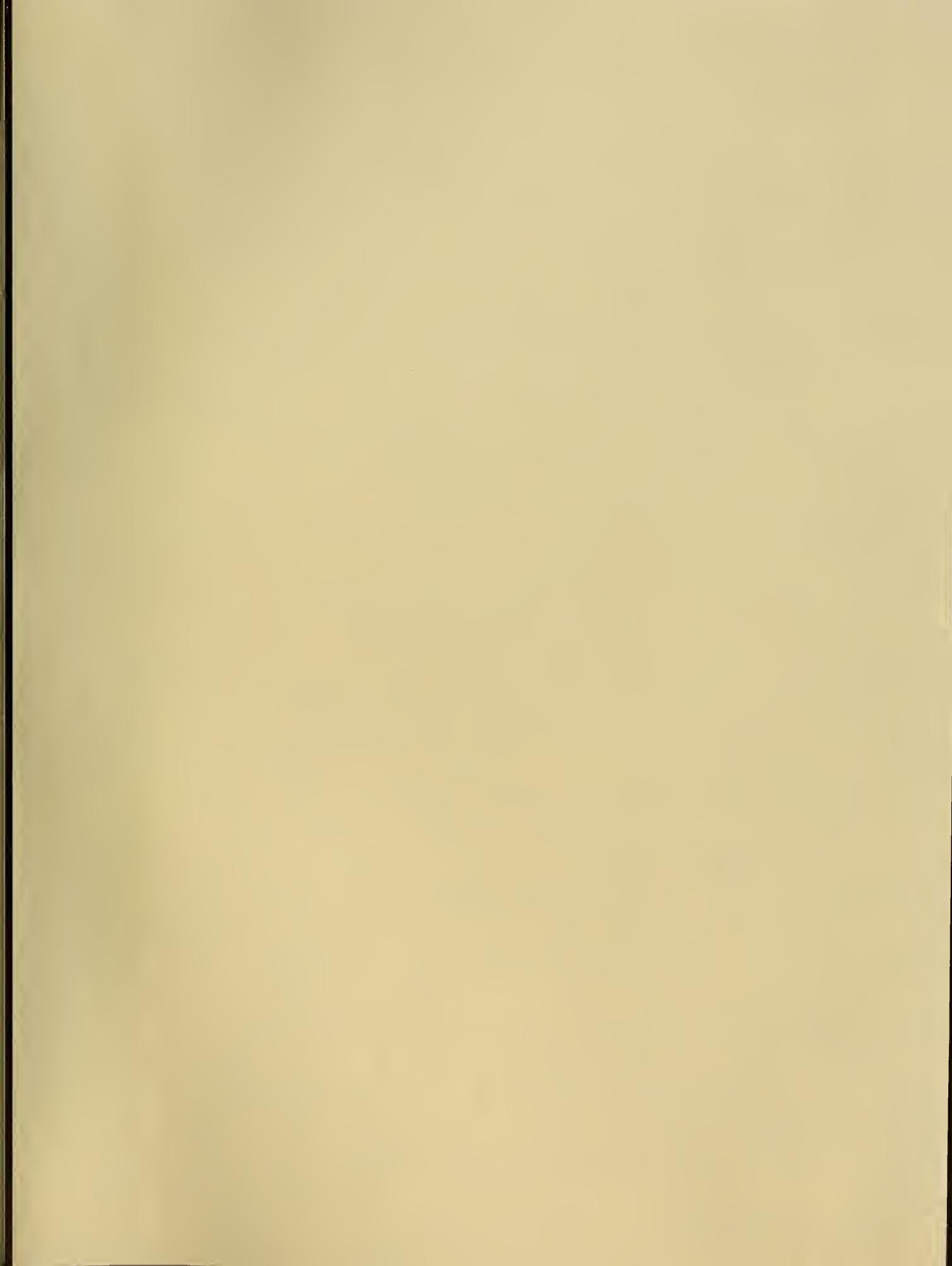
Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

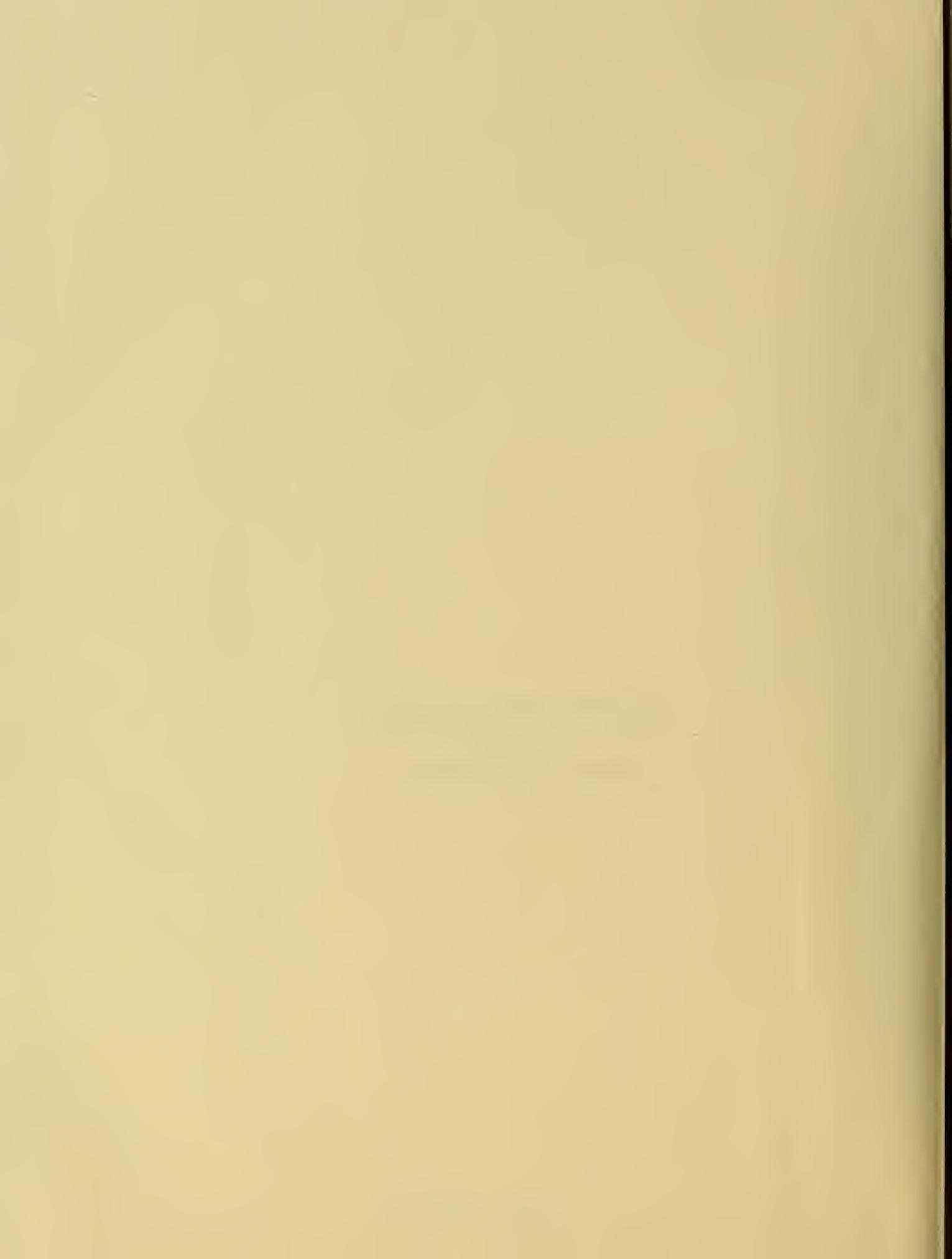




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